

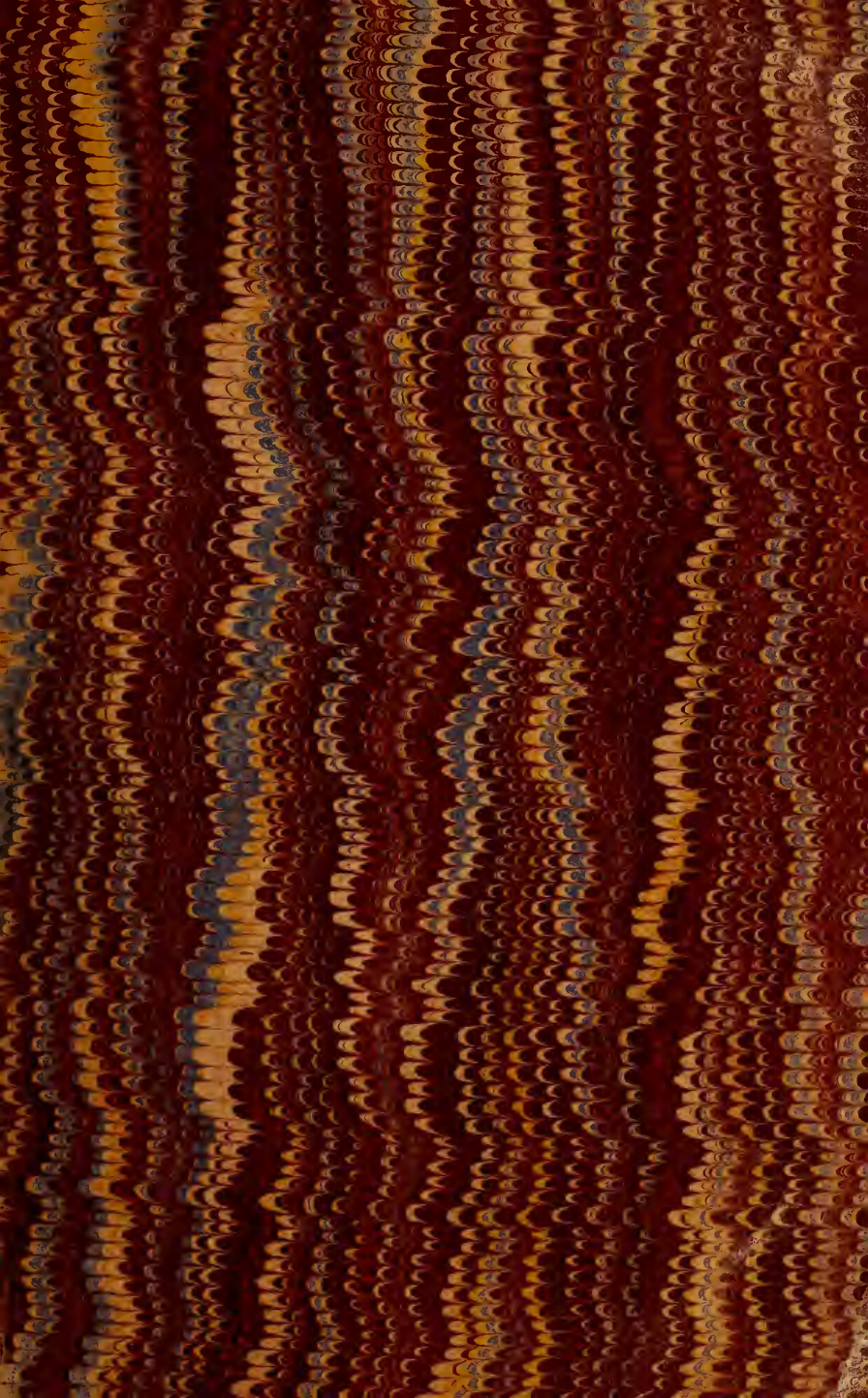


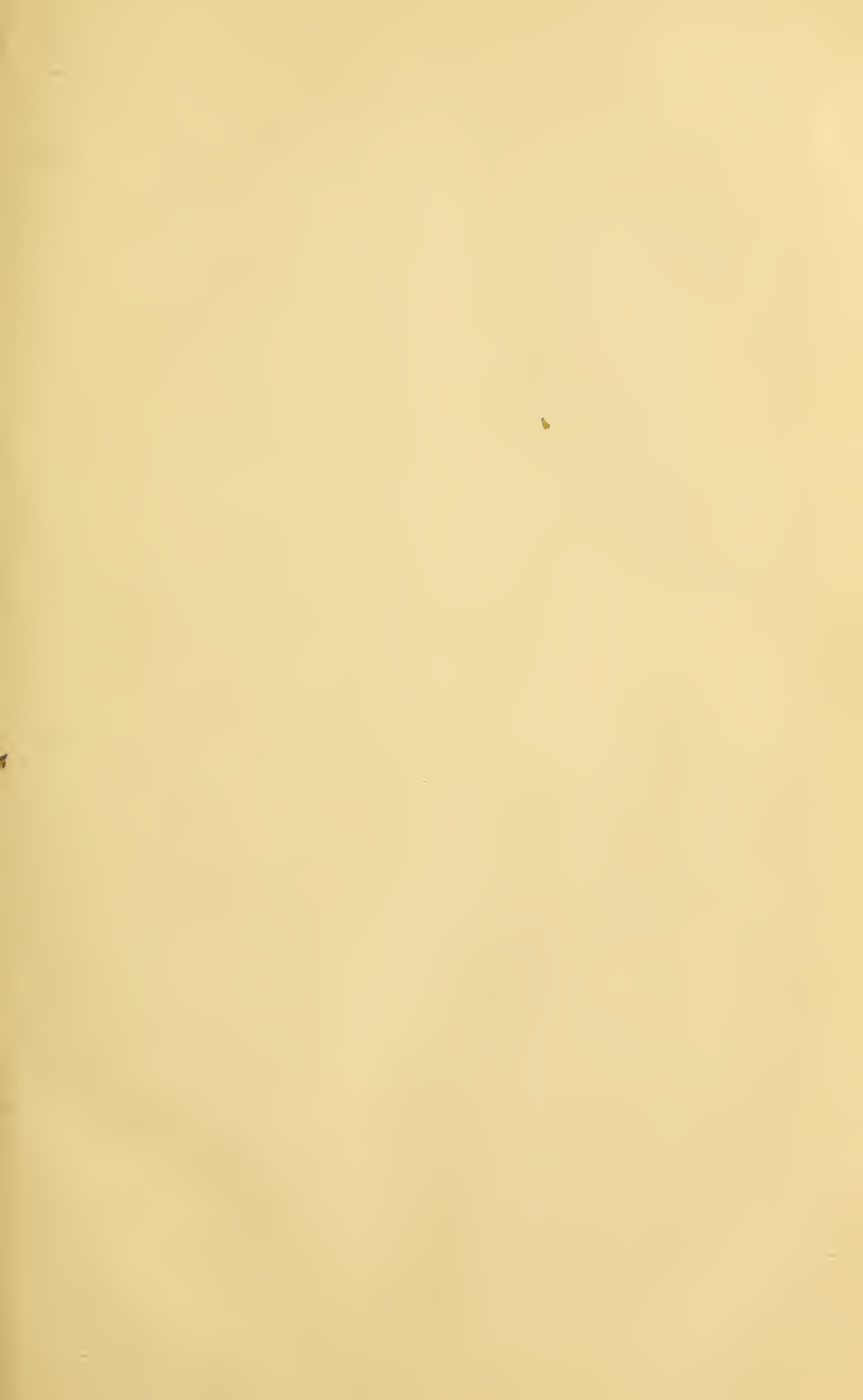
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THIRTY-SIXTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

✓ AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

WITH THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OF THE SOCIETY;

AND THE ADDRESSES

DELIVERED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING,

January 18, 1853.

WASHINGTON:
C. ALEXANDER, PRINTER.
F ST., NEAR NAVY DEPARTMENT.
1853.

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THIRTY-SIXTH
ANNUAL REPORT
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AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

JANUARY 18th, 1853.

Decease of Officers of the Society.—Review of the past year.

SINCE our last Anniversary, the HON. HENRY CLAY, *President*, and the HON. DANIEL WEBSTER, one of the *Vice Presidents* of this Society, have departed this life. It is not for us to add anything to the tribute of respect which the country and the world have paid to their memory.

Matthew St. Clair Clarke, Esq., for many years a member of the Executive Committee of the Society, closed his earthly labors, the 6th of May, greatly beloved and deeply lamented by us, and by a wide circle of friends.

In view of bereavements like these, we desire to recognize our obligations to "that hand, unseen, which holds us up, that eye which kindly watches all our path," and that gracious agency to which we are indebted for all the success which has crowned our enterprize.

The history of our labors during the past year, presents no particular event, whose imposing magnitude attracts unusual consideration. We have encountered the ordinary measure of trial and embarrassment; of succor and success. A general review, however, will produce in every mind, the conviction, that the operations

of this Society are growing in strength and usefulness with every passing year. Every new development in the condition of the African race, and their relations to the rest of mankind, illustrates the complicated bearings of our work, and gives promise of ulterior results, which awaken our admiration and command our esteem! Every single instance of colonization, demonstrates the rectitude of the principles of the Society, and its wonderfully diversified capacities of good. The aggregate of what it has done the past year, and in all past time, stamps upon it the character of the broadest benevolence, bestowing blessings upon millions, capable of reversing the dark destiny of a continent, and stretching its results over all future time.

The following statement shows the number of emigrants which have been sent to Liberia during the past year.

The brig *Julia Ford* sailed from *New Orleans*, the 31st Jan, with 47 emigrants, from the southern and southwestern states. Twelve of them were *born free*; eight purchased their own freedom, and twenty-seven were emancipated by different persons in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana. On their arrival in Liberia, nine of them were located

Sailing of Emigrants.

in the Kentucky settlement, on the St. Paul's river, and thirty-eight in the county of Sinou.

The barque *Ralph Cross* sailed from Norfolk, Va., the 5th of May, with 126 emigrants, of whom 21 were from New Jersey, 1 from Pennsylvania, 1 from Maryland, 1 from the District of Columbia, 48 from Virginia, 16 from North Carolina, 11 from Georgia, 2 from Mississippi, 1 from Ohio, and 22 from Missouri.—Forty-four of them were born free, five purchased their own freedom or were purchased by their friends, and seventy-seven were emancipated by different persons, in order that they might go to Liberia. They were all located at Buchanan, in Grand Bassa county.

The brig *Oriole* sailed from New York, the 4th of Oct., with 37 emigrants, and three citizens of Liberia who had been on a visit to this country. They were all born free excepting two. They were destined to the St. Paul's river, Mesurado county. For the fitting out of this expedition we are indebted to the agency of the New York State Colonization Society.

The barque *Joseph Maxwell* sailed from Wilmington, N. C., the 22d Nov., with 148 emigrants, and two citizens of Liberia. Of these 105 were from North Carolina; 36 from South Carolina; and seven from Georgia. One hundred and twenty-five were born free, two purchased their freedom, and twenty-one were emancipated. One remarkable and interesting fact deserves to be mentioned, in connection with this expedition. Nearly all those who went from North Carolina, were the friends of Marshall Hooper and his wife, who went to Liberia in the early part of the year 1849, and returned last spring to visit his friends and tell them of Liberia. And as the result, they made their ar-

rangements, and went with him to try their own fortunes there. He lives in the Virginia settlement, on the St. Paul's river, and they will be located in that vicinity.

The *Linda Stuart* sailed from Norfolk, Va., the 27th Nov., with 171 emigrants; of whom 1 was from New Jersey, 2 from Washington City, 129 from Virginia, and 39 from North Carolina. One hundred and sixty-two of them were born free, eight purchased their freedom, and one was emancipated. This company are all to be located on the St. Paul's river, in the vicinity of Millsburg, with the view of strengthening that old settlement, and making preparatory arrangements for establishing a new settlement in the interior, as soon as circumstances will permit.

The barque *Shirley*, which sailed from Baltimore the 27th Nov., under the auspices of the Maryland Colonization Society, carried two emigrants, sent by this Society: one from Lafayette, Ind., and the other from Hollidaysburg, Pa.

The brig *Zebra* sailed from New Orleans the 31st December, with one hundred and thirty-seven emigrants, including two citizens of Liberia, who, after a few months' visit to Tennessee, were returning to their homes in Liberia with some of their friends. Of this number, twenty-three were born free, fifteen purchased their own freedom, or were purchased by their friends; and ninety-seven were emancipated by different persons in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas. About eighty-five of this company will be settled in Sinou county, and the others in the Kentucky settlement, on the St. Paul's river.

The whole may be thus stated in a form convenient for reference:

Statement of the number of Emigrants.—Prospects of the Republic.

	Vessels.	Sailed from	Time of Sailing, 1852.	Born free.	Emancipated.	Purchased themselves.	Number of Emigrants.
1	Brig Julia Ford,	New Orleans,	Jan. 31,	12	27	8	47
2	Barque Ralph Cross,	Baltimore,	May 1,	44	77	5	126
3	Brig Oriole,	New York,	Oct. 4,	35	2		37
4	Barque Joseph Maxwell,	Wilmington, N.C.	Nov. 22,	125	21	2	148
5	Barque Linda Stewart,	Norfolk, Va.,	Nov. 27,	162	1	8	171
6	Barque Shirley,	Baltimore,	Nov. 27,	2			2
7	Brig Zebra,	New Orleans,	Dec. 31,	23	97	15	135
				403	225	38	666

It will thus appear that the whole number sent out this year is six hundred and sixty-six.

They have already become incorporated with the settled population; they have made the land of their father's their land; they are the holders of real estate there, and they have an interest in the government, and all that concerns the welfare of the country.

They are new in all the privileges and responsibilities of their new position.—They are inexperienced, and have much to learn. The field, however, is fairly opened to them. They stand side by side with the oldest citizens of Liberia and their children who have been born there, with equal rights and responsibilities.—They have entered into the labors of the early emigrants to Liberia, reaping their fruits, and aiding to establish and carry forward the results thereof.

Liberia is now in a condition to receive and care for a much larger number of emigrants yearly. She has the territory on which to plant them—the sphere of usefulness for them to fill—and the moral influences to throw around them. The preparation has been made. No one now can believe that the thing is impracticable. It can be done. It has been fairly commenced—the foundation has been laid, deep and strong—the elements of society have been organized and compacted—a

well ordered and free republic has been established—schools and churches, and all the institutions of civilized life have been created—a few thousand emigrants have been taken from their deep depression here, wafted across the ocean and planted on the margin of an immense continent—their influence is fast stretching along the shore, and penetrating the interior—the forest is vanishing before them—the wilderness is becoming a fruitful field, and the deep darkness which, for uncounted ages, has hung heavy over the land, has begun to recede! From their present proud elevation they may, undaunted, look out upon the broad face of day, CONSCIOUS FREEMEN! Before them is opened the most extensive prospect of usefulness, fair as the morning spread upon the mountains—a land of promise to their scattered race.

All the events which have transpired in the history of Liberia during the past year, illustrate and establish these convictions.

In his last annual message to the Legislature, President Roberts says:—"We have abundant cause for congratulation and thankfulness, that our land has been exempted from the visitation of any pestilential disease, and that, in the general, a remarkable degree of health has been preserved to its inhabitants.

"The agricultural departments of the

 Testimony with regard to the condition of the settlers.

country were never more encouraging than at the present time ; commerce is also rapidly increasing, both in the variety and quantity of the articles of export ; and I am happy in being able to inform the Legislature that a decided improvement, in the several towns and villages of the republic, is every where observable. Indeed every fundamental interest of the Government and people seem to bear the impress of Divine favor and approbation." In his inaugural address, he says : " I venture to assert, without fear of successful contradiction, that no country under the wide spread Heavens can boast a more law-abiding people than the people of this Republic." Captain Andrew H. Foote, late commander of the U. S. brig "Perry," connected with the African Squadron, in a letter dated 23d April, 1852, says : " the religious character of Liberia presents a very favorable aspect. I attended church myself frequently, when in Monrovia, and heard sound practical sermons, which as intellectual efforts, would have done no discredit to the pulpit in this country. I visited Liberia free from all prejudices against colonization, and equally free from all pre-judgments in its favor—determined to see and examine for myself ; and after frequent personal intercourse with the people, looking at the country, its resources—observing the character of the Liberian mind—the influence of the schools, churches, and arts of civilization, on the great numbers of uncivilized heathen around them—I came to the deliberate conclusion, that Liberia has the strongest claims upon christian aid and sympathy, while it presents commercial advantages to our country, which will far counter-balance the amount expended by private benevolence in planting and aiding the colony and the Republic. The growth of Liberia having been gradual and healthy ;

the government firmly established, as its entire and successful administration for several years, by the blacks themselves, has abundantly proven, the country now is in a condition to receive as many emigrants as we can send her."

The Rev. Eli Ball was early in the year sent to Liberia by the Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, to investigate and report on the condition of Liberia. The *Savannah Daily Georgian* says : " he is a minister of high standing in the denomination to which he belongs, and his interesting statements are doubtless entirely trust-worthy." He says : " I was kindly received in their pleasant dwellings ; I ate at their tables ; I saw them at their business and in the house of God at worship. If well built houses, tables furnished with the necessities, and some of the luxuries of life ; dresses comfortable and fashionable, and good farms in the country, furnish proof of families being above want, then are those in Greenville above want? I did not see, nor did I hear of one, even one, that was poor in the common acceptance of that word.—From among these colonists, teachers and preachers are being raised up, who, at no distant period may, and I trust they will, be instrumental in accomplishing a great amount of good to long neglected Africa."

The *Liberia Herald* says : " The crops of the year are superabundant. The quantity of palm oil brought into market this year exceeds all former experience. Camwood is returning and flowing to its former plentifulness, in the channels, which for years it had abandoned. The farms of our people this year are larger and better prepared than at any year preceding, so that on every side the prospect brightens. We notice with much pleasure the improvements that have been made and are now being made, at the place selected for

The maintenance of the laws of the Republic.

the "New York Agricultural Association," to which the Government made a donation of six hundred acres of land.

These extracts are sufficient to show that Liberia has honorably maintained her position as an independent State ; and that amid innumerable difficulties, her course has been onward !

To some of the difficulties which she has had to encounter, it is important that we should allude in this connection.— Among the most prominent of these is the Grando war. Late in the last year a Fishman, named Grando, instigated, no doubt, by those who had been engaged in the slave trade, in and about New Cess, collected a formidable force, and made a desperate attack upon the township of Bassa Cove ; they burnt the houses erected at the new settlement near Fish town, murdered nine of the inhabitants, and plundered the neighborhood of every thing. There was every evidence to show that this was only the beginning of the work of destruction which was contemplated by Grando and his allies. As soon as President Roberts heard of these outrages, he assembled his legal advisers, and the result was that immediate steps were taken to defend their citizens. It is supposed that Grando's force amounted to five thousand effective men. The President marched against them with five hundred and fifty Liberians, and about the same number of native troops. Without detailing the incidents of the conflict, which was a desperate one, suffice it to say, the Liberians were victorious. President Roberts in his despatch says, " we had to contend against fearful odds ; but the hand of Divine Providence was on our side, and we gloriously triumphed." Again he says, " I exceedingly regretted the necessity of this campaign, but it could not be avoided. The effect, however, will be

most salutary. It will convince the aboriginal inhabitants of every part of the Republic, of the ability of the government to maintain the majesty of the laws, and punish crime whenever committed within its jurisdiction. And the result of this campaign will not only convince the natives of the power of the government to maintain its authority, *but also certain foreign traders, who have openly inculcated a feeling of opposition among some of our neighboring tribes.*"

Subsequent events have shown that he was right in these opinions, for since that time, all the tribes bordering upon their territories, as well as those under their jurisdiction, have remained in quietness and friendship, and the influence of the Government has been effectual in settling some long and bitter hostilities between different native tribes. President Roberts in his message says: " Generally from a conviction that we consider them a part of ourselves, and cherish with sincerity their rights and interests, the attachment of the natives is daily gaining strength. Constant applications are being made to the government to supply them with school teachers, and with other qualified persons to reside among them, to instruct them in the civilized modes of agriculture and the mechanic arts."

The independence of Liberia has been formally recognised during the past year, by the Prussian Government, and also by Brazil, which has a Chargé d'Affaires residing at Monrovia, and President Roberts has received assurances that two or three other European governments are about to extend this act of justice and comity. He hopes still that the United States government will do the same. In his last annual message he says : " we have cause, however, still to regret that the United States government has not yet seen fit to acknow-

President Roberts' recent visit to Europe.

ledge the independence of this Republic. And though we are not insensible of the cause of this delay, still we had every reason to hope and expect, notwithstanding the peculiar institution of that country, that it would have been among the first to extend to us the friendly hand, to welcome Liberia among the family of nations. I am happy that we have still grounds for hope, that the United States Government will not much longer withhold this token of friendship. We have also good grounds for belief that she will even do more—that she will aid this infant State, pecuniarily, in her efforts to introduce into Africa the blessings of civilization and christianity.”

Renewed evidences of the continued and increasing favor and friendship of both England and France, have been given during the past year.

Complaints had for some time been made against the revenue laws of Liberia by British traders on that coast. Some of these traders also claimed to own certain plats of land within the territorial limits of Liberia. For the adjustment of these with other matters, President Roberts visited England and France. In his dispatch dated London, 16th October, he says: “I am happy to say that all the subjects which have claimed attention here have been arranged and settled quite to my satisfaction. The most important, and the one that has produced most of the difficulty we have had with British traders—the right of sovereignty over certain tracts of territory—is now put at rest. Her Majesty’s government has acknowledged the right of the Liberian government to exercise political jurisdiction over the tracts of territory ceded by the native chiefs, especially those marked upon the maps of Liberia constructed by British officers.” He also says that the government had kindly placed at his dis-

posal a vessel to carry him to Liberia.

He, when in France, received marks of distinguished consideration. He gives the following account of an interview which he had, by special invitation, with Louis Napoleon: “He (the Prince) said he felt great interest in the effort which was making in Liberia to test the capacity of the African race for self-government; and that he was well pleased at the progress which had been made there; and that the new State would be sustained by every practicable means by the French government. And in proof of his good wishes, upon my application for a few hundred stand of arms, uniforms, &c., &c., for our militia, and a small gun brig, the Prince readily consented to supply the arms, &c., and said he would speak with the Minister of Marine respecting the vessel. On returning to Paris, the Minister for Foreign Affairs assured me that all I asked for would be granted; the Minister of Marine was absent, to return in a few days, and that I should hear from him through the French Embassy at London.”

“I have now only to add that the interest in favor of Liberia, both in England and in France, is daily increasing. By the government and people of both countries I have been received in the most kind and flattering manner.”

In view of these and other facts which might be mentioned, we hazzard nothing in saying that Liberia has gained more rapidly on the confidence and esteem of the world than any other colony with whose history we are conversant. The generation is now living, and some of them are present this night, who took part in the first efforts to plant Liberia, and already she has taken rank among the nations of the earth, free, independent and equal.

The moral influence of the Liberians.

We may also remark that Liberia is not only one of the most *rapid*, but she is also one of the most *interesting* germs of national growth, which the world has never seen. The feeling which animates the great majority of her citizens, is worthy of all commendation. They possess a courage, and a self-devotion which have carried them through many trying places, and still give promise of future improvement. Despondency has no home in their hearts. They have breasted, with noble resolution, the various obstacles which have been thrown in their way. When their means were small and their resources inadequate to their emergencies, they have made personal sacrifices, and performed additional services.

In the progress of communities as of individuals, interest and benevolence, are closely allied. Emphatically has this been illustrated in the personal history of the earlier and the later emigrants to Liberia, and in Liberia itself. They have secured the highest benefits to themselves; at the same time they are the pre-eminent benefactors of their race. They have come into the possession of a substantial inheritance; they have come also as the acknowledged harbingers of good to a benighted continent. They are making positive advancement in personal industry, intelligence and wealth, and they are by the very same process developing the agricultural and commercial resources of the country. They are acquiring increased ability to act for and govern themselves—to build up the institutions of education and religion; with these very elements of culture, and rudiments of Christianity, they prove themselves the best missionaries, the most efficient of teachers, to the heathen, by whom they are surrounded. They are thus, amid all their perplexities and discouragements,

discharging a high duty to themselves and their race, and winning undying honors, as the benefactors of Africa. They have re-possessed and begun to regenerate the land of their progenitors, to repair her broken and decayed fortunes, and re-kindle her long extinguished lights.

The establishment and growth of such a community, on that dark continent, such a model of a nation, is an order of things wholly new to Africa, and gives promise of future greatness, on which the world may well look with admiration!

While Liberia is thus rising in strength and importance, and receiving the favorable consideration of governments abroad, it is gratifying to find, that she is gaining friends in the land that gave her birth.

The great importance of this work, is forcing itself upon one after another of the State Legislatures.

It is with peculiar pleasure that we record the fact, that New Jersey has taken the lead among the free states, in making an appropriation of \$1,000 a year, for two years, to aid in sending to Liberia such portion of her free colored population as may desire to emigrate. The act passed the legislature early in March last, and gave great satisfaction throughout the state. The language of a distinguished individual alluding to it, expresses the feelings of many others. He said, "I feel proud of my native state for this evidence of her interest in this noble enterprise. The endowment is not large, but its moral effect will be most salutary. It clearly shows that our citizens are manifesting a more benevolent and patriotic desire to benefit the Colonization cause." The bill passed by large majorities in both branches of the legislature. The appropriation is to be applied specifically to the removal of her own free colored people, who are probably as highly favored in their present

State appropriations for Colonization.

position as any others in any part of our country ; and its bearings therefore upon the great question of their relative condition here and in Liberia are very important. It is worthy of remark, that the sum appropriated is as large for New Jersey, in proportion to the number of her colored people, as a much larger sum would be for many of her sister states. Hitherto but few of her colored population have been disposed to emigrate. Since the appropriation was made, we have sent emigrants enough to call for the whole appropriation for this year, which we have already received from the State Treasury. Others are preparing to emigrate. Additional and larger appropriations will be needed ; and we have been assured that the state will nobly come up to the work, and do whatever ought to be done.

The Legislature of PENNSYLVANIA soon after followed the example which New Jersey had set, and appropriated \$2,000 to be applied to defraying the expenses of emigrants from that state.

The General Assembly of INDIANA in fulfilment of the requirements of her new constitution, passed a bill placing \$5,000 at the disposal of the state authorities for the purpose of purchasing territory in Liberia, and colonizing the free colored people residing within her borders. She also adopted some rather stringent measures to prevent the further increase of that class of her population by immigration from her

neighboring states. We regret that there are some provisions in the act making the appropriation, which will render it impossible to make the whole amount thereof immediately available. We trust however, that some satisfactory adjustment of the policy will shortly be made.*

The legislature of Maryland has renewed her liberality, and has again taken high rank in the practical and effective application of legislative aid, in forwarding the enterprise of colonization. She has made another appropriation of \$10,000 a year, for six years, to aid the society of that state. This appropriation is free and unembarrassed by any restrictions or limitations, and is therefore applicable to cover the whole actual expenses of colonising such persons as desire to emigrate from that state.

The legislature of Louisiana, adopted at their last session the following preamble and resolution on the subject :

“Whereas, the people of Louisiana, feeling a deep interest in the cause of African Colonization, and that the success of that great and patriotic enterprise, deeply involves the best interests of the state,

“Therefore, *Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened,* That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use their best exertions to promote the success of that great enterprise: first, by urging on the General Government such

* Gov. Jos. A. Wright in his late message remarks :

“In pursuance of an act of last session, a correspondence has been opened with President Roberts, of Liberia, on the subject of acquiring territory, for the settlement of the free blacks, who may desire to emigrate from Indiana. Sufficient time has not elapsed to receive an answer, but a favorable one is expected. No perfect organization of the state board has yet been made under the law, as it is not yet in force.

“It is gratifying to know that Indiana is the first state in the Union that has authorized a state organization, for the purposes of colonization, and in that capacity has opened a correspondence with that republic, and thereby recognised it as one of the independent nations of the earth. While the principal nations of Europe have recognised the independence of Liberia, it is matter of astonishment, that up to the present time, our Government, that should have been the first to welcome her into the family of nations, has remained silent.”

Movements in Alabama, Connecticut, and New York.

a donation of land, or an appropriation of money, as will aid in removing the free people of color, with their consent, from the United States to Liberia, in Africa.—Secondly, by using their best efforts to promote what is usually called the “Ebony Line,” in transporting the said free people of color to the Republic of Liberia, and to increase the commercial facilities between the United States and Western Africa, through the medium of Liberia.” This resolution was adopted by very large majorities in both branches of the Legislature. The people of the State generally, highly approved of the course recommended, and would this day be greatly rejoiced if Congress would undertake the work in such form as the resolution embraces.

In Alabama, a State Colonization Society has been organized by many of the leading men, and a very able address adopted, to the people of the State on the subject, setting forth the great importance of colonization, and aiming to convince them that it is entitled to their sympathy and patronage. They close their address thus : “Do we mistake our countrymen, in supposing they will give us, in the only feasible plan for the accomplishment of an object which self-interest, religion, and philanthropy, alike demand? We are satisfied we do not, and therefore confidently and earnestly solicit their aid. Come forward, then, fellow-citizens, and join us in urging forward this cause of our country and of humanity.”

The Legislature of Connecticut, having their attention called to the subject by the Governor in his message, an able report and several resolutions were adopted in favor of it, which close thus : “Finally, the past history and the present prospects of the cause, afford most encouraging indications of its future prosperity. The

last year has been one, in many respects, of unprecedented success :

“*Resolved*, That the American Colonization Society happily unites Christian philanthropy and political expediency—our obligations to the Union and to God ; and that its principles and operations are most benevolent, not only towards our colored population, but towards both races in this country, and towards two quarters of the globe.”

This is all good as far as it goes ; but it needs just one more resolution to make it perfect. None can be at a loss to understand that the tenor of that resolution should be an *appropriation* ; and we doubt not that it will ere long be adopted. It will meet a hearty concurrence in the State and in the country.

The Legislature of New York at their last session, had the subject brought before them by a stirring appeal of the Governor, in which he remarks : “A cause so beneficent, identified with the lasting welfare of two of the great races of mankind, rises high above the party contests of the day, and appeals with resistless force to the justice and humanity of the whole American people. I hope to see it sustained by the liberal action of the national government, seconded by contributions from several of the States. I submit the whole subject to your enlightened consideration, in the firm belief that upon a full examination of its merits, you will deem it in accordance with justice and policy, and an enlightened public sentiment, to manifest your approval of the cause by a liberal appropriation for the furtherance of its benevolent designs.”

We are sorry to say that as yet no final action has been taken by the Legislature on the subject. We are, however, assured that the subject will not be allowed to sleep.

States of Ohio, Tennessee, and Georgia.—Exploration of the interior of Africa.

The Legislature of Ohio have now before them a joint resolution to instruct their Senators in Congress, and to request their Representatives, to use their influence to secure the passage of the colonization measure, familiarly known as *Stanly's Bill*; and to obtain an acknowledgment of the independence of the Republic of Liberia.

The Legislature of Virginia is very earnestly urged by many of its members, and by leading citizens throughout the State, to make such a modification of their appropriation as will render it more extensively applicable to the purposes for which it was originally made. Such an alteration is very desirable, and from what is known of the views and feelings of the friends of the cause in that State, we have reason to hope that it will be made.

In several other States measures have been adopted which contemplate appropriations by their Legislature. In Tennessee many memorials have been numerously signed. In Georgia, many leading and influential gentlemen have expressed the opinion that the State would very soon provide money to pay the expenses of any and all of her free colored people who would consent to emigrate to Liberia.

One of the most important measures which is now before the country for the advancement of colonization, is the bill introduced by the Hon. Edward Stanly, of North Carolina, in the House of Representatives, which provides for the payment to the several States of the "fourth instalment of the deposits of public moneys directed to be made with said States, by the act approved June 23, 1836."—The passage of this bill by Congress would place at the disposal of the States for purposes of colonizing their free colored people, and providing for their welfare, \$468,360.75 annually.

It is our privilege to know that the Executive department of our government entertain the highest sense of the value of our enterprise, and desire to extend to Liberia their countenance. As an evidence of this, we may quote the language of the President in his last annual message to Congress, where he says, "incipient measures have been taken towards the reconnoissance of the Continent of Africa, eastward of Liberia." We have long desired that this work should be undertaken. It is a matter of great importance to our home operations, and the progress and enlargement of Liberia. All the interests of commerce and civilization are intimately associated with it. For centuries the interior of Africa has been an unknown region, shut out and secluded from the rest of the world. Commerce which has gone everywhere, with a bold adventurous step, has faltered and fallen back here. Enterprising explorers, who have dared so much, and penetrated so far everywhere else, have gone but a little way inside the shell of Africa. The interior has never been reached in any manner calculated to throw open its treasures, or reveal its wonders to the gaze of the world. Hence it is that we look with admiration upon this effort which has been commenced by our Government, to explore this unknown region. Colonization has planted a footstep on the western coast, and opened a gate-way through which the vast recesses of the interior may be visited and revealed. Already a gentleman eminently qualified to have the planning and direction of this work, is on his way to, or actually in Liberia. Commander Lynch, of the U. S. Navy, sailed for Liberia, via England, the 13th of November last. The Secretary of the Navy, (who has been long known as a zealous friend of Liberia,) in his late re-

Mission of Com. Lynch.—Auxiliary Societies.

port to Congress, says: "As I could not, however, without some special appropriation to the object, organize a full and effective expedition for the prosecution of this enterprize, I have thought that, by the employment of such means as have been provided for the ordinary exigencies of the service, I might profitably prepare the way for such an exploration as Congress might hereafter think fit to authorise. I have, accordingly, directed a preliminary investigation to be made by an officer of the Navy, whom I have attached to the African squadron, with orders to devote the months of the coming winter to an examination of the necessary conditions which this undertaking may require.

"In Commander Lynch, to whom the country is already indebted for important services in another field, I have found a prompt and ardent volunteer for this employment. He is now on his way to the African coast. He will land at Liberia, Cape Palmas, and other points, and will pursue his inquiries as far as the river Gaboon, with a view to the ascertainment of such localities on the margin of the African continent as may present the greatest facilities, whether by the river courses, or by inland routes, for penetrating with least hazard to the interior. He will collect information touching the geographical character of the country; its means of affording the necessary supplies of men and provisions; the temper of the inhabitants, whether hostile or friendly; the proper precautions to be observed to secure the health of a party employed; and all other items of knowledge upon which it may be proper hereafter to prepare and combine the forces essential to the success of a complete and useful exploration of the interior."

In the operations of the various Auxili-

ary Societies, during the past year, there is much of encouragement. They all speak of gaining new friends, and increasing usefulness.

The agents employed in collecting funds have been active, zealous, and successful. They have done honor to themselves, and greatly promoted the interests of the cause to which they have been devoted.

Some special attention has been given, in certain places, to enlightening the minds of the colored people on the subject. We highly commend the action of a large and influential meeting of the citizens of Mason county, Kentucky, which was held in the city of Maysville, the 12th of August. Among other resolutions, they adopted the following: "Resolved, that a committee of good and wise men be appointed, on behalf of this meeting, to confer with all the free persons of color within their reach, for the purpose of laying before them the facts and inducements inviting their migration to Liberia, and that every member of this meeting, and every member of the proposed association, and every citizen, is hereby invoked to use all proper means, to induce the free colored persons of their respective neighborhoods to consider the advantages to them, and their posterity, of a settlement in Liberia, under the auspices of the Kentucky Colonization Society." If this course were adopted and faithfully carried out in every neighborhood it would secure the most beneficial results. Surrounded as they are in many places by counsellors hostile to Liberia, and agitated by the rough and stormy waves of adversity, they see not the star of hope that gleams out on the shores of Africa. Clouds and darkness are round about their present habitation, which prevent them from understanding

Conclusion.—Meeting of the Society.—Election of Officers.

the destiny of honor and exaltation, the career of broad and lasting usefulness which is open before them. They hear not the voice that tells them of the riches that are theirs, if they will but arouse themselves, and be men. Here, then, is a work, too long and too much neglected, in which all the friends of the race may bear a hand. We know that colonization is full of blessings for them. We must therefore take hold of the enterprise in the true spirit of benevolence. We must show them that we are individually their

friends, and that as a society, we seek their highest good. If we would get within the entrenchment of their prejudices, we must prove ourselves to be laboring for their benefit, in every way, in which an intelligent and substantial philanthropy can manifest itself. And we may rest assured, that in every instance where we do this, some good effects will follow. The seed thus sown may lie long in the soil, but it will ultimately spring up and yield a plentiful harvest.

Proceedings at the Annual Meeting of the Am. Col. Society.

The American Colonization Society met according to adjournment, Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, the 18th January, 1853, in the First Presbyterian Church.

The Hon. Charles Fenton Mercer, one of the Vice Presidents, presided.

The Rev. R. R. Gurley opened the meeting with prayer.

An abstract of the annual report was read by Dr. Lugenbeel, Recording Secretary.

Addresses were delivered by the Hon. Edward Everett, the Rev. Charles H. Read, and the Hon. Charles Fenton Mercer, after which the Society adjourned to meet in the Colonization Rooms, to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, a m.

COLONIZATION ROOMS,

19th January, 1853.

The Society met according to adjournment. Anson G. Phelps, Esq.,

one of the Vice Presidents, presided.

JOHN H. B. LATHROBE, Esq., was unanimously elected PRESIDENT of the American Colonization Society.

Messrs. Pinney and Ward, and Dr. Goble were appointed a committee to nominate Vice Presidents. After consultation, they reported the following gentlemen, who were duly elected, viz:

VICE PRESIDENTS.

(First elected in 1819.)

1. Gen. John H. Cocke, of Virginia.

(First elected in 1823.)

2. Hon. Charles Fenton Mercer, of Va.

3. Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D. of Conn.

(First elected in 1830.)

4. Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, of N. J.

(First elected in 1832.)

5. Hon. Louis McLean, of Maryland.

(First elected in 1833.)

6. Moses Allen, Esq., of New York.

7. Gen. Walter Jones, of Dis. of Col.

8. Joseph Gales, Esq., do

(First elected in 1834.)

9. Rt. Rev. Wm. Meade, D. D. of Va.

Vice Presidents elected.

(First elected in 1835.)

10. Rev. James O. Andrews, D. D., Bishop
of the M. E. Church, South.

11. William Maxwell, Esq. of Virginia.

(First elected in 1836.)

12. Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio.

13. Hon. Walter Lowrie, of New York.

14. Hon. Jacob Burnet, of Ohio.

15. Stephen Duncan, M. D., of Miss.

(First elected in 1838.)

16. Hon. William C. Rives, of Virginia.

17. Rev. J. Laurie, D. D. of Dis. of Col.

18. Rev. William Winans, D. D. of Miss.

19. James Boorman, Esq. of N. Y.

20. Henry A. Foster, Esq. of do.

21. Robert Campbell, Esq. of Georgia.

22. Hon. Peter D. Vroom, of N. J.

23. Hon. James Garland, of Virginia.

(First elected in 1840.)

24. Hon. Willard Hall, of Delaware.

25. Rt. Rev. Wm. M. Otey, of Tenn.

26. Gerard Rallston, Esq., of England.

27. Rev. C. Van Rensselaer, D. D. of N. J.

(First elected in 1841.)

28. Thomas Hodgkin, M. D., of England.

29. Rev. E. Burgess, D. D., of Mass.

30. Thomas R. Hazzard, Esq., of R. I.

31. Thomas Massie, M. D., of Va.

(First elected in 1842.)

32. Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. A.

(First elected in 1843.)

33. Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, of New Jersey.

34. James Raily, Esq. of Miss.

35. Rev. G. W. Bethune, D. D. of N. Y.

(First elected in 1844.)

36. Elliott Cresson, Esq., of Penn.

37. Anson G. Phelps, Esq., of N. Y.

38. Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., of Mass.

39. Rev. Beverly Waugh, D. D., Bishop
of the Meth. Epis. Church.

(First elected in 1845.)

40. Rev. W. B. Johnson, D. D. of S. C.

41. Moses Sheppard, Esq., of Md.

42. Rt. Rev. C. P. McIlvain, D. D., of O.

43. Rev. J. T. Edgar, D. D., of Tenn.

44. Rev. P. Lindsley, D. D. do.

45. Hon. J. R. Underwood, of Ky.

(First elected in 1847.)

46. Rev. J. J. Janeway, D. D., of N. J.

47. Hon. H. L. Lumpkin, of Geo.

48. James Lenox, Esq., of N. Y.

(First elected in 1848.)

49. Rev. Joshua Soule, D. D. Bishop of
the M. E. Church, South.

50. Rev. T. C. Upham, D. D., of Maine.

51. Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio.

52. Hon. Thos. W. Williams, of Conn.

53. Hon. Simon Greenleaf, of Mass.

(First elected in 1849.)

54. Rev. John Early, D. D. of Virginia.

55. Rev. Lovick Pierce, D. D. of Ga.

56. Hon. R. J. Walker, of Miss.

(First elected in 1850.)

57. Samuel Gurney, Esq. of England.

58. Charles McMicken, Esq., of Ohio.

59. John Bell, M. D. of Penn.

(First elected in 1851.)

60. Hon. Charles. M. Conrad, of La.

61. Rev. Robert Ryland, of Va.

62. Hon. Fred. P. Stanton, of Tenn.

(First elected in 1852.)

63. Rev. Nathan Bangs, D. D., of N. Y.

64. John Beveridge, Esq. do.

65. Hon. James. M. Wayne, of Georgia.

66. Hon. Robert F. Stockton, of N. J.

67. Hon. Henry W. Collier, of Ala.

(First elected in 1853.)

68. Hon. Edward Everett, of Mass.

69. Hon. Washington Hunt, of N. Y.

70. Hon. Horatio S. Seymour, do.

71. Hon. Joseph A. Wright, of Ind.

72. Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, of N. J.

73. Hon. George F. Fort, of New Jersey.

74. Gen. John S. Dorsey, do.

75. Hon. Ralph J. Ingersoll, of Conn.

76. Benjamin Silliman, LL. D. do.

77. Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Penn.

78. Hon. Edward Celes, do.

79. Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D. do.

80. Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D. do.

81. Edward McGehee, Esq., of Miss.

82. Thomas Henderson, Esq., do.

83. Daniel Turnbull, Esq., of La.

84. Hon. Thos. H. Seymour, of Conn.

85. Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, of Ohio.

Adjournment.—Meeting of the Board of Directors.—List of Delegates.

James Hall, M. D., and William Crane, Esq., were appointed a committee to inform Mr. Latrobe of his election.

The annual report was taken up and referred to the Board of Directors.

The Hon. Charles Fenton Mercer offered several resolutions, which, after some consideration were referred to the Board of Directors for their action.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be tendered to the Hon. Charles Fenton Mercer, for the able and courteous manner with which he presided over the meeting of the Society, held last evening.

After which the Society adjourned to meet the 3d Tuesday of January, 1854, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Extracts from the Minutes of the Board of Directors.

COLONIZATION ROOMS,

Washington, Jan. 18, 1853.

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met, according to adjournment, this day, at 12 o'clock, M. Anson G. Phelps, Esq., of New York, was called to the Chair, and Gabriel P. Disosway, Esq., was appointed Secretary.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Maclean.

The minutes of the last meeting were read.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Maclean, a Committee was appointed to report upon the roll of the Board of Directors for the present year. The Rev. Dr. Maclean, Mr. Schieffelin, and Mr. Gregory, were appointed.

Messrs. A. G. Phelps, Jr., and L. B. Ward, were appointed a Committee to audit the Treasurer's account.

The Committee on preparing the roll, reported the following list of names, viz:

Vermont Colonization Society.—Rev. John Wheeler, D. D.

Massachusetts Col. Society.—Hon. Edward Everett, Hon. Wil-

liam Appleton, Hon. J. H. Duncan, Hon. Albert Fearing, Dr. William R. Lawrence, James C. Dunn, Esq., Rev. Joseph Tracy.

Connecticut Colonization Society.

—Hon. Charles Chapman, Hon. Charles J. McCurdy, Hon. O. S. Seymour, Hon. Ebenezer Flower, Jas Brewster, Esq., Jas. Donaghe, Esq., Hezekiah Huntington, Esq., Rev. N. S. Wheaton, D. D., Rev. John Orcutt.

New York State Col. Society.—

Anson G. Phelps, Esq., Anson G. Phelps, Jr., Esq.; L. B. Ward, Esq., H. M. Schieffelin, Esq., G. P. Disosway, Esq., Hon. D. S. Gregory, Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D.

New Jersey Colonization Society.

—Hon. Jacob W. Miller, Rev. John Maclean, D. D., Rev. A. D. Eddy, D. D., J. G. Goble, M. D., Rev. M. B. Hope, D. D.

Pennsylvania Col. Society.—

William V. Pettit, Esq., Joseph Harrison, Esq., Archibald Robertson, Esq., Rev. John Morris Pease, William Parker Foulke, Esq.

Delegates.—Resolutions.

Virginia Colonization Society.—

Rev. Philip Slaughter, Rev. Charles H. Read, Rev. Dr. Sparrow, Hon. J. F. Strother, Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, Hon. John S. Caskie, Rev. S. Caskie, Rev. Dr. Lee, Judge Moncure, S. S. Baxter, Esq., J. C. Crane, Esq., John Howard, Esq., John M. Patton, Jr., Esq., R. B. Bolling, Esq., Tazewell Taylor, Esq., D'Arcy Paul, Esq., Edgar Snowden, Esq., J. M. Speed, Esq., R. G. Scott, Esq., Rev. J. N. Danforth.

Ohio Col. Society.—*Committee of Correspondence.*—Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, William B. Thrall, Esq., J. J. Coombs, Esq.

Kentucky Colonization Society.—Hon. J. R. Underwood.

Knoxville, Tenn., Col. Society.—Hon. John Bell, Hon. James C. Jones, Hon. F. P. Stanton.

The Rev. B. Pinney, Rev. W. McLain and James Hall, M. D., *Life Directors*, were present.

The Rev. James Mitchell, present from Indiana, was, on motion, requested to take a seat, and participated in the deliberations of this Board. The same invitation was voted to the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, Agent of the Vermont Colonization Society.

Letters from Thomas R. Hazard, and Solomon Sturges, Esqs., *Life Directors*, were read by the Secretary.

A communication was presented by Mr. Disosway, from the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, of Indiana, which, on mo-

tion, was referred to a Committee, consisting of Rev. Dr. Maclean, Rev. Mr. Slaughter, and Hon. Mr. Vinton.

Adjourned to meet to-morrow at 9 o'clock, A. M.

—
January 19th.

The Board met according to adjournment.

The minutes of the last session were read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Brewster, Col. Charles Stearns, of Massachusetts, was invited to take part in the deliberations of this Board.

The Rev. Mr. Tracy, Rev. Dr. Eddy, and Rev. Mr. Pease were appointed a Committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

The Rev. Dr. Eddy presented the following resolutions, which were adopted, viz :

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be expressed to the Governors of such of the States as have commended the cause of African colonization in their annual messages ; and that we gratefully acknowledge our obligations to such Legislatures as have made appropriations to the cause of colonization, as not only greatly aiding its benevolent ends, but as directly commending this benevolent cause to the public confidence and support.

Resolved, That we contemplate with lively interest the introduction of the resolution now before the Senate of the United States, for the recognition of the Republic of Liberia as an independent nation.

Election of Officers for 1853.—Resolutions.

Adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock this evening.

—
Evening Session, Jan. 19th.

The Board met according to adjournment, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

The Committee appointed to nominate officers for the present year reported, and the following gentlemen were duly elected, viz :

Secretary and Treasurer, Rev. W. McLain.

Recording Secretary, J. W. Lugenbeel, M. D.

Executive Committee, Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Elisha Whittlesey, Joseph H. Bradley, A. O. Dayton, J. S. Bacon, D. D., William Gunton, W. W. Seaton.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

—
January 20th.

The Board met according to adjournment.

The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

The resolutions presented at the meeting of the Society by the Hon. C. F. Mercer, and referred to this Board, were taken up, amended, and adopted, as follows :

Resolved, That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to renew the negotiations recommended by the House of Representatives on the day of 18 , with the maritime powers of Europe and America, for the purpose of rendering the slave trade piratical by their concurrence with the United States, Government of Great Britain, and the States of the late Republic of Columbia.

Resolved, That the Board have learned with pleasure that the Executive Committee have taken steps to obtain a renewal of the former appropriations for the suppression of the African slave trade, and of the agency of the United States for the reception of the African captives, under the act of Congress of 1819.

The Rev. Dr. Maclean presented the following resolutions, which were adopted, viz :

Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of this Board that the withdrawal of the United States squadron from the western coast of Africa, would be the certain precursor of the revival of the slave trade, which for some years past has been kept in check by the activity of the vessels of war on that coast.

Resolved, That this Board firmly believe that the renewal of this infamous traffic would be highly detrimental to the operations of the American Colonization Society, to the interests of Liberia, and also to the growing commerce of the United States, so important to the civilization of Africa.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to convey, in the most respectful manner, to the Administration, the above expression of our opinion.

The Hon. Mr. Gregory presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted, viz :

Whereas, the growing importance and responsibilities of the American Colonization Society demand the earnest and personal attention of the delegates at the annual meeting; therefore,

Resolved, That the State Societies in the selection of Delegates be re-

Agencies in the Western States.

requested to appoint such persons as may give their diligent attendance upon their duties as such during the three or four days of the session.

Resolved, That the Secretary send a copy of this preamble and resolution annually, to the State Societies.

The Rev. Dr. Wheeler presented the following resolution, which was adopted, viz :

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to report on alterations in the Constitution of the American Colonization Society, with special reference to securing a more permanent and effective Board of Directors for the Society.

The Rev. Dr. Wheeler, the Hon. Mr. Vinton, and the Rev. Dr. J. S. Bacon, were appointed said committee.

The Committee appointed to audit the Treasurer's account, reported that they have discharged the duty, and found it to be correct according to the exhibit. (For which see page 32)

The Committee on the communication of the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, from Indiana, presented the following report, which was accepted and adopted, viz :

The Committee to consider the communication from the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, of Indiana, would respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolution, viz :

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to appoint for one year, a general agent for the States of Michigan, Iowa, and Wis-

consin, and also for the States of Indiana and Illinois, if the Colonization Societies of the two last named States shall concur with respect to said two States : the compensation for salary and travelling expenses not to exceed one thousand dollars.

Adjourned to 5½ o'clock this evening.

—
Evening Session, Jan. 20th.

The Board met according to adjournment, at 5½ o'clock, P. M.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Executive Committee are hereby requested to invite the services of the Rev. R. R. Gurley, as travelling general agent of this Society.

On motion of Mr. Foulke, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board are due, and are hereby tendered to the Executive Committee, the Secretary, and the other officers of the Society, for the fidelity and ability with which they have discharged their respective duties during the past year.

On motion of Mr. Pettit, it was

Resolved, That the special thanks of this Board be presented to the Hon. Edward Everett, Secretary of State, for the able and most eloquent speech he delivered before the American Colonization Society, at their late annual meeting, and that the Secretary be requested to transmit to him a copy of this resolution, and to request of him a copy of the said speech for publication.

On motion the following resolutions were adopted, viz :

Resolved, That the warmest thanks of this Board be presented to Anson G. Phelps, Esq., for the ability and

Adjournment—Address of the Hon. Edward Everett.

urbanity with which he has presided over their deliberations during the present session.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be presented to G. P. Disosway, Esq., for his faithful and laborious attention in his capacity of Secretary of the Board at the present meeting, and for keeping so copious and correct a minute of the various proceedings.

The minutes were then read, corrected, and approved.

On motion, the Board adjourned to the third Tuesday in January, 1854, at 12 o'clock, M.

The meeting was closed with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Wheeler.

ANSON G. PHELPS,

Chairman.

GABRIEL P. DISOSWAY,

Secretary.

Address of the Hon. Edward Everett,

AT THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN COL. SOCIETY, 18th JANUARY, 1853.

Mr. President and Gent. of the Col. Soc'y :—

It was my intention when I was requested some weeks ago, to take a part in the proceedings of this evening, to give to the subject of the Colonization Society and its operations on the coast of Africa, the most thorough examination in my power, in all its bearings, considering that, whether we look to the condition of this country or the interests of Africa, no more important object could engage our attention. But during almost the whole of the interval that has since elapsed, my time and my thoughts have been so entirely taken up and pre-occupied, that it has been altogether out of my power to give more than the hastyest preparation to the part which I am to take in this evening's proceedings. I am therefore obliged to throw myself upon the indulgence of this audience, with such a hasty view of the subject as I have been alone able to take.

The Colonization Society seems to me to have been the subject of much unmerited odium, of much equally unmerited indifference on the part of the great mass of the community, and to have received that attention which it so well deserves, from but very few. We regard it now only in its infancy. All that we see in this country

is the quiet operation of a private association, pursuing the even tenor of its way without ostentation, without eclat; and on the coast of Africa there is nothing to attract our attention but a small settlement, the germ of a Republic, which, however prosperous, is but still in its infancy.

But before we deride even these small beginnings—before we make up our minds that the most important futures are not wrapped up in them, even as the spreading oak is wrapped up in the small acorn which we can hold in our fingers, we should do well to recollect the first twenty-five or thirty years of the settlement at Jamestown, in your State, Mr. President, the parent of Virginia. We should do well to remember the history of that dreadful winter at Plymouth, when more than half of the Mayflower's little company were laid beneath the sod, and that sod smoothed over for fear the native savage would come and count the number of the graves. I think if you look to what has been done in Liberia in the last quarter of a century, you will find that it compares favorably with the most and the best that was done in Virginia or in Plymouth, during the same period. These seem to me to be reasons why we should not

Address of the Hon. Edward Everett.

look with too much distrust at the small beginnings that have been made.

Gentlemen, the foundation of this Society was laid in a great political and moral necessity. The measures which were taken for the suppressions of the slave trade naturally led to the capture of slave-ships, and the question immediately arose what should be done with the victims that were rescued from them. It was necessary that they should be returned to Africa. They could not, each and all, be sent to their native villages. They had been collected from the whole interior of that country, many of them 2,000 miles in the interior, and it was out of the question that they should, immediately be sent to their homes. If they had been placed upon the coast, in a body, at any of the usual points of resort, the result would have been to throw them at once back again into the grasp of the native chiefs who are the principal agents of the slave trade. It was, therefore, absolutely necessary, if the course of measures undertaken for the suppression of the slave trade was to be pursued, that some Colony should be founded, under the name and influence and patronage of a powerful European or American State, where these poor victims should be placed at once, safely protected, supplied with necessary provisions of all kinds, civilized if possible, and by degrees enabled to find their way back to their native villages, which some of them no doubt, both from the English and American Colony have from time to time done; as we know in fact that they have.

This as I understand it, was one of the first ideas that gave origin to this Society, and as I said before, it was a political and moral necessity.

Then came the kindred object, which was more important because applicable to a much larger number of persons, of providing a suitable home for that portion of the free colored population of this country that were desirous of emigrating to the land of their fathers. This at first, as I understand, for it was before my day, was an object that approved itself almost universally throughout the country, to the South as well as to the North, to the white as well as to the colored population. Every body seemed to think at first that this was a practicable, desirable, and most praiseworthy object. By degrees, I am sorry to say, jealousies crept in, prejudices for so I must account them, arose; and in process of time, it has come to pass that this Society has become, I must say, intensely unpopular with a large class of the colored population whose interests and welfare were some of the prime objects of its foundation.

I will not undertake on this occasion to discuss the foundation of these prejudices. I will not dwell upon those, as they are called, oppressive laws, and that still more oppressive public sentiment in all parts of the country, which render the condition of the colored population in every part of the Union, one of disability, discouragement, and hardship. In order to meet the objection to the operation of the Society which arises from the statement that it tends to co-operate with, and to strengthen these oppressive laws and this oppressive public sentiment, I will for argument sake, take it for granted that this legislation and this sentiment are correctly thus characterized; that they are as oppressive, cruel, and tyrannical as they are declared to be.

Taking this for granted, I ask in

Address of the Hon. Edward Everett.

the name of common sense, in the name of humanity, does this state of things furnish any reason why the free colored population of the country, should be discouraged from leaving a state of things like this, and going to the land of their fathers, a continent of their own where no such legislation, where no such unfriendly public sentiment would exist; a great and fertile land, a land that is inviting them to come and take possession of it, and in various parts of which there is everything that can attract, and reward the industry of man? It seems to me that the objection which is urged to the Society, that it co-operates with that oppressive state of things here, furnishes the very strongest reason in favor of the emigration. Let us take a parallel case. Suppose any one had gone among that little company of persecuted christians in England, in the year 1608, who afterwards became the pilgrim church of Mr. Robinson at Leyden; or suppose any one had gone in 1630 to the more important company of Gov. Winthrop, the great founder of Massachusetts; had tried to excite their feelings against the projected emigration, had told them that England belonged to them as much as it did to their oppressors, had led them to stand upon their rights, and if necessary bleed and die for them; had depicted the hardships and sufferings of the passage, had painted in the darkest colors, the terrors of the wilderness into which they were about to venture; would that have been true friendship, would it have been kindness, would it have been humanity? Or to come nearer home, suppose at the present day one should go into Ireland, or France, or Switzerland, or Germany, or Norway, or any of the countries from which hundreds of thousands of men, in a depressed, destitute and

unhappy condition, are emigrating to the United States, to find a refuge, a home, a social position, and employment—suppose some one should go to them and try to stimulate a morbid patriotism, a bitter nationality, telling them the country where they were born, belonged as much to them as to the more favored classes, inducing them to stay where they were born, telling them that it was doubtful whether they would get employment in the new country, talking of the expenses, the diseases, the hardships of the poor emigrant, and in this way endeavor to deter them from this great adventure, which is to end in procuring a home and a position in the world, and an education for themselves and their children, would this be friendship, would this be kindness, would this be humanity? But these are the appeals which are made to the free colored population of this country, and it is by appeals like this that the Society and the colony have become, as I am sorry to say I believe is the case, highly unpopular among them.

But I must hasten on from this object of providing a home for the free colored population who wish to emigrate, to another which was a very considerable and leading object with the founders of this Society, and that is the suppression of the foreign slave trade. It is grievous to reflect, it is one of the darkest things that we read of in history, that contemporaneously with the discovery of this continent, and mainly from mistaken humanity towards its natives, the whole western coast of Africa was thrown open to that desolating traffic, which from time immemorial, had been carried on from the ports of the Mediterranean, the Nile, and the Red Sea, and the shores of Eastern Africa.—It is still more painful to reflect that

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it was precisely at the period when the best culture of modern Europe was moving rapidly towards its perfection, that the intercourse of Africa with Europe, instead of proving a blessing proved a curse. Have you well considered, Mr. President, that it was in the days of Shakspeare, and Spenser, and Hooker, and Bacon, and other bright suns in the firmament of the glory of England, that her navigators first began to go forth, and as if in derision, in vessels, bearing the venerable names of "the Solomon" and "the Jesus," to the coast of Africa to tear away its wretched natives into a state of bondage. It was at the very time when in England and France, the last vestiges of the feudal system were breaking down, when private war was put an end to, and men began to venture out from the walled towns and dwell in safety in the open country, and to traverse the high roads without fear, it was then that these most polished nations began to enter into competition with each other, which should monopolize that cruel traffic, the African slave trade, the principal agency of which was to stir up a system of universal hostility; not merely between nation and nation, but between tribe and tribe, clan and clan, family and family, and often between members of the same household; for, I am sorry to say, it is no unprecedented thing for these poor creatures to sell their wives and children to the slave trader.

In this way the whole western coast of Africa became like the Northern and Eastern coast before, one general mart for the slave trade. This lasted for three hundred years. At length the public sentiment of the world, in Europe and America, was awakened. Several of the colonial assemblies in this country

passed acts inhibiting the slave trade, but they were uniformly negatived by the Crown. The Continental Congress in 1776, denounced the traffic. The federal convention in 1789 fixed a prospective period for its abolition in this country. The example was followed by the States of Europe. At the present day every christian and several of the Mahomedan powers have forbidden it; yet it is extensively carried on, and some authorities say that the number of slaves taken from Africa has not materially diminished; but I hope this is not true. This state of facts has led several persons most desirous of putting an end to the traffic, to devise some new system, some new agency; and all agree—there is not a dissenting voice on that point—that the most effectual, and in fact the only substitute is the establishment of colonies. Wherever a colony is established on the coast of Africa under the direction of a christian power in Europe or America, there the slave trade disappears; not merely from the coast of the colony, but from the whole interior of the country which found an outlet at any point on that coast. In this way, from the most northern extremity of the French and English colonies down to the most southern limit of the American settlements, the slave trade has entirely disappeared. The last slave mart in that region, the Gallinas, has within a short time, I believe, come within the jurisdiction of the American colony of Liberia. Now, along that whole line of coast and throughout the whole interior connected with it, a line of coast, as I believe, not less than that from Maine to Georgia—from every port and every harbor of which the foreign slave trade was carried on—with in the memory of man, it has en-

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tirely disappeared. What Congresses of sovereigns at Vienna, and Aix-la-Chapelle, could not do, what squadrons of war steamers cruising along the coast could not achieve, what quintuple treaties among the powers of Europe could not effect by the arts of diplomacy, has been done by these poor little colonies, one of which at least, that of Liberia, has, in latter times, been almost without the recognition of this government, struggling into permanence by the resources furnished by private benevolence. (Applause.) I ask what earthly object of this kind more meritorious than this can be named? And what career is there opened to any colored man in Europe or America, more praiseworthy, more inviting than this, to form as it were, in his own person a portion of that living cordon, stretching along the coast and barring its whole extent from the approaches of this traffic? (Applause.)

But even the suppression of the slave trade, all important as it is, is but auxiliary to another ulterior object of still more commanding importance, and that is the civilization of Africa. The condition of Africa is a disgrace to the rest of the civilized world. With an extent nearly three times as great as that of Europe, its known portions of great fertility, teeming with animal and vegetable life, traversed by magnificent chains of mountains, East, and West, North and South, whose slopes send down the tributaries of some of the noblest rivers in the world, connecting on the North by the Mediterranean, with the ancient and modern culture of Europe, projecting on the West far into the Atlantic ocean, that great highway of the world's civilization, running on the South East into a near proximity to our own South American continent, open on the East to the

trade of India: and on the North East by the Red Sea and the Nile, locked closely into the Asiatic continent, one would have thought that with all these natural endowments, with this noble geographical position, Africa was destined to be the emporium, the garden of the Globe. Man alone in this unhappy continent has dropped so far into arrears in the great march of humanity, behind the other portions of the human family, that the question has at length been started whether he does not labor under some incurable, natural inferiority. In this, for myself, I have no belief whatever.

I do not deny that among the numerous races in the African continent, as among the numerous races in all the other continents, there are great diversities, from the politic and warlike tribes upon the central plateau, to the broken down hordes on the slave coast, and on the banks of the Congo, and the squalid, half human Hottentot. But do you think the difference is any greater between them than it is between the Laplander, the Gipsy, the Calmuc, and the proudest and brightest specimens of humanity in Europe or America? I think not.

What then can be the cause of the continued uncivilization of Africa? Without attempting presumptuously to pry into the mysteries of Providence, I think that adequate causes can be found in some historical and geographical circumstances. It seems a law of human progress, which however difficult to explain, is too well sustained by facts to be doubted, that in the first advances out of barbarism into civilization, the first impulses and guidances must come from abroad. This of course leaves untouched the great mystery who could have made a beginning; but still as far back as history or tradition runs, we do find that the

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first guidance and impulse came from abroad. From Egypt and Syria the germs of improvement were brought to Greece, from Greece to Rome, from Rome to the North and West of Europe, from Europe to America, and they are now speeding on from us to the farthest West, until at length it shall meet the East again. To what extent the aboriginal element shall be borne down and overpowered by the foreign influences, or enter into kindly combination with them, depends upon the moral and intellectual development of both parties. There may be such aptitude for improvement, or the disparity between the native and foreign race may be so small, that a kindly combination will at once take place. This is supposed to have been the case with the ancient Grecian tribes in reference to the emigrants from Egypt and the East. Or the inaptitude may be so great, and the disparity between the natives and the foreigners may be so wide that no such kindly union can take place. This is commonly supposed to be the case with the natives of our own continent, who are slowly and silently retiring before the inroads of a foreign influence.

Now in reference to this law of social progress, there have been in Africa two most unfortunate difficulties. In the first place, all the other branches of the human family that have had the start of Africa in civilization have, from the very dawn of history, been concerned in the slave trade, so that intercourse with foreigners, instead of being a source of mutual improvement to both parties, particularly to the weaker, has, in the case of Africa, only tended to sink them deeper into barbarism and degeneracy of every kind. This has been one difficulty. Another is the climate—this vast equatorial ex-

panse—this aggregate of land between the tropics, greater than all the other parts of the globe together, her fervid vertical sun, burning down upon the rank vegetation of her fertile plains, and rendering her shores and water courses pestiferous to a foreign constitution. This circumstance also seems to shut Africa out from the approaches of civilization through the usual channels. The ordinary inducements of gain, are too weak to tempt the merchant to those feverous shores. Nothing but a taste for adventure, approaching to mania, attracts the traveller; and when christian benevolence allures the devoted missionary to this field of labor, it lures him too often to his doom.

By this combination of influences, Africa seems to have been shut out from the beginning from all those benefits that otherwise result from foreign intercourse. But now, mark and reverence the Providence of God, educing out of these disadvantages of climate, (disadvantages as we consider them) and out of this colossal, moral wrong—the foreign slave trade—educing out of these seemingly hopeless elements of physical and moral evil, after long cycles of crime and suffering, of violence and retribution, such as history nowhere else can parallel—educing, I say, from these almost hopeless elements by the blessed alchemy of christian love the ultimate means of the regeneration of Africa, (applause.)

The conscience of the Christian world at last was roused; an end it was determined should be put to the foreign slave trade, but not till it had conveyed six millions of the children and descendants of Africa to the Western Hemisphere, of whom about one and a half millions have passed into a state of freedom; though born and educated, no

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doubt, under circumstances unfavorable for moral or intellectual progress, sharing in the main the blessings, and the lights of our common christian civilization, and proving themselves, in the example of the Liberian colony, amply qualified to be the medium of conveying these blessings to the land of their fathers.

Thus you see at the very moment when the work is ready to commence, the instruments are prepared. Do I err in supposing that the same august Providence which has arranged, or has permitted the mysterious sequence of events to which I have referred, has also called out, and is inviting those chosen agents to enter upon the work? Every thing else has been tried and failed. Commercial adventure on the part of individuals has been unsuccessful; strength, courage, endurance, almost superhuman, have failed; well appointed expeditions fitted out, under the auspices of powerful associations, and powerful governments, have ended in the most calamitous failure; and it has been proved at last, by all this experience, that the white race of itself, cannot civilize Africa.

Sir, when that most noble expedition, I think in 1841, was fitted out, under the highest auspices in England, to found an agricultural colony at the confluence of the Niger and the Chad, out of one hundred and fifty white persons that formed a part of it, every man sickened, and all but three or four died. On the other hand, out of one hundred and fifty colored men, that formed part of the expedition, only three or four sickened, and they were men who had passed some years in the West Indies, and in Europe, and not one died. I think that fact, in reference to the civilization of Africa is worth, I had almost said, all the treasure, and all the suffering of that ill-fated expedition.

Sir, you cannot civilize Africa,—you Caucasian—you proud white man—you all-boasting, all-daring, Anglo-Saxon, you cannot do this work. You have subjugated Europe; the native races of this country are melting before you as the untimely snows of April beneath a vernal sun; you have possessed yourselves of India, you threaten China and Japan; the farthest isles of the Pacific are not distant enough to escape your grasp, or insignificant enough to elude your notice: but this great Central Africa lies at your doors and defies your power. Your war steamers and your squadrons may range along the coast, but neither on the errands of peace, nor on the errands of war, can you penetrate into and long keep the interior. The God of nature, for purposes inscrutable, but no doubt to be reconciled with His wisdom and goodness, has drawn a cordon across the chief inlets that you cannot pass. You may hover on the coast, but woe to you if you attempt to make a permanent lodgment in the interior. Their poor mud-built villages will oppose no resistance to your arms; but death sits portress at their undefended gates. Yellow fevers, and blue plagues, and intermittent poisons, that you can see as well as feel, hover in the air. If you attempt to go up the rivers, pestilence shoots from the mangroves that fringe their noble banks; and the all-glorious sun, that kindles everything else into life and power, darts down disease and death into your languid frame. No, no, Anglo-Saxon, this is no part of your vocation. You may direct the way, you may survey the coast, you may point your finger into the interior; but you must leave it to others to go and abide there. The God of nature, in another branch of his family, has chosen out the instruments of

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this great work—descendants of the torrid clime, children of the burning vertical sun—and fitted them by centuries of stern discipline for this most noble work—

From foreign realms and lands remote,
Supported by His care,
They pass unharmed through burning
climes,
And breathe the tainted air.

Sir, I believe that Africa will be civilized, and civilized by the descendants of those who were torn from the land. I believe it because I will not think that this great fertile continent is to be forever left waste. I believe it because I see no other agency fully competent to the work. I believe it because I see in this agency a most wonderful adaptation.

But doubts are entertained of the practicability of effecting this object by the instrumentality that I have indicated. They are founded in the first place, on the supposed incapacity of the free colored population of this country and the West Indies to take up and carry on such a work; and also on the supposed degradation and, if I may use such a word, unimprovability of the native African races, which is presumed to be so great as to bid defiance to any such operation.

Now, I think it would be very unjust to the colored population of this country and the West Indies to argue from what they have done under present circumstances, to what they might effect under the most favorable circumstances. I think, upon the whole, all things considered, that they have done quite as well as could be expected; that they have done as well as persons of European or Anglo-American origin would have done after three centuries of similar depression and hardship. You will recollect, sir, that Mr. Jefferson, in his valuable work, called "The Notes on Virginia,"

states in strong language the intellectual inferiority of the colored race. I have always thought that it ought to have led Mr. Jefferson to hesitate a little as to the accuracy of this opinion, when he recollected that in the very same work he was obliged to defend the Anglo-American race, to which he himself, and to which so many of us belong, against the very same imputation brought by an ingenious French writer, the Abbé Raynal, whose opinions were shared by all the school of philosophers to which he belonged. Why, it is but a very few years—I do not know that the time has now ceased—when we Anglo-Americans were spoken of by our brethren beyond the water, as a poor, degenerate, almost semi-barbarous race. In the liberal journals of England, within thirty years, the question has been contemptuously asked, in reference to the native country of Franklin, and Washington, and Adams, and Jefferson, and Madison, and Marshall; of Irving, Prescott, Bancroft, Ticknor, Bryant, and Cooper, Longfellow, and Hawthorne, and hosts of others: "Who reads an American book?" It seems to me in view of facts like this we ought to be a little cautious how we leap to the conclusion that the free colored African race is necessarily in a condition of hopeless inferiority.

Then in reference to the other difficulty about the unimprovability of the African. It is said that the Africans alone of all the branches of the human family have never been able to rise out of barbarism. Sir, I do not know that; I do not think that anybody knows it. An impenetrable cloud hangs over the early history of mankind in every part of the globe. We well know in reference to the whole North and West of Europe, and a great part of the South of Europe,

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that it was utterly barbarous until the light of the Roman civilization shone in upon it, and in comparatively recent times. We also know that in very early times one of the native African races, I mean the Egyptians, attained a high degree of culture. They were the parents of all the arts of Greece, and through them of the ancient world. The Egyptians were a colored race.—They did not belong to the negro type; but still they were purely a colored race, and if we should judge of their present condition, as unimprovable as any of the tribes of Central Africa. Yet we find upon the banks of the Nile, the massive monuments of their cheerless culture that have braved the storms of time more successfully than the more graceful structures of Rome and of Greece.

It is true that some nations who have emerged from barbarism at a later period have attained the pre-eminence over Africa, and have kept it to the present day; but I am not willing to believe that this arises from causes so fixed and permanent in their nature that no reversal, at no length of time, is to be hoped from their operation. We are led into error by contemplating things too much in the gross. There are tribes in Africa which have made no contemptible progress in various branches of human improvement.—On the other hand, if we look at the population of Europe—if we cast our eyes from Lisbon to Archangel, from the Hebrides to the Black Sea,—if for a moment we turn our thoughts from the few who are born to wealth, and its consequent advantages, culture, education, and that lordship over the forces of nature which belongs to cultivated mind,—if we turn from these to the benighted, oppressed, destitute, superstitious ignorant, suffering millions, who

pass their lives in the hopeless toil of the field, the factory, and the mine; whose inheritance from generation to generation is beggary; whose education from sire to son is stolid ignorance; at whose daily table hunger and thirst are the stewards, whose occasional festivity is brutal intemperance; if we could count their numbers—if we could sum up together in one frightful mass, all their destitution of the comforts and blessings of life, and thus form an estimate of the practical barbarism of the nominally civilized portions of the world, we should, I think, come to the conclusion that this supposed inbred essential superiority of the European races does not really exist.

If there be any such essential superiority, why has it been so late in showing itself! It is said that the Africans have persisted in their barbarism for four or five thousand years. Europe persisted in her barbarism for three or four thousand years, and in the great chronology of Divine Providence, we are taught that a thousand years are but as one day. Sir, it is only ten centuries since the Anglo-Saxons, to whose race we are so fond of claiming kindred, were as barbarous and uncivilized as many of the African tribes. They were a savage, ferocious, warlike people; pirates at sea, bandits on shore, slaves of the most detestable superstitions; worshipping idols as cruel and ferocious as themselves. And, as to the foreign slave trade, it is but eight centuries, and perhaps less, since there was as much slave trade in proportion, upon the coast of Great Britain as in the Bight of Benin at the present day. The natives of England eight centuries ago, were bought and sent to the slave marts, in the south and west of Europe. At length the light of christianity shone in; refinement,

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civilization, letters, arts, and by degrees all the delights, all the improvements of life followed in their train, and now we talk with the utmost self complacency of the essential superiority of the Anglo-Saxon race, and look down with disdain upon those portions of the human family, who have lagged a little behind us in the march of civilization.

Africa at the present day is not in that state of utter barbarism, which popular opinion ascribes to it. Here again we do not sufficiently discriminate. We judge in the gross. Certainly there are tribes wholly broken down by internal wars, and the detestable foreign slave trade; but this is not the character of the entire population. They are not savages. Most of them live by agriculture. There is some traffic between the coast and the interior. Many of the tribes have a respectable architecture, though of a rude kind, but still implying some progress of the arts. Gold dust is collected; iron is smelted and wrought; weapons and utensils of husbandry and household use are fabricated; cloth is woven and dyed; palm oil is expressed; there are schools; and among the Mahomedan tribes the Koran is read. You, Mr. President, well remember that twenty-one years ago, you and I saw in one of the committee rooms of yonder Capitol, a native African, who had been 40 years a field slave in the West Indies and in this country, and wrote at the age of 70 the Arabic character, with the fluency and the elegance of a scribe. Why, Sir, to give the last test of civilization, Mungo Park tells us in his journal that in the interior of Africa lawsuits are argued with as much ability, as much fluency, and at as much length as in Edinburgh. (Laughter and applause.)

Sir, I do not wish to run into paradox on this subject. I am aware that the condition of the most advanced tribes of Central Africa is wretched, mainly, in consequence of the slave trade. The only wonder is, that with this cancer eating into their vitals from age to age, any degree of civilization whatever can exist. But degraded as the ninety millions of Africans are, I presume you might find in the aggregate, on the continent of Europe, another ninety millions as degraded, to which each country in that quarter of the globe would contribute its quota. The difference is, and it is certainly an all important difference, that in Europe, intermingled with these ninety millions, are fifteen or twenty millions possessed of all degrees of culture up to the very highest, while in Africa there is not an individual who, according to our standard, has attained a high degree of intellectual culture; but if obvious causes for this can be shown, it is unphilosophical to infer from it an essential incapacity.

But the question seems to me to be put at rest, by what we all must have witnessed of what has been achieved by the colored race in this country and on the coast of Africa. Unfavorable as their position has been for any intellectual progress, we still all of us know that they are competent to the common arts and business of life, to the ingenious and mechanical arts, to keeping accounts, to the common branches of academical and professional culture. Paul Cuffe's name is familiar to everybody in my part of the country, and I am sure you have heard of him. He was a man of uncommon energy and force of character. He navigated to Liverpool his own vessel, manned by a colored crew. His father was a native African slave; his mother was

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a member of one of the broken down Indian tribes, some fragments of which still linger in the corners of Massachusetts. I have already alluded to the extraordinary attainments of that native African Prince, Abdul Rahhaman. If there was ever a native born gentlemen on earth he was one. He had the port and the air of a prince, and the literary culture of a scholar. The learned Blacksmith of Alabama, now in Liberia, has attained a celebrity scarcely inferior to his white brother, who is known by the same designation. When I lived in Cambridge a few years ago I used to attend, as one of the Board of Visitors, the examinations of a classical school, in which there was a colored boy, the son of a slave in Mississippi, I think. He appeared to me to be of pure African blood. There were at the same time two youths from Georgia, and one of my own sons, attending the same school. I must say that this poor negro boy, Beverly Williams, was one of the best scholars at the school, and in the Latin language he was the best scholar in his class. These are instances that have fallen under my own observation. There are others I am told which show still more conclusively the colored race for every kind of intellectual culture.

Now look at what they have done on the coast of Africa. Think of the facts that were spread before you in that abstract of the Society's doings, which was read this evening. It is only 25 or 30 years since that little colony was founded under the auspices of this Society. In that time what have they done; or rather let me ask what have they not done? They have established a well organized constitution of Republican Government, which is administered with ability and energy in peace, and by the unfortunate necessity of circumstances, also in war. They have courts of

justice, modelled after our own; schools, churches and lyceums.—Commerce is carried on, the soil is tilled, communication is open to the interior. The native tribes are civilized; diplomatic relations are creditably sustained with foreign powers; and the two leading powers of Europe, England and France, have acknowledged their sovereignty and independence. Would the same number of persons taken principally from the laboring classes, of any portion of England, or Anglo-America, have done better than this?

Ah! Sir, there is an influence at work through the agency of this Society, and other Societies, and through the agency of the colony of Liberia, and others which I hope will be established, sufficient to produce these and still greater effects. I mean the influence of pure unselfish christian love. This, after all, is the only influence that can never fail. Military power will at times be resisted, and overcome. Commercial enterprise, however well planned, may be blasted. State policy, however deep, may be outwitted; but pure, unselfish, manly, rather let me say heavenly love, never did, and in the long run never will fail, (applause.) It is a truth which this Society ought to write upon its banners, that it is not political nor military power, but the moral sentiment, principally under the guidance and influence of religious zeal, that has in all ages civilized the world. Arms, craft, and mammon lie in wait, and watch their chance, but they cannot poison its vitality. Whatever becomes of the question of intellectual superiority, I should insult this audience, if I attempted to argue that in the moral sentiments, the colored race stand upon an equality with us. I read a year or two ago in a newspaper an anecdote which illustrates this in

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so beautiful and striking a manner that, with your permission I will repeat it.

When the news of the discovery of gold reached us from California, a citizen of the upper part of Louisiana, from the Parish of Rapides, for the sake of improving his not prosperous fortunes, started with his servant to get a share, if he could, of the golden harvest. They repaired to the gold regions. They labored together for a while with success. At length the strength of the master failed, and he fell dangerously sick. What then was the conduct of the slave in those far off hills? In a State whose constitution did not recognize slavery, in that newly gathered and not very thoroughly organized state of society, what was his conduct? As his master lay sick with the typhus fever, Priest and Levite came, and looked upon him, and passed by on the other side. The poor slave stood by him, tended him, protected him; by night and by day his sole companion, nurse and friend. At length the master died. What then was the conduct of the slave in those distant wastes, as he stood by him whom living he had served, but who was now laid low at his feet by the great Emancipator? He dug his decent grave in the golden sands. He brought together the earnings of their joint labor; these he deposited in a place of safety as a sacred trust for his master's family. He then went to work under a Californian sun to earn the wherewithall to pay his passage home. That done, he went back to the banks of the Red River, in Louisiana, and laid down the little store at the feet of his master's widow.—[Applause.]

Sir, I do not know whether the story is true, I read it in a public journal. The Italians have a proverbial saying of a tale like this, that if it is not true it is well invented. This, Sir, is too good to be invented. It is, it must be true. That master and that slave ought to live in marble and in brass, and if it was not presumptuous in a person like me so soon to pass away and to be forgotten, I would say their memory shall never perish.

Fortunati ambo! si quid mea carmina possint,

Nulla dies unquam memori vos eximet ævo.

There is a moral treasure in that incident. It proves the capacity of the colored race to civilize Africa. There is a moral worth in it, beyond all the riches of California. If all her gold—all that she has yet yielded to the indomitable industry of the adventurer, and all that she locks from the cupidity of man, in the virgin chambers of her snow-clad sierras—were all molten into one vast ingot, it would not, in the sight of Heaven, buy the moral worth of that one incident. [Applause.]

Gentlemen of the Colonization Society, I crave your pardon for this long intrusion upon your patience. I have told you—pardon that word, you knew it before—I have reminded you of the importance of the work, of the instrumentality by which it is to be effected, of the agents chosen as I think in the councils of Heaven to carry it into effect; and now what remains for us, for every friend of humanity, but to bid God speed to the undertaking?

[The honorable gentleman resumed his seat amidst loud and long continued applause.]

NOTE.—I perceive from a note to the foregoing speech as republished in the Colonization Herald, that, in speaking from memory of the Expedition to the Niger in 1841, I considerably overrated the mortality among the whites. Nearly every white member of the expedition was disabled by sickness from the performance of duty; but forty only died. This mortality, however, required the immediate abandonment of the enterprise.—E. E.

Address of Rev. Charles H. Read.

Address of the Rev. Charles H. Read, of Virginia,

AT THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN COL. SOCIETY, 18th JANUARY, 1853.

MR. PRESIDENT, and respected patrons, and friends of this noble enterprise of African Colonization,—in rising to address this assembly, in this order of the proceedings of this meeting, and under the pleasing ravishment in which we have all shared so deeply,—I cannot doubt that I have your sympathies, appreciating as you must the delicacy and difficulty of my position.

I am reminded of the beautiful lines of Moore, which I could wish might now be revived :

"The Georgian's song was scarcely mute,
When the same measure, sound for sound,
Was caught up by another lute,
And so divinely breathed around.

* * * That none knew whether
The voice or lute was most divine,
So wondrously they went together :"

—would that *that answering lute* were indeed mine, on this occasion, for then might the charm which has been distilling upon us for the last hour still linger. But instead of such a voice or lute,—mine is as it were an humble *reed*, practised most in *pas oral* life.

In responding to your summons, Mr. President, under these circumstances,—upon a field where I have no reputation to save, and where there are no longer any honors to be won,—I shall be indulged in stating, as briefly as possible, the topics on which I had proposed to speak, without enlargement or elaboration.

It is a fact, worthy of attention, that the Report,—to the interesting and instructive details of which we have listened this evening,—is the THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT of a Society, which has from the first, and during all this period, engaged the serious attention, and been under the superintendence, and guided by the wisdom of many of the wisest and best men of this nation ;—this fact, alone, challenges the respect of all who revere wisdom and virtue, for this scheme of African Colonization.

That most eminent men, from all sections of this country—of different political faith—men of unquestionable piety and superior intelligence, in different denominations of christians—have discerned in the objects and operations of this Society *something* to engage their joint sympathies, and labors and prayers—this is enough to stamp the cause itself with a high measure of moral grandeur.

This, then, is no ephemeral project, originating in adventitious popular excitement ; the *history* of this enterprise—what is it but a monument of renown—on which the names of the great and the good, LIVING and DEPARTED, are durably inscribed ; its *object*, those to which wisdom and virtue have been, and are now tributary ; this cause has thus a *life* of excellent memory and associations in the *past*, it *yet lives*, wearing here to-night funeral emblems which connect it with mighty men of renown, who were devoted to it while they lived—who bestowed upon it their dying benediction—and who have left it to the sympathies and guardianship of their admiring survivors.

Unless I mistake its past history, its achievements, its present aspects, and its hold on the public regard ; unless I mistake all these, and the converging lines of prophecy and of Providence—this cause was never so promising and strong as it is at this moment.

Difficulties, great difficulties, have been encountered by it, and have been overcome ; other and severe trials may have to be encountered in its future progress ; but no past or present obstacles warrant distrust. Allusion was made by the Hon. and eloquent gentleman who preceded me, to the history of the colonial struggles, at Jamestown and Plymouth,—and if we need further encouragement, let me add the history of Christianity ;—surely those who remember Jamestown and Plymouth, and more than all, they who follow Christianity from the Manger and the Cross, to its present development—are not to be discouraged in their zeal, or retarded in their efforts by mere difficulties,—whether they arise from ignorance, from error, or from that strange pugnacity which is one of the fruits and characteristics of depraved nature.—Difficulties ! opposition, in a good cause ! these are but trials necessary to strength ; like violent winds bearing down upon the forest, causing the trees to spread their roots more widely, making the trunks more firm, giving greater extension to the branches, and producing more exuberant and beautiful foliage. (Applause.)

But what, let me inquire, is the cardinal principle of public morals, by which we are animated in the advocacy and support of this work of African Colonization ?

Have we, or have we not, some clear

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and tangible rule of action, some definable moral principle, underlying and animating all this movement?

I noticed within a few days, in one of the popular journals, a statement to this effect;—that upon the first exhibition of a working model of Ericsson's caloric engine in England—the accomplished and celebrated Professor Farady was announced to lecture before a London audience, upon *the motive principle* of that sublime invention, which is now the subject of such intense interest throughout the land;—and that but half an hour before the Professor was to meet the brilliant audience which had already begun to assemble, he made the mortifying discovery that he had entirely misapprehended *the motive principle* in the invention. He could say that the model *did act*; he could tell that one part acted upon another;—but *why the engine acted at all*, he was utterly incapable of explaining.

Mr. President: Self-respect, and the present public attitude of this Society, seem to demand that its cardinal principles should be distinctly stated. It is not perhaps, enough, sir, to point inquisitive minds to the names of its founders and patrons, and to claim co-operation from the community generally, in their individual and governmental capacity, *simply* because many good men have identified themselves with this Society. Nor will it suffice, perhaps, to satisfy every candid and well-disposed inquirer, to point to *incidental results*, such as the suppression of the slave trade on the coast of Africa, and the planting there of the seeds of christian civilization and good government. The existing relations between the free colored population in our country, *the people to be colonized*, and the white population, to whose hands Providence has entrusted the exercise of intelligence, wealth and political power, and upon whom the management of this particular scheme of colonization is devolved; the existence of these two principal parties and their relations to each other, *here*, at home, these elements, out of which the whole scheme originates, must needs be considered.

The free colored people in our country sustain *such a relation* to the white population—to whose hands Providence has entrusted the exercise of intelligence, wealth and GOVERNMENT—as invests them with certain *rights* and devolves on us certain *duties*. Mr. President, the doctrine which I am about to propose may, or may not, receive immediate approbation, nor is this

Society made responsible for it because of its utterance on this floor and on this occasion. I adopt and offer it as my own, while it is just to say that it is literally borrowed from one who is largely known and honored.

"Human rights," says the Rev. Dr. Stiles, "I take to be summarily *three*.—1st. The right of *existence*. Life is the gift of God, and operates a right of existence against all save Him who bestows it. This right involves a reasonable use of all the faculties and powers of the subject. 2nd. A right of *happiness*. The Creator has surrounded man with every object suited to refresh the desires of his nature, and thus invests him with a right of indulgence, a right of happiness. 3rd. A right of *supervision*. God, in creation and providence, frequently places man in a state of dependence wherein the enjoyment of his natural rights can never be reached without progressive development, *under competent supervision*. This indicates a RIGHT OF SUPERVISION. Such a right is universally felt to result from the coincidence of three things.

"Let there exist an incapacity of self-government, which renders its exercise mischievous to the parties and to society; and for which God in creation and providence has appointed a guardianship, and all men will feel that every such human being has a right to wise and kind supervision."

Here we find, as I must think, the groundwork, the root and life of our enterprise. This principle, distinctly apprehended, and legitimately applied, indicates a line of action that shall be both kindly protective toward the free colored people among us, and safe for those whose sympathies and supervision are called into exercise in their behalf.

Let us notice a simple illustration of this principle; look at *the infant* of our species, ushered into existence by Providence, in such feebleness and utter incompetency of self-support, that if life itself is of any worth, or invested with any rights, the first of all rights is the right of *supervision*. This right of supervision on the part of the helpless and dependent, devolves a *duty* upon some proper guardian, whosever Providence may indicate that guardian to be; and this *duty* to supervise must of course be connected with, and inseparable from, suitable authority to control the subject. The child has no forecast, no prudence; if not directed, guided, controlled, he destroys himself. It is idle

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vaporing, the merest trifling, to talk to him about *natural rights*, as sentimental philanthropists, flattering demagogues, and despisers of healthful authority now bruit the notion of *human rights* around the world.

Thus the very right of existence itself is inseparable from the right of supervision; and this *right* of supervision operates the *duty* of supervision on the parent, and invests that parent with authority to control. When the parental responsibility is neglected, or when by reason of the death or incompetency of the parent, the child is left defenceless, then ordinarily the next of kin may be expected to assume the place and authority of the parent; but if kindred and immediate friends fail, then the child's right of supervision vests on SOCIETY in its more public capacity. Let the defenceless be *many*, instead of *one*; let them so be multiplied that neither individuals, nor small communities in their associated action, can meet the pressing emergency, and then broader and stronger combinations are necessary; or, as the case may be, the kind and strong arm of STATE or GENERAL GOVERNMENT, is righteously called into requisition.

In advocating this *first right* of supervision—on the part of those who are incompetent of self-protection, of self-government—and this *duty* of supervision, on the part of those who are competent to exercise it, we are not to disregard the prudent care, the protection, which the benefactor owes to himself. Society owes to *itself* protection against adverse elements, within and without its bounds, as well as kindness to the feeble and the suffering cast upon its care.

Authority, to control, is often quite as essential as kindness to supply and defend. When many talk of "*human rights*," in our day, the idea is quite too prominent, that every man has a right to act out his own pleasure; a kind of liberty is advocated which is but another name for licentiousness; a kind of philanthropy is proposed which would patronize indolence, vice and crime; but the *first right* wherewith God has invested a human being, is that of supervision, coincident with suitable control, under which there may be developed those natural and moral functions, without which other rights cannot be enjoyed.

Now it has so happened, under the Providence of God, that we have here in the midst of us a very large and rapidly augmenting population *whose incompetency*, on

account of poverty, ignorance, inferiority of condition by reason of color, and the oppressive influence—if any please so to denominate it—of caste, has justly awakened a deep and earnest sympathy in their behalf. Here is an emergency to which the kindness and the best exertions of individuals, single-handed, is altogether inadequate. Here, too, is a question of policy and of safety which may well engage the combined wisdom and energies of society, of the State.

It is utterly impracticable to merge the distinction, and blend the white and colored races on this continent: the antagonism is irreconcilable. Between the upper and nether stones of cheap white labor on the one hand, and the system of slave labor on the other, they must be ground to powder. In this situation *they must go down!* unless the *right* and the *duty* of supervision shall come to be felt.

Unless I misapprehend this whole matter, here is a cardinal principle—a *moral obligation* as well as a *political necessity*, which men ought to consider and to feel.

There is a philanthropy, so called, which spoils the subject of it: there is a care of ourselves which is brazen-hearted and sordid. The idea of supervision which I would advocate, and which may find a beautiful and practical illustration in the operation of this scheme of Colonization, is not simply the putting out of our way that which is disagreeable to us; it is not a mere getting rid of a poor, degraded population because they are burdensome; it is not the exportation of poverty, ignorance, misery and helplessness, to other shores to shift for itself as it may—to find friends or to starve; but we are actuated, as I would fain believe, by a law of *kindness* and of *prudence* which is worthy to be proclaimed abroad, and which deserves the respect and support of the entire American people—of the world. We would exercise our sympathy and our power kindly and wisely, having due regard both toward the free colored people and ourselves.

No one will contend that we are called upon, either by the dictates of wisdom or humanity, to surrender the position and power which we hold, and to change places with the colored race. The idea of a mixed race, or of a mixed government, is absurd. The plan of organizing the free colored people into a distinct political body on this continent is, if possible, yet more absurd; and yet *something must be done!*

This Society aims at the only safe, hu-

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mane and practical course. What it has attempted to do, has, thus far, been successfully and well done ; and has proved, to the full conviction of many, that, with sufficient patronage from the people at large, and from the Government, the colonization of our free colored population is completely practicable.

This American Colonization Society has undertaken, with the consent of a considerable number of colored people who have already put themselves under its care, to occupy the place of a *guardian*—A SUPERVISOR—to counsel, assist, and defend them ; they have been removed from a theatre where their inferiority of position must ever have been felt with discouraging and crushing weight ; they are now a free, happy, prosperous people ; in a climate natural to them, and where they can walk erect among equals, and say of the soil, and of the improvements, and of the government, “*these are our own.*”

After what has been said, so eloquently, here this evening, it is neither necessary nor in good taste for me to enlarge upon the success of this scheme of colonization. What has been accomplished is a matter of history, both in respect of the substantial good secured to the subjects of colonization themselves, and the inestimable benefits conferred on Africa.

Mr. President, I am satisfied, without further occupation of time, to have announced what I believe to be the true principle of this noble enterprise ; a principle of prudence, virtue, and humanity ; a rule of action indicated clearly by the Provi-

dence of God, and by the law of Love to the helpless who are cast upon our care.

If all, or any considerable part, of the interest and of the feverish and dangerous excitement with which the public mind is agitated, in reference to the colored people among us, could be directed into the channel of this Society's operations ; if individuals, the several States, and the General Government will but bestow their sympathies, support, and encouragement, in favor of this cause, as virtue, humanity and enlightened public policy seem to demand—then, indeed, may this Society, and through this instrumentality, the American people and Government, may become the GOEL, the DELIVERER, of an impoverished multitude at our door, and shed the light of christianity and the benefits of civilization and good government, upon one of the darkest portions of the globe.

We are reminded, by the report, of Death's doings during the last year in the ranks of the patrons and friends of the cause. We are ourselves but shadows ; our breath is in our nostrils ; these throbbing hearts within us are

“————— but muffled drums,
Beating funeral marches to the tomb.”

Shall we not, then, do well to quicken our diligence ; to devote fresh energies to a cause so noble ; to endeavor to rally around it all who feel a sympathy for suffering humanity—often repeating the petition in which we have united here this evening—that God may continue to smile upon this work of our hands.

Address of Hon. C. F. Mercer.

Address of the Hon. Charles Fenton Mercer,

AT THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE AM. COL. SOCIETY, JANUARY 18, 1853.

WASHINGTON,

April 2, 1853.

DEAR SIR:—I owe you an apology for so long withholding a transcript from the notes which you so obligingly sent me from the reporter of my speech at the annual meeting of the 18th of January.

Speaking as rapidly as I usually do, I am not at a loss to account for some of the errors of these notes. I had therefore to revise the whole address, from which you will find some passages omitted, and many inserted, that give to it a somewhat new dress. I have also availed myself of the time I have been compelled by serious indisposition to consume, to add by notes proofs of the facts referred to in the narrative and argument of the address, some of which may not be uninteresting or useless.

Yours truly and respectfully,
C. F. MERCER.

Rev. W. McLain,
Secretary A. C. S.

After the speeches of the Honorable Mr. Everett, Secretary of State, and the Rev. Mr. Read, Gen'l Mercer, the senior Vice President in attendance, called Mr. Whittlesey to the chair, and addressed the meeting in substance, as follows:

*Gentlemen of the Colonization Society,
and my most respected auditors:*

You will, I am confident, do me the justice to believe that had I not been told, at the moment of entering your presence, that, by an arrangement, made by our Directors, another gentleman much better qualified, had consented to take the place in our proceedings, that had been previously assigned to me, I would not have taken the chair, from which you, Sir, have just kindly relieved me, without an expression of our common grief at the sad event, which has robbed us of the eminent statesman who presided over our last annual meeting.

Allow me then, to congratulate you, my fellow citizens, on the earlier opportunity, which has been thus afforded you of listening to the very eloquent address with which we have just been favored.

And yet, I should not feel that I had discharged my duty, as your presiding officer, if I had silently passed by the irreparable bereavement, with which it has pleased an inscrutable Providence to visit our Society during the past year; and not our

Society alone, but our common country. Like her we have a double calamity to deplore. Our beloved President, one of the earliest friends, for more than thirty-six years a zealous, consistent, and most able champion of African Colonization, has been taken from us, by death. Seldom in the history of the world, has any nation had occasion, in the brief compass of a few months, to mourn over so heavy a calamity, greatly aggravated as it is in this instance, by the recollection, that, though rivals in fame, these illustrious men, whose loss we mourn, were, for more than the fourth of a century, united in council for our common welfare. While we gratefully though sadly dwell upon their past services, it is a somewhat soothing consolation, to be able to trace the many striking resemblances in their lives; their pursuits, and the fortune which distinguished them—that in their youth they had to contend with like obstacles to their progress; that they early embraced the same profession, and rose in it to eminence, by the same means, their surpassing eloquence; that, by a rare coincidence, both were distinguished alike, at the bar, and in the Senate; that both reached the second office in the government of their country, and were regarded, by a large portion of their countrymen, entitled to the first. Both rose to distinction, as I have said, by their powerful eloquence, but, at the same time, it may be truly said, that no two very great orators have lived, within our knowledge, who less resembled each other, in their figure, their countenances, their personal address, their voices, their gestures, or their style and manner of discourse. The striking peculiarities of each, I must here leave it to others to portray; but I cannot omit noticing their common felicity in being beloved by very numerous and ardent friends, who delighted to manifest the sincerity of their devotion, in a manner alike honorable to both. Both too, attained an advanced age; both lived to renounce and to acknowledge the vanity of all earthly applause; and to find that, the most fortunate path of life, “leads but to the grave.” Their descent to this last resting place of all men was, happily for them, and for the example which they have left us, so gradual, and so gentle, as to allow them, with faculties unimpaired by disease, to testify their high sense of the value of religion; and both expired in the assured hope of a blessed immortality,

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founded, not on a vain confidence in their own merits, but on the merits and atonement of a crucified Redeemer. If useful therefore, and glorious in life, they were not less so in death, furnishing to infidelity a lesson for profitable study, and to the humble christian, a confirmation of his faith.

In one respect, our lamented friends long occupied different relations to the American Colonization Society: the one joined us in the days of our prosperity; and, although, on a recent and memorable occasion, he bore a testimony to our cause*, which atoned for his past indifference, we cannot forget that, in the other, we ever found, through evil, as well as good report, an untrining and efficient advocate. When forsaken by some of our early and most distinguished friends, he remained faithful; and, with that moral courage which ever distinguished him, battled for our cause, with a zeal, which no desire of popular applause, no fear of public censure, could divert, or appal.

The time was, Mr. Chairman, as a venerable friend near me can testify, (the Rev. Doctor Laurie,) when, driven from the Capitol, we held our annual meetings in his distant church, and that these meetings were not graced, as now, by a crowded and brilliant audience. I well remember, that I had to read our second annual report, which, with its appendix, it had cost me no little labor to prepare, to an annual meeting of but seven persons: one of whom, now President of the College of New Jersey, was not a member of our Society, but attracted from Georgetown, where he then lived, by curiosity

alone: and one of the most distinguished founders of this Society, John Randolph of Roanoke, who was present, never afterwards attended one of our annual meetings; nor did William H. Crawford of Georgia. The third annual report, which along with the second and the appendix of each made a volume of 300 pages, was, in like manner, composed, and read to an annual meeting of less than twenty persons, so little interest did the members of the Society or the public take in African Colonization.

Opposition from the north, more clamorous even than that from the south, assailed us at the same moment, upon diametrically opposite grounds, alike untenable, indeed, because false, but equally prejudicial to an enterprise, which then in its infancy, depended for its success exclusively on popular favor, and private contributions.

I have, Mr. Chairman, though lately, seen a public document of 1686 pages, commencing with a report from a committee of the House of Representatives of a former Congress, in which the foundation of our African Colony, now the recognized Republic of Liberia, is ascribed to the American Colonization Society, and the existence of that Society to Doctor Finley, a pious clergyman of New Jersey, long since deceased. I have also more recently read a public address delivered to the north of that State, in which it is said Liberia is of Northern origin.

Knowing these views to be erroneous, and believing them to be prejudicial to the utility of the Society, where its influence

* Mr. Webster on March 7, 1850, in debate on the Compromise said.

"In my observations upon slavery as it has existed in this country and now exists. I have expressed no opinion on the mode of its extinguishment, or amelioration. I will say, however, though I have nothing to propose on that subject because I do not deem myself so competent as other gentlemen to consider it, that if any gentleman from the South shall propose a scheme of colonization, to be carried on by the Government upon a large scale, for the transportation of free colored people to any colony or place in the world, I should be quite disposed to incur almost any degree of expense to accomplish that object. Nay, Sir, following an example set here more than twenty years ago by a great man, then a Senator from New York, I would return to Virginia, through her, for the benefit of the whole South, all the money received from the lands and territories ceded by her to this Government, for any such purpose as to relieve, in whole or in part, or in any way to diminish or deal beneficially with the free colored population of the Southern States. I have said that I would honor Virginia for her cession of this territory. There have been received into the Treasury of the United States 80 millions of dollars, the proceeds of the sales of the lands ceded by Virginia. If this residue should be sold at the same rate, the whole aggregate will exceed 200 millions of dollars. If Virginia and the South see fit to adopt any proposition to relieve themselves from the free people of color among them, they have my free consent that the Government shall pay them any sum of money out of its proceeds which may be adequate to the purpose."

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may, and should be most profitably directed, I propose in the sequel of what I shall say to bring them to your notice and disprove their truth.

Having, Sir, reached this city but one hour before your assemblage here, and in infirm health, with feelings not at all improved by exposure to the cold night air of the adjacent river, I would not have appeared before you this evening, had not a public notice been given, though without my authority, that I was to address you, or had I been informed before I came here that my place had been so much better supplied by the Directors of the Society.

Being here, however, I shall endeavor, however imperfectly, to avail myself of an opportunity which considering my advanced age, may never again occur to me in like circumstances, of inquiring into the rise and progress of the Republic of Liberia; and to show that both are ascribable to Southern men and southern influence.

The document to which I have referred traces the origin of our African Colony, as I have said, to Doctor Finley, substantially, in the following terms:

"Resolutions were more than once adopted by the Legislature of Virginia, expressive of the interest which the State felt in the Colonization of her free colored population and, at length, the Governor was directed, in 1816, when Dr. Finley was employed at Washington, in his memorable enterprise of establishing the American Colonization Society, to correspond with the President for the promotion of that design: the assistance of the Senators and Representatives of the States, was invoked to the same end. The Society was founded, in December, 1816. It comprised many eminent individuals from the several States. Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, and Georgia, were the first to res-

pond to the invitation invoking their assistance, and they passed resolutions recommending the subject to the country; and, generally announced their accordance in the opinion expressed by Mr. Jefferson, that it was desirable the United States would undertake the colonization of the free people of color, on the coast of Africa."

So much for this Document. The speech I have alluded to, simply averred, in order, doubtless, to conciliate a popular meeting, to the North, that the Colony of Liberia was of Northern origin. To one totally unacquainted with the proceedings of the Legislature of Virginia, on the subject of colonizing a part of her colored population, the language which I have quoted would make it appear that Mr. Jefferson's letter of 1811, to John Lynd, was publicly known to the General Assembly of Virginia, when that body passed the resolution of December, 1816; although in truth the letter was never published nor known until a year after that resolution had been passed,—that the resolution itself was suggested by a knowledge of certain proceedings of Doctor Finley at Washington, in December, 1816, when in fact the resolution had long been contemplated and preceded any knowledge, whatever, of Doctor Finley or his occupation in Washington, at the time of its adoption; that the State of Virginia responded to an invitation from Washington inviting her aid, in forming an American Colonization Society, when in fact the Society did not exist until after the State passed her resolution, by an almost unanimous vote of both houses of the General Assembly, and when, in truth, the co-operation of the Southern members of the American Colonization Society, in forming that Society, was ascribed by every contemporary publication, to the fact, that Virginia had already passed her resolution.*

That Resolution passed the House of

*Extract from a pamphlet published at Washington, the 4th of February, 1819, entitled, "A view of the exertions lately made for the purpose of Colonizing the free people of color on the Coast of Africa."

"It is already known that the attention of many intelligent men in the United States had been recently turned with peculiar force and a corresponding zeal and spirit of perseverance to this subject. Some very important preparatory steps to such a measure have been taken.

Soon after the commencement of the present session of Congress, the expedience of colonizing free people of color, became a subject of consideration with many gentlemen of respectability from the different states.

The formation of a colonization society was therefore proposed. Many were led the more readily to approve of an institution of this kind, from a knowledge that this subject occupies the attention of many worthy citizens, in different states; but particularly from the consideration which had been bestowed upon it, by the Legislature of

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Delegates on the 14th of December, nine days before the Society had agreed to any organization whatever, and the Senate one week before that organization was effected. But the testimony of Mr. Clay, notwithstanding the note affixed to it without his authority undoubtedly transfers to another gentleman, Elias B. Caldwell, the suggestion of forming any society whatever; while that of Mr. Harrison of Lynchburg incontestably proves that as early as March, 1816, the knowledge had transpired of the passage of the Virginia resolutions of 1801, 1804-'5, facts carefully concealed by the legislature which passed those resolutions, until the last of February, 1816. It was as generally known

throughout Virginia and elsewhere, that a renewal of those resolutions, which had been passed in secret session, would be publicly attempted, at the ensuing session of the General Assembly.

Among the speeches at the 11th annual meeting of the American Colonization Society, held in the Capitol of the United States, on July 19th, 1828, was one delivered by J. B. Harrison, Esq. the representative of the Auxiliary Society of Lynchburg, Virginia, of which the following are literally extracted.

"Virginia and the South had a right to demand of us explicit avowals on several heads; and I am happy to believe that the votes often passed by the Society,

a highly respectable sister state (Virginia.) As the following preamble and resolution were approved by the House of Delegates of that state previous to the first meeting for the formation of the American Colonization Society, it will be proper to introduce them in this place.

Extract.—[Whereupon the following preamble and resolution being offered by Mr. Mercer of Loudoun, and amended, were agreed to by the House, ayes 137, noes 9.]

Whereas the General Assembly of Virginia have repeatedly sought to obtain an Asylum beyond the limits of the United States for such persons of color as had been, or might be emancipated under the laws of this Commonwealth, but have hitherto found all their efforts frustrated, either by the disturbed state of other nations, or domestic causes equally unpropitious to its success.

They now avail themselves of a period when peace has healed the wounds of humanity, and the principal nations of Europe have concurred, with the Government of the United States, in abolishing the African Slave Trade, (a traffic which this Commonwealth, both before and since the revolution, zealously sought to terminate,) to renew this effort, and do therefore *Resolve*, that the Executive be requested to correspond with the President of the United States, for the purpose of obtaining a territory upon the shore of the North Pacific, or at some other place not within any of the State or territorial governments of the United States, to serve as an asylum for such persons of color, as are now free, and may desire the same, and for those who may be hereafter emancipated within this Commonwealth; and that the Senators and Representatives of this State in the Congress of the United States be requested to exert their best efforts to aid the President of the United States in the attainment of the above object; *Provided*, that no contract or arrangement respecting such territory shall be obligatory on this Commonwealth until ratified by the Legislature.]

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of an extract from the journal of the House of Delegates of Saturday, December 14th, 1816.

Given under my hand this 3d day of February, 1852.

S. G. TUCKER, C. H. D.
and Keeper of the Rolls of Virginia.

This pamphlet professes to give the entire proceedings of the meeting, which followed on the 23d of December, taken chiefly from the National Intelligencer of the 24th. They consist of the speech of Mr. Clay, a much longer one of Elias B. Caldwell, followed by a few remarks from John Randolph of Roanoke, and Robert Wright of Maryland. The name of Mr. Finley nowhere appears in its proceedings, which are subscribed by H. Clay, as chairman, who was then Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Thomas Dougherty, clerk of the House, who acted as secretary of the meeting. At a subsequent meeting, held four days after, the constitution of the society was formed; and the Reverend Robert Finley was requested to close the meeting with prayer. On the 1st of January, 1817, the Society was organized by the election of its officers. But of these proceedings, being in the City of Richmond, at the time of their occurrence, I was not informed, till long after they had occurred, and the name of Mr. Finley wholly escaped my notice, though it appears at the end of the list of the Vice Presidents then chosen.

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with reference to misrepresentations of its views, are the candid sentiments of every individual of the Society." Perhaps, however, the most urgent appeal to Virginia, is to be made by showing her, that the Society was instituted in furtherance of a feeling excited by her legislature, and that the plan of this association is exactly that originated by herself, in its object, in its scope, its adjuncts, in its inevitable tendencies, and in its liability to possible collateral dangers. Nor was this plan rashly originated by herself: the project had been shown through the State from *March till December*, and was finally adopted with hardly a dissenting voice, in the "*General Assembly*." "At all events, I think it is not premature for us to premise that, before many years, if the authorship of the plan imply responsibility, Virginia will be ready to bear it, if it impart honor, Virginia will claim it."

"It is no sickly sympathy that has brought us here, or overheated enthusiasm which holds us together. Of all the achievements of this age, this will be the greatest, for it will arise out of calm conviction, a feeling of patriotism, not yet pressed with fear of immediate danger, and a forecast that looks far ahead. Its object the whole world will regard as of a magnitude scarcely ever exceeded." "This day the report puts to flight every remaining doubt of the practicability of the plan."—*16th and 18th pages of the proceedings of the 11th annual meeting.*

And here I will commence my narrative of the mode in which the knowledge of the existence of those resolutions was divulged, and of the consequences then resulting.

Being in the city of Richmond, in attendance on the House of Delegates, of which I had been for six years a member, and quietly seated, late in February, 1816, with a venerable friend, in an apartment which we had long shared in common, a gentleman in a state of great excitement visited us and abruptly exclaimed, that "*Mr. Jefferson was a consummate hypocrite.*" My aged friend who was personally as well as politically attached to Mr. Jefferson, promptly resented this accusation, in very indignant terms, and being less intimate with him, than with my visitor, in order to draw his fire from my friend, I challenged him to adduce some proof of his charge, expressing at the same time an utter disbelief of its truth. His reply to me was, that "Mr. Jefferson had zealously recommended in his notes on Virginia, a plan for colonizing her colored popula-

tion; but when repeatedly applied to by the legislature of the state, to carry it into effect, he had coldly evaded their application." Never having heard of any such proposal, by the body of which I had been so long a member, I questioned the fact, and was referred, for its proof, to the clerk of the senate, of which body my visitor had long been a member, and told "to inquire for the secret journals of the years 1800, '1, '4, and '5."

When I met this gentleman, the ensuing day, I reminded him of his late conversation, supposing as I really did, that his memory usually very faithful, had for once forsaken him. He assured me that he had correctly quoted the secret journals of transactions which had occurred while he was a member of the Senate, although he regretted that he had thoughtlessly done so since the resolutions had been passed with closed doors and the injunction of secrecy had never been removed.

Thus assured, I called on the clerk, who as incautiously shewed me those journals, containing not only the resolutions in question, but the correspondence to which they gave rise at different periods between Governor Monroe, and Page, with Mr. Jefferson, when President of the U. S.

I imputed the failure of those resolutions as I now do, to the secrecy with which all knowledge of them had been concealed from the public. Being under no restriction, myself, I communicated their existence and the contents of the correspondence to which they gave rise to all my acquaintances of both houses of the General Assembly, very few of whom had ever heard of them, and I pledged myself if re-elected to the House of Delegates to *renew them*; it being then too late to do so as the session of the Legislature which finally adjourned on the 29th of February, 1816, was to expire in a few days. How widely the discovery thus made, was immediately spread through the State, is manifest from the speech delivered by a Virginia delegate at the 11th annual meeting of this Society, whose residence was in a central city of the State, and remote from its Capitol.

Shortly after the adjournment of the Legislature, I came to Washington, and in the gallery of the House of Representatives, which then sat in the brick building which supplied for some time the place of the splendid Hall destroyed by the British in 1814, I accidentally met two intimate acquaintances, Elias B. Caldwell, clerk of the Supreme Court of the U. S.

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a native of New Jersey, and Francis S. Key, a resident of Georgetown but a native of Maryland. Upon my communicating to them the resolutions of Virginia, and my determination to renew them, at the ensuing session of the legislature, should I be re-elected a member of that body, they both expressed their deepest interest in my purpose, and assured me of their zealous co-operation, in effecting it. Mr. Key promptly declared that if I persevered in it he would return to Maryland and obtaining if possible a seat in her legislature offer a similar resolution, of the success of which he would have no doubt.

Mr. Caldwell, my former schoolfellow at Princeton college, manifested no less zeal, and remarked that although his duty to his family, who were dependent on his office, would restrain him from leaving Washington, his numerous friends and acquaintances in his native state and especially among the clergy of his own religious denomination, would enable him to promote our common views, as he would gladly do.

How faithfully both those gentlemen redeemed their pledges the history of the colonization society and of the colony of Liberia abundantly testifies.*

* Elias Boudinot Caldwell, a native of New Jersey, and for a twelvemonth my schoolmate, graduated at the commencement of the College at Princeton, in 1796, in the same class with William Gaston, of North Carolina, Philip C. Pendleton, of Virginia, Robert G. Forsyth, and John McPherson Berrien, of Georgia. His mother was killed during the revolutionary war by a ball from a British musket while she held him an infant in her arms. He was, along with the youngest son of General Hugh Mercer, who fell at Princeton, adopted and educated by the United States.**

Francis S. Key, a native of Maryland, but an inhabitant of Georgetown, at the period here mentioned, afterwards removed to Washington, where he rose to the head of his profession and died in the office of attorney of the United States for the District of Columbia.

He was a poet as well as a most eloquent advocate, and among the best hymns of the Episcopal Church are many of his composition. Of that church he lived and died a pious and most exemplary member, universally beloved and regretted. To his country he bequeathed an imperishable legacy, in the best national song she now has. John Randolph in one of his letters desired me to remember him to the best and to the wisest man in America, intending to denote by the one, Francis S. Key, then living in Georgetown, and Rufus King, a senator from New York, who with myself and others made his abode there during many sessions of Congress.

***Extract from a speech of Mr. Clay at the 10th Annual Meeting of the Society held in the Hall of the House of Representatives on the 20th of January, 1827.*

"In allusion to the death of Mr. Caldwell, it is, now, said Mr. Clay, a little upwards of ten years, since a religious, amiable, and benevolent resident of this city, first conceived the idea of planting a Colony, from the United States, of free people of color on the Western shores of Africa. He is no more; and the noblest eulogy which could be pronounced on him, would be to inscribe upon his tomb, the merited epitaph: "Here lies the projector of the American Colonization Society." Among those to whom he communicated the project was the person who has now the honor of addressing you. My first impressions like those of all who have not fully investigated the subject, were against it. They yielded to his earnest persuasions and my own reflections: and I fully agreed with him that the experiment was worth a fair trial. A meeting of its friends was called, organized as a deliberate body and a constitution was formed. The Society went into operation. He lived to see the most encouraging progress in its exertions and died in full confidence of its complete success."

More than twelve months after the formation of the American Colonization Society, I first heard of Doctor Finley, whom I never knew personally, and that to him was imputed the origin of the Colony in Africa, then, and for some time afterwards, without a name.

The recollection of Mr. Clay disclosed in his touching allusion to the death of Mr. Caldwell, corresponds with the facts, I have stated, on my own recollection. Unwilling as I am, to take from the venerable clergyman, whose name I have mentioned, any credit whatever, that may be due to his memory; though it were to enhance that of my native State, to whom, I have, on all occasions, and at all times, hitherto, ascribed the origin of the first public resolution adopted by any legislative body, what-

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The Legislature of Virginia which usually meets on the first Monday in December, re-assembled in 1816, on 17th November.

Although no time was lost in preparing the resolution, which with some slight modification was subsequently adopted, there were two influential members of the House of Delegates, of whose support there was some doubt. At the express desire of one of them, the resolution was kept back until the 12th of December, while its author was diligently employed in making interest for its success.

For greater despatch, it was preceded by a motion to close the doors of the House of Delegates, so that it was submitted for consideration in secret session, and adopted after the debate of a day, by a majority of 132 votes out of 146. On the 14th of December, the injunction of secrecy was removed, and the resolution sent up to the Senate. It passed that body,

after a delay occasioned by other business, on the 23d of December, with but one dissenting voice. Such is a detailed, and I fear to my audience a very tedious history of the Virginia resolution. It passed without any knowledge of a movement in Washington to form an American Colonization Society, or of the existence of Dr. Finley.

During its consideration in the House of Delegates, I received a letter from Mr. Key, which did I now possess it would save a part of my present narrative. I lent the letter to Captain Richard F. Stockton, one of the present senators from the State of New Jersey, many years ago, on learning from him in this city, that he intended to write a history of our *Colony*; and with it I gave him for his use, a small collection of works on Africa, which with the journal of the lamented Mills, furnished the basis of the appendix to the 2d and 3d Annual Reports.

ever, relative to African Colonization, I cannot resist the evidence which I have here furnished of the true origin of the colony of Liberia.

But my narrative would be very imperfect, if it stopped here. Another and a much more efficient agency must be acknowledged, to have afforded its necessary aid, to originate and sustain our African Colony. Before I trace its action, allow me to say, that I think it more than doubtful, if the creation of the *Colonization Society*, whether through the agency of the pious Caldwell, or of Doctor Finley, has at all advanced in any respect whatever, the cause of African Colonization. It certainly startled the legislature of Virginia who had not foreseen it, and it aroused the opposition not only of some of her leading statesmen, but of those of nearly all the States south of Virginia, to see a subject of such vital interest to them all, thrown open to the public discussions and acts of a society spread through the United States, and to the interference of other counsellors and agents than their own Governments. Some ill judged speeches, at more than one annual meeting of the Society, and some public essays, early arrayed all those legislatures including that of Georgia, against our enterprise. It is therefore by no means certain, that many Colonies would not have been earlier planted, and more securely fortified against external danger, if the several States had been left, and either separately or in conjunction with the United States, to act upon the subject. Maryland has separately acted since 1825, and with success. One truth, I proceed next to establish, that the Colonization Society founded, as it was obviously, on the Virginia resolution of December, 1816, must have utterly failed in its purpose, but for the direct as well as incidental aids afforded it by the United States Government.

As soon as the Colonization Society was organized, which was not until 1st of January, 1817, by the election of its officers, and I was released from other duties, I proceeded through the several counties of the Congressional district which I then represented to form societies auxiliary to that of Washington. These were in like manner multiplied in two of the adjacent districts, although in one of them not without encountering marked hostility. So effectual was this in the town of Fredericksburg, that a most respectable Society organized on the morning of one day was dissolved by common consent the very next.

The exploring expedition of Messrs. Mills and Burgess having been started on borrowed funds, in order to replace them I went to Baltimore in the summer of 1818, where aided by Mr. Robert Purviance of that city, who introduced me to its citizens generally, I obtained by personal application along the principal streets a subscription of 7000 dollars. The Rev. Mr. (now Bishop) Meade, of Virginia, at the same time procured a subscription somewhat larger, chiefly from his own wealthy relatives and neighbors in the County of Frederick. These two sums very far exceeded in amount all that was subscribed elsewhere prior to the return of Mr. Burgess from Africa with the journal of his deceased associate, Mr. Mills.

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I twice wrote to Captain Stockton for the letter of Mr. Key, but understood from him, that he could not find it.

But after discharging the expenses attendant on the voyages of Messrs. Mills and Burgess, by way of England, to Africa, and of the return of Mr. Burgess by the same circuitous route, of what avail could the small unexpended residue, less than 3,000 dollars, of those subscriptions, but partially collected, in planting a colony of sufficient strength for their own protection on the desert and savage coast of Africa; although still frequented by the accursed slave trade.

The report of Mr. Mills represented the island of Sherbro near Sierra Leone, as a suitable site for the contemplated colony; but three years had elapsed, and the actual receipts of the treasury of the Society manifested its total inability to set on foot such an enterprise. No return of those receipts and of the expenditures of the Society was made to any annual meeting, prior to the 4th; when from the Treasurer's accounts it appeared, that very little more than 9,000 dollars had been received by him; and that in a period of 14 months, following the 21st of January, 1821; he had received of new subscriptions less than 750 dollars.

The Virginia resolution of 1816 had never been communicated to the General Government, officially, nor to the Representatives of the State of Virginia in Congress.

President Madison went out of office on the 3d of March, 1817: but never it is believed received that resolution. Mr. Monroe who succeeded him the ensuing day, certainly never did. What became of it, I have yet to learn. To its fate the following facts may afford some key. A very eminent and influential member of the House of Delegates had evidently yielded but a reluctant assent to the Virginia resolution. He represented Africa as a sand barren, its natives as ferocious savages, and the cost of a passage from Virginia to Africa, as not less than 200 dollars for each emigrant who might be sent there. He avowed his preference of the North West Coast of the U. S. for the site of the proposed colony, and to avoid his objections to Africa, and to obtain his vote, the words "or elsewhere" were inserted in the Virginia resolution causing it to read "*Africa or elsewhere*," though with no design whatever on the part of its friends to surrender their preference of that continent for the site of their colony, since other considerations closely allied

to the expressed object of the resolution, conspired to recommend Africa to their favorable regard. The distinguished gentleman who preferred a different location, but voted for the resolution, was in 1828 a representative of Virginia in the Senate of the United States, and became as a member of the committee on foreign relations of that body, the author of a printed report of twelve closely printed pages, on various memorials, and sundry resolutions of various States, recommending to Congress the American Colonization Society; as a proper object of the national bounty and protection. This very elaborate report, wound up with the following paragraph: "Much better would it be, for the *peace and good order of society*, if the government instead of lending its aid, and extending protection to such an institution," (referring to the American Colonization Society,) "should take the whole subject, at once in its own hands, and regulate it in the customary mode, by agents directly responsible to the people and to the States. This, however, the committee believe the United States *cannot and ought not to do*; and as they cannot assist, they ought *not to countenance* the plans of such an institution; but should leave it to be dealt with by the several State sovereigns, as to their wisdom may seem best."

Without approving of the views of this report, which arrives at conclusions so much at war with the opinions of two eminent Judges—Marshall and Washington—both of Virginia—and of three Presidents—Jefferson, Madison and Monroe of the same States—they may serve to account for the total suppression of the Virginia resolution of December, 1816, notwithstanding its almost unanimous support by the legislature. The report of the committee of the Senate announced in its amendment the fact, that Georgia, who first favored the benevolent purpose of the Society, had shortly after united with South Carolina, in protesting against the authority of the General Government to favor its operations. Even Maryland, as I have said, withdrew from the Parent Society her funds when greatly needed, in order to establish at Cape Palmas an independent Colony in the vicinity of Cape Montserado, and at the meridian of the resources of the Parent Society in men as well as in money. Although Maryland still acted in union with a private Society of her own citizens; and it is presumed by their advice. And now to go back to my narrative.

While the American Society, as I have shown, remained on the return of Mr.

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Burgess from Africa, paralyzed for want of funds to carry on its operations, an event occurred, which through its ultimate consequences, afforded it unlooked for relief. William H. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury, and Vice President of the Society, read in a Georgia newspaper an advertisement for the sale of more than 30 African captives, who had been recently liberated from a slave ship, and communicated the intelligence of the actual sale of a greater number similarly circumstanced; the proceeds of which sales, to the amount of 50,000 dollars, yet rested in the State Treasury unappropriated. This startling intelligence doubtless astonished others, as it did me. Mr. Crawford recommended that the Managers of the American Colonization Society should immediately appoint an agent to repair to Milledgeville without delay, in order to arrest the sale of the captives recently advertised; and believing those already sold to be irrevocably lost, to solicit of the State of Georgia a transfer to the Society, for its benevolent use, of the \$50,000 lying in the treasury of the State.

The act of Georgia of 1819 authorizing those apparently very extraordinary proceedings, expressly provided that if prior to any sale, of any recaptured slaves, the Colonization Society would undertake to remove them to Africa, or any foreign country, and would also repay all expenses incurred by the state, in relation to them from their capture and condemnation, they should be delivered to the Society whose motives this act complimented. The Reverend Mr. Morse generously accepted this agency, and hastening to Milledgeville released, to their very great joy, the captives advertised for sale; but he could neither restore to freedom those already sold; nor obtain the proceeds of their sale, for the use of the Society. Nor has either object been since effected, although most eloquently urged upon the Legislature of the State by the Putnam auxiliary society. Acts so inconsistent with the avowed purpose of the United States, in prohibiting the slave trade led me to seek for the authority under which the act of Georgia had been passed subjecting those captives made by our navy in the execution of our own laws, to sale; and consigning them to interminable slavery. This authority was readily discovered in the act of Congress of the 7th of March, 1807, in the entitled, "an act to prohibit the slave trade," which took effect on the 1st of January, 1808, at which time the federal constitution gave to Congress the power to abolish that traffic. But while this act,

and that, in addition to it, which passed on the 20th of April, 1818, imposed heavy penalties, greatly augmented by the latter, upon all persons, who might sell, or purchase any recaptured African, it placed those captives, when brought in to any State or territory, at the disposal of its Legislature; and provided that no forfeiture or penalty shall attach to any seller, or purchaser, under the authority of such regulations as the State or territory may make. So that in truth, while these acts of 1807 and 1818, prohibit the slave trade, or the selling or purchasing of any recaptured African Negroes, on private account, the several States and Territories were by those permitted to carry on the condemned traffic for their own profit.

Accordingly, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana, availed themselves of this permission, and divided the profits of the trade, between themselves and the captors. In the last three if not in all of these States, sales were actually made, and the victims of the traffic consigned to hereditary slavery, under acts entitled to prohibit the slave trade. Considering the very liberal compensation allowed to the captors, it is not to be wondered, that the captive negroes were, invariably, taken to some one of those states.

While my friend and former schoolmate, Elias B. Caldwell, had all the leisure he could command, from his official duty, occupied by the correspondence of the Colonization Society, that of preparing its second and third annual reports devolved on me as I have stated. Struck with amazement, at the provisions of laws I had not read before, nor conceived possible, I availed myself of the opportunity afforded me in the second annual report, of earnestly inviting the public attention, and especially that of my near neighbor and personal friend, President Monroe, to the singular inconsistency of the title of the acts of Congress of 1807 and 1818, with those extraordinary acts of State legislation. My personal friend, and colleague, Doctor Floyd, being in December, 1818, a member of the Committee on the slave trade, I had no difficulty in prevailing upon him, to unite with us, in framing a bill to be reported to the House of Representatives through his committee, to repeal the objectionable clauses of those acts; and to render them consistent with the avowed policy of the United States.

This bill was promptly prepared, and reported to the House on the 13th of January, 1819, a few days after the second annual report, accompanied by a memorial from the Society, and making together a

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very large document, had reached the House, by whose order both were to be printed.*

This bill which afterwards became the act of 1819, effected a total change in the pre-existing laws on the subject of the slave trade. It gave additional vigor to the Navy, and repealed the authority given to the several States and Territories, to dispose of the captives made by it, at their pleasure. It left in full force the forfeiture of not less than \$3000, and the penalty of not less than three years imprisonment for selling or purchasing one of the captives. It allowed to the captors, for every negro liberated from slave ships and landed in the United States, a bounty of twenty-five dollars: it provided that all such liberated Africans should be taken under the special protection and care of the marshals of the several States and Territories, and maintained at the expense of the United States, until they could be restored to their native country. It authorized the President to appoint one or more agents residing on the African coast, to receive them, and appropriated 100,000 dollars to carry the act into effect.

The bill awaited the return of the second annual report from the press, and afterwards, slept in the committee of the whole, in the absence of Doctor Floyd, who had, by leave of the House, gone to his distant home, in Virginia, in consequence of the ill health of a member of his family. At length, on the first of March, it had made so many friends, that a motion prevailed to postpone all the prior orders of the day to take it up, in committee of the whole, whence it was the next day reported, and came up for debate.

The chairman, a member from South Carolina, in whose hands it was deemed to be, officially, Doctor Floyd being still absent, urged me to abandon it, on the ground that it was too late in the session, to ex-

pect it to pass both Houses, and that he deemed it less efficient than the existing law, since it greatly reduced the compensation of the captors of the enslaved negroes: and, to that extent diminished the incentives of our naval officers to a zealous discharge of their duty.

To this appeal, I could not assent. The bill readily passed through the committee of the whole: and the same day, through the House, also, notwithstanding an effort made by a Virginia member to defeat it. On the 2d of March, the day ensuing, it was carried over to the Senate, on the third, the day after, returned to the House, with an amendment, in which the House immediately concurred, and at night it became a law by the approval of the President.

I have been thus particular, Mr. Chairman, in reciting the history of this act of Congress, because I ascribe to its passage and the construction which it received from the President, the success of the Colony, now the Republic of Liberia. In this opinion, I am sustained by the judgement of the Society itself, pronounced when this Republic received its name of Liberia, and its chief city and present capital, that of Monrovia, at the instance of one of the first orators that Virginia, his native State, has produced. I mean Robert Goodloe Harper, then a private citizen of Maryland though once her Senator in Congress, and at an earlier period of his life an inhabitant of South Carolina, and for some years one of her representatives in the same body.†

On the 17th of December, following the act of March, 1819, and shortly after his annual message, the President, by a special communication to each House of Congress, informed them that "some doubt being entertained, respecting the meaning of 'the act of last session,' in addition to the acts 'prohibiting the Slave Trade,' he thought 'proper to state the interpretation he had

*By attaching the reports to memorials as accompanying documents the Society was saved a considerable expense in printing the first three annual reports with their voluminous appendices.

†Extract from the proceedings of the 7th annual meeting held at the Supreme Court Room in the Capitol on Friday the 20th February, 1824.

Genl. Harper having named the Colony Liberia, with the approbation of the meeting, again rose and said: "I will now offer another resolution of a similar character, but with a different object. It is not only to give a name to the principal town in our infant settlement, but at the same time to mark the gratitude of this Society to that venerable and distinguished individual to whom it is more indebted, than to any other single man. It is perfectly well known, that but for the favorable use he has been pleased to make of the great powers confided to him (a use as wise as it was liberal) all our attempts and efforts must have been unavailing. No means that we possessed or could have possessed would have proved adequate without his aid. As an acknowledgment for his high and useful services, I make the following motion:

Resolved, that the town laid out and established at Liberia shall be called and known

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“given it, and the measures intended to carry it into effect; that Congress may should it be deemed advisable amend it before further proceeding is had under it. To the President’s liberal interpretation, which though literal, was not less just than indispensably necessary to the due execution of the act, and the acquittal of the Government of the United States, from the gross neglect of a solemn duty, many exceptions were taken more than ten years after, in a letter of a 4th Auditor, to the Secretary of the Navy, spread over not less than seven pages, and made a public document, to accompany President Jackson’s annual message of December, 1830. Among other criticisms, this extraordinary document—extraordinary considering the subordinate station of its writer—presumes to say, nothing is more evident to my mind, than that a large portion of these expenditures (authorised by President Monroe) is not justified by the language or object of the act of 1819. It would seem (says this writer, the fourth auditor,) that the terms of the act were hardly sufficient to authorize the establishment of a colony, owing allegiance to the United States, and entitled to protection, if even “Congress itself possess a right to authorise such an establishment.” “It may be thought that the Government had done all it legitimately could when it returned the recaptured negroes to the shores of their native continent. Yet the writer adds, “It is not, however, my province, to recommend any measure of curtailment to the Navy Department.” Moderation in the auditor certainly deserving of commendation. He admits also that “a different construction had been given to the act by the Government itself.”

The silent acquiescence of both Houses of Congress in President Monroe’s liberal

construction of this act continued through the residue of his service and the whole of his immediate successor’s, together a period of more than 10 years, is a sufficient evidence of the correspondence of that construction with the views which dictated the act itself. The 4th auditor makes it in his letter a subject of complaint, that in August, 1830, rather more than 264,000 dollars had been expended, under the act: with which, allow me to add, that if the sum which has subsequently been disbursed on the same account, be included along with the more recent appropriation of \$37,000 on account of the 700 Africans liberated at Liberia, from the Slave ship Pons, it is highly probable, that the total expenditure under the act of 1819, exceeds \$350,000.

If, Mr. Chairman, we now turn our attention to the receipts of the American Colonization Society, which its annual reports show for fourteen months, between the 21st of January, 1821, and of March, 1822, to have amounted to but \$746, or indeed the total revenue from private subscriptions, and donations, for the first five years of the existence of the Society, it will be seen how worse than futile it would have been to attempt to found a colony in Africa upon such a narrow and uncertain basis. In this period the American Government applied to our use, in effect, near one hundred thousand dollars, one third of which sum was placed in the hands of our Agent, Mr. Bacon, by order of Mr. Monroe, before the first colonists, but 88 in number, left New York. Without this or an equivalent aid from some other quarter, the Elizabeth never would have sailed for Africa, and had the construction of the 4th auditor in his letter of August, 1830, communicated to Congress with apparent approval by the President of

by the name of Monrovia as an acknowledgment of the important benefits conferred on the settlement by the present illustrious chief magistrate of the United States.

This compliment, so well merited, reflected no little credit on its author: and, as evidence of an important fact is the more to be regarded, since Genl. Harper, a distinguished leader of the Federal party during the administrations of both Washington, and the elder Adams, had never been a political, or personal friend of James Monroe. With this testimony, how singularly does that contrast, which is to be derived from a very eloquent speech of Mr. Morehead reported in a public document of 1058 pages. In the month of February, 1820, he eloquently tells the society a small vessel left the harbor of New York, on a voyage across the Atlantic. She was the American ship *Elizabeth*, her cargo 88 emancipated Slaves. Her place of destination, the western coast of Africa. Who planned the expedition? Who chartered the *Elizabeth*? who furnished her cargo? The Government of the United States or the Government of any State or territory of the American Union? Had I been present, I must have replied, James Monroe, who, of the \$100,000 provided by the act of 1819, appropriated more than \$30,000 to the use of this expedition, without which it would never have left the American shore. The eloquent orator’s reply ascribes it, exclusively, to private individuals; and so has it been ever since, as it was long before, fashionable to ascribe its origin and even its suggestion to a venerable gentleman of New Jersey.

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the United States, who was also a Vice President of the American Colonization Society, in 1830, prevailed in Congress, in 1819, the Colony of Liberia would never have existed.

May I not, therefore, ascribe to James Monroe, the successful prosecution of our enterprise? Must it not have failed without the aid which he afforded us? It was not by the warranted application of the public money alone that he manifested his zeal for our noble cause, which he properly regarded as the cause of Africa and America, of more than half the globe which we inhabit.

Can the Society have forgotten that the colony of more than 80 colored emigrants who had embarked in the *Elizabeth*, lost in a short time by death, twenty-one of their number; along with our own, and the Government Agents, Bacon, Bankson and Crozier? that the remaining colonists fled from the cupidity of the natives, led on by the traitor Kizell, for protection and succor, to the British settlement of Sierra Leone? That their little vessel had been wrecked and their stores exhausted, when Captain Wadsworth, under the orders of the President, arrived for their relief, repaired their small schooner by the labor of his own seamen, and from the stores of himself and wardroom officers supplied all their wants; while by his kind sympathy comforted them in their affliction, and reanimated their hopes? That Captain Stockton following under like orders and accompanied by the United States Colonial Agent, Doctor Ayres, sailed down the African Coast in quest of a new home for the surviving colonists, and purchased at the distance of several hundred miles, the healthy promontory of Montserado, and planted them there? That Captain Spence, succeeding them with like orders, aided by forty Kroomen, built for them a martello tower of stone, while exposed to most imminent danger, from the infuriated natives; and renewing their exhausted supplies, left them in security and comfort?

Those gallant and generous officers in performing those acts of charity doubtless followed the dictates of their own benevolent hearts, while they acted in conformity to the express orders of an administration of which James Monroe was the chief, with a cabinet, some of whom doubted the interpretation which he gave to the act of 1819, and were indeed no friends of African Colonization.

Mr. Chairman, may I not be permitted here to express my sincere regret, the only regret I could feel, while I listened with unfeigned delight, to the eloquent gentle-

man who first addressed us, that, in an enumeration of our first and most illustrious chief magistrates, beginning as he properly did where very American points, at Washington, he ended with the name of Madison. I would he had added that of his immediate successor. He was in truth the only one of them all who had shed his blood in defence of the liberty of his country. He had also healed the wounds inflicted by party discord on the integrity of our Union, in the second contest with the same foe. In a long and prosperous administration, he persecuted no man for difference of opinion from himself. He made no political hypocrites by encouraging the loud plaudits of partisans; or stifling the voice of manly opposition. To him political prostitution was no recommendation for official reward. Yet were there many of his fellow citizens, and I among the number, who prior to his first term of service, would have preferred another candidate. Yet had he conducted his administration for the four years of his first term of service, with so much wisdom, prudence, firmness and moderation, that at its close throughout all the Electoral Colleges, but a single voice was heard against his re-election.

He alone of all the successors of Washington, approached within one vote of that unanimity which twice elevated the father of his country to the same exalted station. Nor, though he had long filled the highest offices which his country could confer on him, did he decline the lowest as beneath his acceptance.

He passed to the convention of Virginia over which he presided in 1829, from the performance of the humble though useful duties of a simple county justice of the peace, and again returned to them from that convention in 1830, with a broken constitution that hurried him to his grave. In all his relations of life, public and private, abroad and at home, from 1801, to the period of his death on the 4th of July, 1831, I knew him personally, and most intimately; and I do solemnly bear witness to the unblemished purity of his life.

But had his patriotic and benevolent labors been limited to the single cause of African Colonization of which he was the effective founder and steady patron, he would have earned a fame destined, we may hope, to increase from year to year, and broad as that vast continent.

It is not my wish, Mr. Chairman, to take from others their just share of reputation, while I demonstrate that the whole scheme of African Colonization had, as regards both its objects and its actors, a southern

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origin. To the first African colonists themselves; to Coker, and Carey, and their associates in the Elizabeth—to the numerous agents, and pious missionaries who gave their lives to Africa, and above all to Ashmun, by whose wisdom, industry and perseverance in the civil administration of the colony, order was elicited from confusion: by whose indomitable courage and conduct, amidst the most threatening danger, the Colony was twice saved from destruction by its savage neighbors—immeasurable praise will forever be awarded. It is not for me, however, to presume to mete out the quantum of applause due to such a generous friend of such a downtrodden continent; though before I quit this grateful theme, allow me to distinguish one, now seated in my view, to whom the little council who first met in the Gallery of the House of Representatives, transferred their labors for Africa, as soon as the American Colonization Society was able to maintain an official Agent. I refer to my estimable and pious friend, the Rev. Mr. Gurley, who twice visited that continent, undeterred by a climate so well suited to its native sons, and their descendants, but most fortunately for them, so fatal to the white man.

I well recollect his return home from his first voyage with a broken constitution, a complexion so discolored, that he might well have been mistaken for one of the sable race for which he had so long and so zealously labored.

Mr. Chairman, the avowed object of the Virginia resolution of Dec., 1816, was the removal to Africa of the free colored population of the State who might desire such an asylum, and of such of her slaves as their masters might please to emancipate. It was the renewal, as I have shown you, of an effort secretly made, twelve years before.* When disappointed in that effort from causes not yet satisfactorily explained as I think, she prohibited all further emancipation of slaves unless immediately followed by removal from the State under an inhibition never to return. The date and motives of this policy are engraven on my memory, as it obliged me to hasten the emancipation of several of my own servants, whom I had bound out for the benefit of instruction in some useful art or occupation, and were not yet old enough to provide for themselves. Such had been the desire while living, of one whose wishes I was bound to respect. It was a hard lot to be obliged to decline

*In 1786, from his retirement at Monticello, Mr. Jefferson issued to the world in his notes on Virginia, a plan of emancipating and colonizing all the colored race in Virginia, accompanied by the most animated appeal to the justice and humanity of his native State.

On the 31st of December, 1800, the House of Delegates of Virginia passed a resolution requesting Governor Monroe to correspond with the President of the United States on the subject of purchasing lands beyond the limits of the State; whither persons obnoxious to the law, or dangerous to the peace of society, may be removed.

In executing this resolution, the Governor on the tenth of June, 1801, addressed a letter to Mr. Jefferson, requesting information, "whether any friendly power will be disposed to facilitate the measure, by co-operating in its accomplishment." We perceive an existing evil, which commenced under our colonial system, with which we are not properly chargeable, or if at all, not in the present degree, and we acknowledge the extreme difficulty of correcting it. At this point the mind rests with suspense, and surveys with anxiety obstacles which become more serious as we approach them.

To the letter from which the preceding passages are extracted Mr. Jefferson replied on the 24th of November following, in a long letter from which these sentences are selected—

"I had not," he says, "been unmindful of your letter covering a resolution of the House of Delegates. You will perceive that some circumstances connected with the subject, and necessarily presenting themselves to view, would be improper, but for your and the legislative ear."

"Africa would offer a last and undoubted resort, if all others more desirable, should fail us. Whenever the Legislature of Virginia shall have brought its mind to a point, so that I may know what to propose to foreign authorities, I will execute their wishes with fidelity and zeal."

In communicating to the General Assembly on the 21st of December, 1801, this letter, from which the preceding language is literally extracted, the Governor concludes: "It is proper to add, that it is the wish of the President that the communication be considered confidential."

On the 23d of January, 1802, the Senate concurred in a resolution which had passed the House of Delegates seven days before, with a preamble, expressing a preference of *Africa*, or *South America*, for the contemplated colony, and requesting the renewal of

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freedom, or to accept it on such terms—and when I came afterwards to learn from personal observation the actual condition of the free colored population of the north, I thought that lot still harder, for I was taught by all that I heard or saw, to consider the condition of a free negro in one of the free States as they are called, much worse than that of the southern slave, who has not a tyrant for his master.

The reasons on which I ground this opinion, I have not on the present occasion, time to relate.

By many, perhaps by the far greater part of my audience, these reasons are already well understood, and properly appreciated. Sir, although I consider slavery an evil, and so far differ from a modern opinion unheard of in Virginia at least

thirty years ago—I am so far from being an abolitionist in the sense in which that term is now currently used, that were all the slaves of my native State liberated tomorrow, I would promptly surrender to them my birth right and the bones of my race for generations past, to seek for myself a home beyond her limits. One of my most earnest hopes in giving to African Colonization more than four years of my life, more than in all human probability now remains, was to furnish for the benefit of all classes of our southern population facilities for emancipation without enduring a greater evil than slavery itself. Until I learn that Massachusetts has repealed her laws inhibiting intermarriage between her white and colored population—that those races are

the Governor's correspondence with the President, in order to obtain *a place without the limits of the United States*, to which free negroes and mulattoes and such as may be emancipated may be sent or choose to remove, as a place of asylum.

On the 27th of December, 1804, Mr. Jefferson addressed a letter to Governor Page, the successor of Mr. Monroe, in which, resuming the subject of the Virginia resolutions, and referring to others of February, 1804, he writes, "I have it not in my power to say that any change of circumstances has taken place, which enables me yet to propose any specific asylum for the persons who are the subjects of our correspondence. The Island of St. Domingo, our nearest and most convenient resource, is too unsettled in the conditions of existence, and the European Nations have territories in the same quarter, and possess the same population. Whether the inhabitants of our late acquisitions, beyond the Mississippi, or the National Legislature would consent that a portion of that country should be set apart for the persons contemplated, it is not in my competence to say. My information as to Sierra Leone is that the company was proposing to deliver up that *Colony* to the Government. Should this take place it might furnish occasion for another effort to procure an incorporation of *ours* with it. An attack during the war has done this settlement great injury." The President concludes: "I beg you to be assured that, having the object of the House of Delegates sincerely at heart, I will keep it under my constant attention, and omit no occasion of giving it effect." But the General Assembly had already declared its preference of Africa, and Sierra Leone was but a point on its extensive coast where at no moment could it have been difficult, as experience has shown, to procure territory for such a colony.

Again, on the 22d of January, 1805, the Virginia Legislature being disappointed in its appeal to Mr. Jefferson for aid, passed a fourth resolution, "instructing their Senators, and requesting their Representatives in Congress, to exert their best efforts, for the purpose of obtaining, from the General Government, a competent portion of Territory in the country of Louisiana, to be appropriated to the residence of such people of color, *as have been or shall be emancipated in Virginia.*" This resolution was, on the 2d of February, 1805, forwarded by the Governor to the Senators and Representatives from Virginia, in Congress, with a copy of the preceding correspondence, and a reference to the President for more satisfactory information. The Governor terminates his letter covering this resolution, with the following singular caution: "*From the nature of the delicate business contemplated in the resolution, you will see the propriety of its being considered confidential.*"

How ended the persevering efforts of Virginia? for of the action of her Representatives in Congress after her resolution of 1805 there is no record, that I have seen. What is more remarkable, in the year 1811 from the same retirement from which the "Notes on Virginia" had issued, Mr. Jefferson in reply to a letter from Mr. John Lynd, after referring to his efforts prior to 1804, to accomplish the object of the Virginia resolutions, takes no notice of the resolution of 1805, but in reply to Mr. Lynd's enquiry "whether he would use his endeavors to procure such an establishment as Ann Milfin proposed on the African coast, security against violence from other persons,

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blended to the north in social intercourse, are mingled together in the civil and military administration of the governments of the free States, I shall maintain the opinion I now express, that freedom to the slave in the United States without colonization is not a blessing but a curse to the descendants of Africa both bond and free.

Our Society has, in truth, nothing whatever to do with domestic slavery. It adopts the colored man after he has been emancipated; and provides for him a home and a country where he may not only enjoy freedom with independence,

but acquire for himself wealth and honor, and for Africa, his country, distinction among the nations of the earth. The Colonization Society has been condemned because in the pursuit of an attainable good, they have not wasted their efforts in an impracticable and at least questionable object. But what, let me ask, has been done for the free colored race in America by those who so liberally censure us? Have the late acts of the State of Indiana benefited their condition by absolutely excluding the colored population from the adjacent slave holding States from

and particularly the French," writes, "*certainly I shall be willing to do any thing I can, to give it effect and safety,*" and he adds "I am but a private individual, and could only use endeavors with individuals; whereas the *National Government can address themselves at once, to those of Europe, to obtain the desired security, and will unquestionably be ready to exert its influence with these nations to effect an object so benevolent in itself and so important to a great portion of its constituents; indeed,*" Mr. Jefferson adds emphatically, "*nothing is more to be wished than that the United States should, themselves, undertake to make such an establishment on the coast of Africa.*" In an earlier part of this letter, the writer says, "Having long ago made up my mind on this subject, I have no hesitation in saying, that I have ever thought that *an establishment on the coast of Africa* to which the free people of color of these States might be colonized, from time to time, under the auspices of different governments, *the most desirable measure which could be adopted for drawing off this part of our population—most advantageous for themselves, and for us.*"

How much, then, is it to be regretted that Mr. Jefferson had not in January, 1802, when the second resolution of Virginia had expressed her preference of Africa, as the site of the colony which the State contemplated, and a site of which he had expressly approved, as the *most desirable, and undoubted resort*, availed himself of his great and growing popularity, to recommend such an establishment to Congress, or while his authority as President of the United States continued, that he had not exerted it to procure by negotiation, of some one or more of the numerous tribes on the coast of that vast continent as territory which the State, having surrendered her power of treating with foreign states, could not herself obtain, without the aid of the General Government. Or had he even deferred the exercise of his undoubted authority, so to speak, till his re-election had assured him of an augmented popularity and almost unbounded influence over the councils of his country, and the public service, had so far exceeded his own anticipations that he apprehended danger from an overflowing treasury—what immense public good might he not have effected not only for his native State, but for the entire Union. No desire to acquire for the United States sovereignty over a distant territory or danger to the constitution for its admission into our Union, stood in the way of the success of such a negotiation, and one thousandth part of the cost of Louisiana would have opened the doors to that plan of colonization, which he seems to have cherished from 1786 to 1810, a period of five and twenty years.

In 1819, Mr. Monroe in effect accomplished with the implied sanction of both Houses of Congress, for 100,000 dollars, the actual establishment, which Virginia had so long desired, in conformity with her renewed resolution of 1816. But the mere purchase of the Territory of Montserado did not cost Captain Stockton and Mr. Ayres, the colonial agents, a twentieth of the sum appropriated by the act of March, 1819.

What might not have become the condition of Virginia by this time, whose free colored population by the census of 1800, very little exceeded 20,000, and whose whole slave population to be less than 346,000, provided her efforts to colonize them in Africa had not then been frustrated. Instead of being reduced to the painful necessity of prohibiting emancipation in 1805, had the door to African colonization been thrown open then, as she most earnestly, and repeatedly, solicited through the only power to which she could apply for aid, what might she not have accomplished for her free colored population, now swelled to 54,333, for her slaves, now augmented to 472,528, and for Africa, the continued victim of the slave trade, for a period not yet ended of more than half a century.

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her territory? What will the measures now contemplated by Illinois and Ohio, effect for their benefit? What do the inhabitants of Mercer county in the last of these States propose for their relief? In violation of all law, they forcibly deny them a domicile in their vicinity, and have in fact, expelled and dispersed those from Virginia who recently sought an asylum in their country.

Every man innocent of crime has a right to dwell some where on the earth. The Colonization Society have sought to procure a home for the degraded free negro, now become the object of universal persecution. Sir, there is not a State of our Union which is not deeply interested in the objects of the Colonization Society, and should not strive to promote them. Especially do these interests press upon those States who, like Indiana, are already aware of the inconvenience, to say nothing of the danger to the public peace, of multiplying in their bosom a population whom they will not admit to all the rights of freemen.

How would the North relish a transfer to their Territory, instead of Africa, of the 250,000 free negroes of the South and West, to say nothing of the slaves that may yet be emancipated on condition of their removal to the free States of the North. Canada already complains of their obtrusion upon their own inhospitable climate.

Another object of the Virginia resolution was the effectual abolition of an odious traffic which had hitherto resisted successfully the operation of the laws of the United States.

Five American Vessels had been captured on the Coast of Africa, and condemned in the year 1820; and 248 Africans were in charge of the Marshal of Georgia, taken from one ship, sixty others were in the custody of the Marshal, in the vicinity of Savannah, while 40 or 50 more had been sent out of the State; in the language of the Secretary of the Navy, under what orders it is not known. The Commander of the United States Ship Cyane, reported to the same officers from off Sierra Leone, that the slave trade was carried to a very great extent, that there were probably, he states, 300 vessels on the African Coast, engaged in the traffic, having each two or three sets of papers. I sincerely hope, he adds, Government have

revised the law to give us more authority. You have no idea how cruelly these poor creatures are treated by the monsters engaged in taking them on the coast. The letters of various collectors of the customs to the Secretary of the Treasury, at the same period, manifested how ineffectual were the existing laws to prevent the smuggling of slaves into the United States from the Gulf of Mexico.

What, let me further ask, had been effected prior to the act of 1819; further abolition of that trade now made piracy by our laws, and prohibited under heavy penalties as early as the 7th of March, 1807; by an act to take effect on the 1st of January following, though never executed till 1818. Not a single slave ship had been taken, nor a single African captive brought into the United States, prior to that year. The Collectors of Savannah, Nova Iberia, Brunswick and Savannah in Georgia, of Mobile and New Orleans, complained in 1818 and 1820, of the continued smuggling of African Negroes into the adjacent territory of the United States; and the Collector, Mr. Chew, of the last city, advised the Secretary of the Treasury, that no slave ship, captured by our Navy, should be brought into Louisiana to be condemned, for reasons not very creditable to the policy, humanity or justice of that State.

In the very first year after the passage of the act of 1819: twelve years after the act of March, 1807, went into legal operation, five slave ships were taken, condemned to forfeiture by the District Courts of New York and Massachusetts, and their commanders punished by fine and imprisonment.

The same President, who by his liberal construction of that act of 1819, gave existence to a colony, which has substituted a legitimate commerce along 700 miles of the African coast in the fruits of African labor, for the odious traffic in the bones and sinews of her children, sought by every practicable means that he could conceive, or his friends suggest, to abolish utterly this detestable traffic.

The qualified exchange of the right of search with Great Britain, in order to the detection and punishment of the violation of the laws of God and man, did not fail through any fault of his administration though his cabinet was notoriously divided on the subject.*

*Mr. Adams expressly referred to this division in a speech which he delivered twenty years after in the House of Representatives. In this he assigned to me, with what justice it will be seen, the credit of the rejected treaty, though in no unfriendly manner.

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The negotiations into which he was requested to enter by a resolution adopted with almost unexampled unanimity, in order to make the slave trade piracy under the law of nations, by the universal consent of all the maritime powers of Europe and America, he diligently prosecuted. The

Republic of Columbia before the dissolution of her Union, and Great Britain, promptly acceded to his proposal, which had it been universally adopted, would have superseded all special treaties for the exchange, however qualified, of the right of search. And why had this laudable effort

But in truth he laid the foundation of this rejection of the draught of a convention which he transmitted to Mr. Rush, with his letter of the 24th of June, 1823. Indeed the entire letter breathes a spirit hostile to any treaty. It begins with a most incorrect statement that the House of Representatives by rejecting an amendment moved to the resolution which he truly represents to have been the origin of the negotiation, indicated hostility to any exchange of the right of search with Great Britain. On the very last day of the session, on the 3d of March, 1823, the following resolution was moved for consideration. "That the President be requested to enter upon and to prosecute *from time to time* such negotiations with the several maritime powers of Europe and America, as he may deem expedient for the effectual abolition of the African slave trade and its *ultimate* denunciation as piracy *under the law of nations, by the consent of the civilized world.*" While this resolution was under consideration and the House evidently impatient to pass it, as it did by an overwhelming majority, Mr. Robert Wright of Maryland, moved to insert by way of amendment a provision for exchanging the right of search.

The previous question being called for, was almost unanimously carried. To this fact Mr. Adams refers as a rejection of an amendment, and a proof that the House was opposed to any exchange of the right of search on any terms. Now it is singular enough that the Secretary of State was fully aware that the motive of giving the denomination of piracy to the slave trade which he himself had very harshly condemned in the presence of its author, was *to dispense with any necessity* for such exchange, by incorporating in the law of nations the new denomination of that offence, so as to remove the difficulties which the Secretary has thrown in the way of any negotiation with the British Government on the subject of search. If made piracy by universal consent, then all the consequences of piracy would attach to it.—Search, seizure, condemnation and punishment, as in the case of any other piracy. To incorporate in the resolution, therefore, a special provision for any such exchange of that right as Great Britain had sought, and the Secretary rejected, would have been inconsistent with the object of the resolution, and absurd in itself.

Nor was it true, as the Secretary stated to Mr. Marsh, that at two preceding sessions of Congress, there had been no decision by the House of Representatives upon the resolutions which followed reports in favor of the exchange of qualified right of search. That which closed the report of February, 1821, written by Mr. Hemphill and myself, in conjunction, was not called up, because he had been opposed to any action on the subject, and reluctantly assented to my adding the resolution to the report. That report recommended an exchange of the right of search, to a limited extent only, from the African coast. Its last sentence suggests that "*if the slave ships are permitted to escape from the African Coast, and to be dispersed to different parts of the world, their capture would be rendered uncertain and hopeless,*" and so the fact has proved. On the 8th of May, 1820, Mr. Hemphill, being in Philadelphia, two sections were moved by me, on behalf of the Committee, by way of amendment to a bill from the Senate to make the slave trade piracy. The amendment having prevailed on the very next day, the same acting Chairman in Mr. Hemphill's absence, submitted in behalf of the committee, three resolutions. The first of which was a *joint* resolution, requesting the President of the United States to negotiate with all the Governments to which ministers of the United States are accredited, as the means of effecting an entire and immediate abolition of the slave trade. It was moved to lay this resolution on the table. The motion was overruled by a vote of 78 to 35 members, or more than two to one. A motion was then made to defer it to the next session of Congress, which motion was rejected, without a division. It was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time the same day, and being engrossed was passed that day, and sent over to the Senate.

As it contemplated the entire, and immediate, abolition of the slave trade, it obviously referred to the amendment of the Senate's bill moved on the day before, by which the

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not succeeded? Why, the very effort died with the administration of James Monroe. Why was it not revived by his successors in office? Why is it now suspended? The terms of the resolution which I had the honor to move, furnished no ground for limiting the duration of the contemplated negotiations.

Could not the united efforts of Great Britain and America revive it with success? Why should this be doubted? The Quintuple treaty, signed at London in 1841, between Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, expressly declares the slave trade to be piracy. France withheld her assent not from my declaration, but from the treaty which contained other provisions that she did not approve.

While denounced by the United States alone as piracy, the denunciation would affect America only. But the law of nations which derives its origin from the application of the principles of morality to communities of men in their separate political capacity of nations, and from their treaties and usages, has its sanction in their universal assent or acquiescence.—It may be extended or meliorated by the same influence and authority which created it. Many centuries have not elapsed since the first modern compendium of its maxims was published to the world. It is not like the laws of the ancient Medes and Persians, unchangeable. And no change of it would redound more to the honor of our country than that contemplated by the

slave trade had been denounced as piracy. But Mr. Adams, it seems, did not so understand it. The Senators did not adopt the resolution, considering it irregular, on their part, to anticipate a negotiation by the executive, since they would be committed to approve in anticipation a treaty negotiated at their instance.

It was to avoid this objection that the resolution of March, 1823, passed so unanimously by the House of Representatives, did not ask the concurrence of the Senate on its adoption.

Its whole intention was frustrated for the time at least by the very singular draught of the treaty sent to Mr. Rush, which, if regarded as proposing an exchange of the right of search, went far beyond any report on the subject or intention of the House of Representatives, in extending its operation to America, and the West Indies; and if designed, as its title and the terms of its first article professed, to make the slave trade piracy, by the law of nations, inconsistent with the almost unanimous sentiment of the House to which, in his letter to Mr. Rush, Mr. Adams referred the action of the President in instituting any such negotiation. Moreover, the British Government had made the slave trade piracy by parliament, as required by Mr. Adams before the negotiation was allowed to commence—a requisition which he notices to have been repugnant to the feelings of Mr. Canning. It was, on the rejection of the treaty, made by him a cause of complaint.

But without any treaty it was better calculated to meet the views of the House of Representatives than the treaty itself, since it left untrammelled the denunciation of the slave trade as piracy, and rendered it practicable by the same simple denunciation to obtain the like assent of all other maritime States. It is due to the subject to state that in several interviews with Mr. Monroe he expressed extreme anxiety that Great Britain would accept the treaty as modified by the Senate, and Lord Palmerston openly expressed to me in 1842, his regret that his Government had not done so.

With Mr. Monroe's consent and approbation, I addressed to Mr. Stratford Canning, who had returned home from the United States, leaving Mr. Adington as the representative of his Government in his absence, a letter urging through him on his relative, the Minister in London, considerations that could not emanate directly from the President, or through his official organ, in favor of the modified treaty. The letter was read and approved by Mr. Monroe, and in reply to it, I was assured that it had been received in the spirit which dictated it, though it did not satisfy the excited feelings of the Minister.

And can there, now that France alone of all the great maritime powers of Europe, holds aloof from any international agreement to abolish the slave trade, be any insuperable difficulty in successfully renewing the effort to obtain an universal though simple denunciation of the slave trade as piracy? France abolished the slave trade on the return of the Emperor, Napoleon, from Elba. Will the present Emperor refuse to follow the example of one so nearly related to him, and whose steps he seeks to tread? France who under the Bourbon dynasty, was the first and only christian nation to tender to the Colonization Society, through her Minister, De Neuville and the author of this note, by a letter published in an appendix to an Annual Report of the American Colonization Society, her only territory on the Continent of America for the reception of our

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resolution to which the House of Representatives gave its sanction at the close of the Session of 1823, by a vote of 131 of its members to a minority of 9 only.—In the language of a report of a committee on the slave trade, it is affirmed that the United States in denouncing the African slave trade as piracy had established by an act of Congress its true denomination. That the resolution of 1823, contemplated the extension of its principle by negotiation to the code of all nations. It denounced the authors of this stupendous iniquity as the enemies of the human race, and armed all men with authority to detect, pursue, arrest and punish them.—Such a measure to succeed, must have a beginning somewhere: commencing with the assent of any two States to regard it as binding on themselves, it would by the gradual accession of others, enlarge the sphere of its operations until it embraced as the resolution contemplated, all the maritime powers of the civilized world. It made no distinction in favor of those pirates who prey upon the property of those who seize, torture, and kill or consign to hereditary slavery, the persons of their enemies. It is believed that the most ancient piracies consisted in converting innocent captives into slaves; and those were not attended as these modern piracies with the destruction of a third of their victims by loathsome confinement and mortal disease. While the modern therefore accords with the ancient denomination of this crime, its punishment is not disproportionate to its guilt. It has robbery and murder for its mere accessories, and moistens one continent with blood and tears, to curse another by physical and moral suffering.

One consolation will attend upon the new remedy for this frightful prolific evil. Hence successful, it will ever remain so, until being unexerted, its practical application will be found in history alone. Can it be doubted that if ever legitimate com-

merce shall supplant the root of this evil in Africa, and a reliance on other subjections of human labor to its use elsewhere, a revival of the slave trade will be as impracticable as a reversion to barbarism. That after the lapse of a century from its extinction, except where the consequences of this crime shall survive, the oral traditions of the slave trade, among the unlettered, will seem as improbable as the expeditions of the heroes of Homer, whose language has supplied us with the name by which our country has been the first to denounce this crime.

Having now, sir, consumed much more of your time than I expected when I undertook to perform what I conceive to be a public duty; I am aware that in the frequent allusions to transactions in which I bore a part, I may have subjected myself to the charge of egotism.

Yet, when it shall be recollected that many of those transactions in which I had borne a part, have rested for more than a third of a century, in my own knowledge and that of a very few intimate friends, without an effort, on my part, to publish them or profit by their disclosures, in any way: that the tedious narrative to which you have so patiently listened is that of an old man, who never in his youth, or in the vigor of manhood, either for the acquisition of popular favor or official station, played the demagogue or the courtier; who voluntarily retired from public life, and left for an obscure occupation in a remote State, a people whose undiminished confidence he had enjoyed for thirty years of continuous public service in the highest station, but one, that they could confer on him. Under such circumstances, may he not hope to escape so odious an imputation, if he has not pride to spurn it, under a consciousness of having sought to perform a duty to the living as well as to the dead, and above all, to the State that gave him birth.

free colored population on terms so generous, that through fear of non-acceptance I begged and obtained from M. De Nueville to suppress their disclosure till our African Colony should be firmly established. That generous and amiable Minister, a contributor to the funds of our colony, assured me that one and probably the chief cause why his country rejected the proposal from Great Britain to exchange the right of search, was hostility to the source from whence the proposal came—an hostility which arose rather from recently wounded pride than ancient recollections.

As to the attack on Sierra Leone during her war with England, it was disavowed by her revolutionary government, and condemned as a wanton aggression, a fact which the letter of Mr. Lynd to Mr. Jefferson and his answer omit to notice.

May it not then be hoped that the Government of the United States will in conformity with the terms of the almost unanimous resolution of the House of Representatives yet accomplish a purpose long intermitted, but once steadily pursued and felt worthy of the humanity and justice of the American people.

ERRATA TO ADDRESS OF HON. C. F. MERCER.

- On page 40, ninth line from top of second column, for *July* read "January." And in the twelfth line, insert the word "paragraphs" *after* the word "following." In the Note, strike out the paragraph commencing with the word *Extract*; and also omit the *certificate* of the clerk of the House of Delegates.
- On page 41, last line of third paragraph, in the first column, for *then* read "thence."
- On page 42, Note—From paragraph commencing "More than twelve months," &c., (second from bottom,) down to the end of the note on page 43, *to be read as text* immediately following the *first* paragraph on page 44.
- On page 44, fourteenth line from top of first column, omit the words "although" and "accused." And in second column, eighth line from bottom, for *at the meridian* read "to the reduction;" nineteenth line from bottom, for *amendment* read "commencement."
- On page 45, second line from bottom of first column, for *gave* read "had given;" and strike out of the fifth line from bottom the words "in the" *before* entitled. Also, in the seventeenth line from top of second column, add the word "acts" *before* permitted; and for the word *us*, eleventh line from bottom, read "me."
- On page 47, twenty-sixth line from top of second column, insert "to" *after* the word *indeed*.
- On page 48, twentieth line from bottom of first column, for *them* read "him;" and add, in the twenty-fifth line from bottom, after *African Coast*, the words "from Sierra Leone."
- On page 49, sixteenth line from top of first column, for *such a* read "each;" and in the following line, omit the word *such*.
- On page 50, eighth line from bottom of note, add the words "I know not," *after* Virginia, and strike out the preceding note of interrogation.
- On page 51, seventh line from top of second column, for *in* read "upon." In the note, eighth line from bottom, for *to be* read "was;"—seventeenth line from bottom, for *doors* read "door;" and at the end of same line, for *he seems to have* read "he had"—nineteenth line from bottom, for *or danger* read "nor danger;" and for *for* read "from"—twenty-third line from bottom, for *public service* read "public resources"—and fourth line above, for *as territory* read "a territory," and fifth line above that, omit the "and" *before a site*.
- On page 53, Note—for *and*, after *uncertain*, read *if not*, *before hopeless*. For *him*, in the last line of the 3d paragraph, of page 54, read Mr. Canning; and the following paragraph, after the word *treaty*, read *the act of Parliament* was, etc. In the 14th line read *iniquity*.
- On page 54, sixteenth line from top of first column, the line commencing with the word *assent* should read "assent, not to our declaration, but to," &c.
- On page 55, twenty-sixth line from top of first column, after the word *property* read *and for of*; also, fourth line from bottom of first column, for *Hence* read "Once." In first line of Note, for *non-acceptance* read "their acceptance;" and in second line, after *M. DeNeuville* insert "liberty."

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

“*Article 1.* This Society shall be called ‘The American Colonization Society.’

“*Art. 2.* The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is, to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject.

“*Art. 3.* Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by vote of the Society or of the Directors.

“*Art. 4.* The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

“*Art. 5.* There shall be a Board of Directors, composed of the Directors for life and of Delegates from the several State Societies and societies for the District of Columbia and Territories of the United States. Each of such societies shall be entitled to one Delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year previous to the annual meeting.

“*Art. 6.* The board shall annually appoint a Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall *ex officio*, be honorary members of the Board, having a right to be present at its meetings and to take part in the transaction of its business; but they shall not vote, except as provided in Article 7.

“*Art. 7.* The Board of Directors shall meet annually in Washington, immediately after the annual meeting of the Society, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee. Seven Directors shall form a quorum. But, if at any annual meeting, or meeting regularly called, a less number be in attendance, then five members of the Executive Committee, with such Directors, not less than four, as may be present, shall constitute a Board, and have competent authority to transact any business of the Society; provided, however, that the Board thus constituted shall carry no question unless the vote be unanimous.

“*Art. 8.* The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment, or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

“*Art. 9.* This Constitution may be amended, upon a proposition to that effect by any of the Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society, three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.”

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JOHN H. B. LATROBE, Esq.

Secretary and Treasurer:

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Recording Secretary:

J. W. LUGENBEEL, M. D.

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Delegates appointed by the State Auxiliary Societies for 1853.

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MASSACHUSETTS.—Hon. Edward Everett, Hon. William Appleton, Hon. J. H. Duncan, Hon. Albert Fearing, Dr. William R. Lawrence, James C. Dunn, Esq., Rev. Joseph Tracy.

CONNECTICUT.—Hon. Charles Chapman, Hon. Charles J. McCurdy, Hon. O. S. Seymour, Ebenezer Flower, James Brewster, Esq., James Donaghe, Esq., Hezekiah Huntington, Esq., Rev. N. S. Wheaton, D. D., Rev. John Orcutt.

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NEW JERSEY.—Hon Jacob W. Miller, Rev. John Maclean, D. D., Rev. A. D. Eddy, D. D., J. G. Goble, M. D., Rev. M. B. Hope, D. D.

PENNSYLVANIA.—William V. Pettit, Esq., Joseph Harrison, Esq., Archibald Robertson, Esq., Rev. John Morris Pease, William Parker Foulke, Esq.

VIRGINIA.—Rev. Philip Slaughter, Rev. Charles H. Read, Rev. Dr. Sparrow, Hon. J. F. Strother, Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, Hon. John S. Caskie, Rev. Dr. Lee, Judge Moncure, S. S. Baxter, Esq., J. C. Crane, Esq., John Howard, Esq., John M. Patton, Jr., Esq., R. B. Bolling, Esq., Tazewell Taylor, Esq., D'Arcy Paul, Esq., Edgar Snowden, Esq., J. M. Speed, Esq., R. G. Scott, Esq., Rev J. N. Danforth.

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KENTUCKY.—Hon. J. R. Underwood.

TENNESSEE.—Hon. John Bell, Hon. James C. Jones, Hon. F. P. Stanton.

THIRTY-SEVENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

✓ AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

WITH THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OF THE SOCIETY;

AND THE ADDRESSES

DELIVERED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING,

January 17, 1854.

WASHINGTON·

C. ALEXANDER, PRINTER,

F ST., NEAR NAVY DEPARTMENT.

1854

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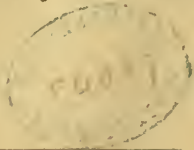
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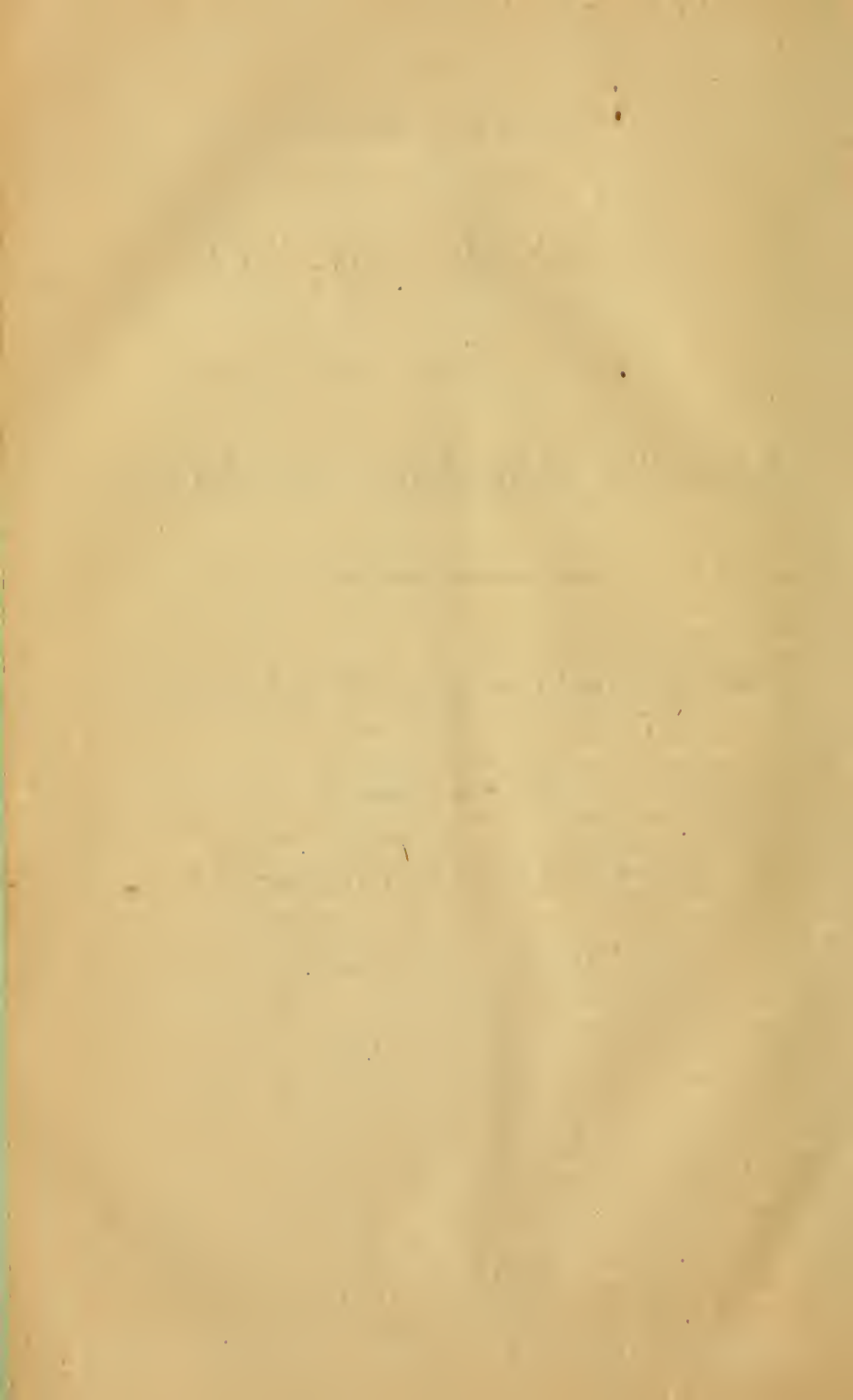
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THIRTY-SEVENTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.
JANUARY 17th, 1854.

Decease of Vice Presidents of the Society.

This day we celebrate the Thirty-seventh Anniversary of the American Colonization Society. We render thanksgiving to our Father in Heaven for the abundant blessings received, and we supplicate a continuance of His gracious care. Pre-eminently His, and for the advancement of His kingdom on earth, is the cause in which we are engaged. Whatever of good it has already accomplished, is the result of His controlling Spirit; and all its capacity for enlarged achievement in coming time gives promise that His almighty arm will carry it forward through every obstacle, to a triumph more splendid than we should otherwise dare to anticipate.

Since the last annual meeting, several of our earliest and ablest friends and patrons have rested from their labors.

The Hon. Jacob Burnet of Cincinnati, Ohio, departed this life the 27th April last. He was elected a *vice president* of this Society in the year 1836. He was a liberal annual contributor to its funds, and left it a handsome legacy at his death.

The Hon. Simon Greenleaf of Cambridge Mass., who was elected a vice president in the year 1818, and was one of its ablest advocates, died beloved and greatly lamented, the 5th of October, 1853.

Anson G. Phelps, Esq., for many years the President of the New York State Colonization Society, and a vice president of this Society since the year 1844, closed his earthly labors the 30th of November last. He was a large contributor to the funds of this Society; and as one of its Life Directors, was always present at its meetings.

He was eminently and emphatically the friend of the colored man, both in this country and in Africa. He left a legacy of \$5,000 to the New York State Colonization Society, to be paid in ten annual instalments of \$500 each; and a *conditional* bequest of \$50,000 towards founding a theological department of a college in Liberia, as appears in item seventeen of his will which reads as follows:

Seventeenth—It has been contemplated by the friends of African Colonization to erect and found a college in Liberia, Africa; and it is understood that some incipient steps have been taken for that purpose by its friends in Boston, Massachusetts. Now in case the enterprise, which I consider an important one, shall proceed, and \$100,000 shall be raised for that purpose in this country, then, and in such case, I give to my executors the sum of \$50,000, to be applied by them in such way as shall, in their judgment, best effect the object; and I wish my executors especially to have in view the establishment of a theological department in said college, to be under the

Receipts of the Society, general and special.

supervision of the Union Theological Seminary of the city of New York.

The Rev. James Laurie, D. D., of this city, died on the 18th April last. He was elected a Vice President of this Society in 1838. He was an intelligent and faithful friend from its origin, and for many years was one of the most punctual and earnest members of its Board of Managers. Incapable of fear, and constant in duty, he stood firm by the cause in its darkest and most trying times, and never doubted its final triumph.

In addition to these four vice presidents, we have also to mourn the loss of many of our liberal annual contributors, on whom we always relied for help to meet our current expenses, and carry forward our great enterprise. From some of them, who had the means, we have received handsome bequests. Some of them made bequests to the Society, which have not been, as yet, and we fear never will be, received. Legal difficulties have been thrown in the way of the execution of their wills. It is melancholy to reflect how many good intentions and liberal purposes are entirely frustrated by being transferred for execution from the heart and soul in which they originated, to the hands of executors and administrators, too often controlled by distant and unscrupulous heirs! If this Society could at once obtain possession of all the legacies to which it is justly entitled, but which are kept from it by legal quibbles and endless lawsuits, it would be able at once to make all the necessary improvements in Liberia, and build a first class steamer to run as a regular transport vessel!

The receipts of the Society for the past year, from all sources, were *eighty-two thousand four hundred and fifty-eight dollars and twenty-five cents.*

This general amount, however, includes

many items which contributed nothing to aid in carrying on the direct work of colonization during the year. For example, five thousand dollars of it were received from the legacy of the late Augustus Graham, of New York, and by his will we are required to invest the money in some safe and profitable manner, and devote the interest arising from it to the "support and establishment of Schools" in Liberia.

Three thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars and ninety-four cents, had been received by the Massachusetts Colonization Society during the past three years, and expended by them in defraying the expenses of educating two colored young men in Boston, to prepare them for physicians in Liberia. This amount had never before been reported to us, and therefore it all appears in the accounts of the past year.

The New York State Colonization Society appropriated one thousand dollars to the government of Liberia, toward the expenses of the expedition against the native Chief Boombo; and they reported the amount to us, as a part of their contribution to the cause for the current year.

In several instances, bequests have been made to the Society for the special use and benefit of the slaves liberated by will, in such manner that we were obliged to pay them the money when they had embarked for Liberia, or to purchase with it such articles as were indispensable to their outfit; but we were not allowed to use any of it for the expenses of their passage to, and support six months in, Liberia. In other cases, moneys have been committed to our charge by the donors or executors to be forwarded to their friends, or persons to whom it belonged in Liberia. From these sources there came into our treasury the past year, three thousand three hundred and eighty-six dollars and fifty-six cents.

Receipts from the several States.—Expeditions by Banshee, Shirley, and Adeline.

There have also been received into the treasury on account of subscriptions to the African Repository, fifteen hundred and twenty-seven dollars and eighteen cents, which has been expended in defraying the expenses of its publication.

There have been received from the Indiana State Treasury *thirteen hundred and seventy dollars more* than we have expended in sending out emigrants from that State. It was anticipated that the whole amount would have been used. But two families who were preparing to emigrate last fall, failed to get ready in time. This amount therefore is held subject to the expenses of the next company from that State.

The several States rank in the following order as to the amount of funds received from all sources within their borders, including payments on account of the Repository, expenditures reported by State Auxiliary Societies on account of emigrants, &c. &c.

1. New York.....	\$10,735 43
2. Virginia.....	10,628 72
3. Mississippi.....	6,731 25
4. Connecticut.....	6,584 17
5. Massachusetts.....	6,269 30
6. Vermont.....	4,853 75
7. Maryland.....	4,588 40
8. Pennsylvania.....	4,082 12
9. Kentucky.....	3,957 25
10. Georgia.....	3,797 86
11. Ohio.....	3,200 33
12. Tennessee.....	2,966 16
13. North Carolina.....	2,394 18
14. Rhode Island.....	2,270 47
15. Indiana.....	1,733 00
16. Louisiana.....	1,458 23
17. District of Columbia.....	1,014 67
18. Maine.....	.997 12
19. Alabama.....	.828 50
20. Delaware.....	.608 54
21. New Jersey.....	.437 12
22. Illinois.....	.297 99
23. Missouri.....	.132 00
24. Florida.....	.103 00
25. New Hampshire.....	.84 30
26. California.....	.30 00
27. South Carolina.....	.12 00
28. Michigan.....	.10 00
29. Texas.....	.8 00
30. Wisconsin.....	.6 00

In the general aggregate are also included the following amounts from foreign countries, viz :

Syria.....	\$25 00
Choctaw Nation.....	21 25
New Brunswick.....	11 06
Constantinople (Turkey).....	10 00
England.....	2 50

The following expeditions have been sent to Liberia since our last annual meeting.

The ship *Banshee* sailed from Norfolk the 30th of April, with *one hundred and sixty-one* emigrants. Fifty-seven of these were born free, sixteen purchased their freedom or were purchased by their friends. Ninety were emancipated, sixteen by will of Wm. Smart, of Gloucester county, Va; thirty-six by will of Miss Betsey Gordon of Orange county, Va.; eleven by Mrs. Anne S. Rice, of Prince Edward county, Va., and seventeen by will of Dr. William Andres, of Bladen county, N. C., and ten by different persons.

The second company sailed from Baltimore the 2nd of June, in the *Shirley*, consisting of *eleven persons*, of whom six from Portsmouth, Va., were born free, and five were emancipated by Mrs. Nancy Jennings, of Kemper county, Miss. These persons expected to have sailed in the *Banshee*, but failed to be ready in time.

The third company sailed from Savannah, Geo., the 11th of June, in the barque *Adeline*, composed of *one hundred and thirty-four persons*, of whom ninety-six were from Tennessee, and thirty-eight from Georgia. Forty-four of them were born free; ten were purchased by themselves and their friends; twenty-nine were emancipated by will of Solomon Green of Kingston, Tenn.—fifteen by Samuel Grigsby, of Monroe county, Tenn.—and ten by will of Thomas W. Rice, of Savannah, Geo.—and the others by several different persons. This company were all landed at Sinou, and located in that county, and

Expeditions by Isla de Cuba, and Banshee.

at our last advices were prospering remarkably well. Speaking of them, our agent under date of September 5th, says: "Most of them have had the fever. I treat them kindly, keep them in a good humor, and have succeeded in persuading some that the fever is the handmaid of health. It is pleasing to see how much work some of them have done. With a good, sound constitution, the African fever is not difficult of treatment. Old, partially cured diseases, brought from the United States, give the most trouble to physicians. Only *two* of the company have died."

It is worthy of remark that this company passed the season of their acclimation without the attendance of a regular physician. This resulted in consequence of the death of Dr. JAMES BROWN, about the middle of August, who had for several years attended all the emigrants located in that county. His loss is greatly felt. After his death, Mr. Murray was compelled to act both as physician and agent, and great credit is due him for the faithful manner in which he discharged his responsible duties, and for the gratifying success which crowned his labors. We hope to send a thoroughly educated physician to that county with our spring expedition.

The fourth company sailed from New York, the 10th November, in the barque *Isla de Cuba*, consisting of *fifty-three* emigrants, of whom thirty two were from Pennsylvania—one from New Jersey—four from Connecticut, and sixteen from N. York.

The New York State Colonization Society fitted out this expedition, and paid the expenses of those from that state. The expenses of those from the other states were paid by the respective State Societies. The company from Pennsylvania took with them a steam saw-mill, which they intend to locate in Mesurado county. One of those from Connecticut was an ex-

cellent daguerreotypist, and we expect to hear from him in some interesting views of scenery in Liberia.

The fifth company sailed from Norfolk, the 11th November, in the ship *Banshee*, consisting of *two hundred and sixty-one* persons, sent by this Society, and *sixteen* by the Maryland Society. One hundred and fifty-four were from Virginia; four from North Carolina; twenty-four from Maryland; twenty-six from Indiana; and sixty-nine from Kentucky. Of those sent by this Society, eighty-eight were born free; ten purchased their freedom or were purchased by others, of whom, six were purchased with funds raised by Miss Elizabeth Wormley, of Newport, R.I., amounting to twenty-three hundred dollars.

We received from the treasury of the state of Indiana fifty dollars for each of the twenty-six from that state. Out of this amount however we had to pay three hundred and eighty-eight dollars and seventy cents, to defray the expenses of their passage from Indiana to Baltimore. It costs us sixty dollars for each one from Baltimore to Liberia, and for six months support after their arrival. The amount received from the State Treasury, therefore, will not defray the expenses of their emigrants, by six hundred and forty-eight dollars and seventy cents.

From the Virginia State Treasury we have received thirty-four hundred dollars, being fifty dollars each for sixty-eight of the one hundred and fifty-four emigrants sent from that state in this expedition.

We also received from the Virginia State Treasury *thirty-four hundred dollars*, for *sixty-eight* of the *eighty-seven* emigrants from that State sent in the April and June expeditions.

There were several others in these two companies who were free, and will be entitled to the benefit of the State appropri-

Expedition by the General Pierce.—Interesting family.

ation, if we can succeed in obtaining and laying before the Colonization Board of the State sufficient and satisfactory evidence of their freedom.

The sixth and last expedition sailed from Savannah, the 16th December, in the brig Gen. Pierce, composed of *one hundred and sixty-three* emigrants from South Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee. Twenty-one of them were born free; sixteen were liberated by will, and one hundred and twenty-six by masters now living, viz: fifty by Richard Hoff, Esq., of Oglethorpe county, Georgia, who paid three thousand dollars for their passage and support six months in Liberia, and gave them about twenty-five hundred dollars at their embarkation; twenty-nine of them by the Hon. Will. E. Kennedy of Columbia, Tenn., who sent twenty-six in the expedition from New Orleans, in Dec. 1852; and thirty-eight by Montgomery Bell, Esq., of Nashville, Tenn., who gave them a good outfit, paid all their expenses to the place of embarkation, and gave us two thousand dollars towards the expenses of their colonization. This was a most interesting and extraordinary company, consisting of a man and his wife and thirty-six children and grand children. Mr. Bell has a large number more, of whom he wants to send, in our next expedition, about eighty, and he is willing to give them a good outfit, pay their expenses to the place of sailing, and one-half the amount necessary to transport them to Liberia, and support them six months! These are the "Iron men" of Tennessee. Mr. Bell has long been known as one of the largest manufacturers of iron, and his slaves have been his only workmen. They thoroughly understand the business. Among them are miners, colliers, moulders, and men fully competent to build furnaces for making iron, and to carry on the business themselves. They are also

men of high moral character, which would render them an acquisition to any country. Thomas Scott, the patriarch of the family, who sailed in the Gen. Pierce, helped to make the cannon balls that were fired from behind the cotton bales at the battle of New Orleans; and is yet a man of great activity and energy of character.

If we are not entirely mistaken, in our calculations, this family of Mr. Bell's will be an element in Liberia's history and operations, of the most valuable character. We have been assured that iron ore is to be found there in great abundance, and of remarkable purity. The Hon. S. A. Benson, of Bassa county, in a letter dated the 10th Sept., and received since the Gen. Pierce sailed, says: "I send you (by the Shirley,) a small specimen of iron ore from the mountains (which lie about thirty miles from the coast.) Depend upon it, it is virgin ore—the blacksmith merely heated it to enable him to cut it. One of our blacksmiths, Rev. A. P. Davis, declares it not only malleable, but at least 20 per cent. better than the foreign trade iron brought to this coast. Mr. Davis has tried it, and in its virgin state, beaten it out and made good cutlery. The mountains of our interior are filled with it."

Such is the field open before these people, who without doubt will one day become the "iron men" of Liberia! We propose to send a vessel with emigrants from New Orleans, the 1st of April. We are anxious to send Mr. Bell's *eighty* at that time, as they are nearly ready to depart, and we are now looking out for some generous friend to give us the twenty-four hundred dollars to defray the one-half their expenses. This amount Mr. Bell proposes to give, together with the people! And we believe that some noble-hearted individual, on whom Heaven has bestowed the ability, will rejoice to stand beside him,

Number and description of emigrants from the several States.

and share the glory of a work so grand as this.*

From the foregoing statements it will be seen that we have sent during the year, seven hundred and eighty-three emigrants to Liberia, being one hundred and seventeen more than were sent the preceding year. The table in the next column will exhibit the leading facts in a condensed form.

The STATES rank, as to the number of emigrants sent from each, in the following order:

1. Virginia.....	241
2. Tennessee.....	181
3. Georgia.....	93
4. Kentucky.....	74
5. North Carolina.....	56
6. Pennsylvania.....	35
7. Indiana.....	32
8. New York.....	17
9. Alabama.....	16
10. Maryland.....	8
11. South Carolina.....	7
12. Massachusetts.....	6
13. Mississippi.....	5
14. Choctaw Nation.....	5
15. Connecticut.....	4
16. Ohio.....	2
17. New Jersey.....	1

On their arrival in Liberia, these seven hundred and eighty-three emigrants have been pretty equally distributed between the three counties, Mesurado, Bassa, and Sinou. At the date of our last advices they were prospering encouragingly, having become contented and happy citizens of Liberia.

The larger part of those who went to Bassa County were located at the new settlement, at the "Cove," near the site of the old native village which was called "Fishtown." This is considered one of the most important points on the coast. The anchorage for vessels is good, and boats can reach the shore and land, without the necessity of crossing the bar. Our former attempt to make a location here, was frustrated, by the Grando war-the natives

WHERE FROM.										WHERE LOCATED IN LIBERIA.																		
No.	Vessel.	Port of departure.	Time of sailing.	Born Free.	Emancipated.	Purchased.	Mass.	Conn.	N. Y.	N. J.	Pa.	Md.	Va.	N. C.	S. C.	Geo.	Ala.	Miss.	Tenn.	Ky.	Ohio.	Ind.	Choc. Nation	Mesurado.	Bassa.	Sinou.	TOTAL.	
1	Baushee,	Norfolk.	30 Apr.	57	90	14	6	-	1	-	3	-	81	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	6	5	23	138	-	161
2	Shirley,	Baltimore.	9 June.	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	11	
3	Adeline,	Savannah.	11 June.	44	83	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	1	-	96	-	-	-	-	-	134	131		
4	Letia de Cuba,	New York.	10 Nov.	53	-	-	-	4	16	1	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	-	53		
5	Baushee,	Norfolk.	11 Nov.	88	163	10	-	-	-	-	-	8	151	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	961	-	261		
6	Gen. Pierce,	Savannah.	16 Dec.	21	142	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	56	15	-	85	-	-	-	-	-	163	163	783	
				569	480	34	6	4	17	1	35	8	241	56	7	93	16	5	181	74	2	32	5	348	138	997	783	

Improvements in Liberia.—Prospects of the Republic.—Commerce.

having burnt our houses and driven away our settlers. The present effort has, we are happy to say, been more successful. The natives have all been entirely inoffensive, and many of them very friendly. A number of the old inhabitants of the county, induced by its advantages for all commercial enterprises, have removed to and taken up their permanent residence in this place. Our agent, Mr. Benson, has exerted himself to the utmost, to provide comfortable accommodations for the newly arrived emigrants. The saw mill is doing a good business. Improvement is manifest all around. Bishop Payne of Cape Palmas, has lately visited Bassa county to make arrangements for a missionary station of the Episcopal Church. He expressed himself delighted with the general appearance of the settlements, and he has determined to make the new settlement the head-quarters of their operations, and has selected a lot in the village and made arrangements for erecting a suitable building upon it. This movement will be a great benefit to that county, and should and will be encouraged in every possible manner.

Liberia has now a civilized population of about *ten thousand*, and a native population of upwards of two hundred thousand. The field for missionary labor is extremely promising, and all well directed efforts will reap a bountiful harvest.

In Sinou county, increased attention has been given to the cultivation of the soil, and particularly to planting coffee trees. Many new and substantial buildings have been erected, and a general spirit of enterprise prevails.

In Mesurado county there has been much improvement. Many brick houses have been erected in the various settlements.

The entire history of Liberia for the past year has been such as should encour-

age us to push forward in the work of Colonization. Peace has prevailed between the Government and the native tribes. The churches have been well attended. The number of schools has been increased, and the means of doing good extended.

"The great law of progress," as Bishop Scott in his late report of his visit to Liberia says, "is not entirely dormant in Liberia. She is advancing in most, I think I may say, in all respects. Liberia as it is, is not exactly the same thing it was at any period you may select in its past history. Her course is onward. Even the 'Sketches of Liberia,' so truthful and reliable in its details, that every one, who wishes to know what Liberia is, ought to read it with careful attention, nevertheless needs an appendix to adjust it to the present state of the country. Their course is onward, and their future is becoming day by day more and more hopeful. Their triumph thus far over extraordinary difficulties insures the promise that the difficulties yet remaining will in time be overcome, and that Liberia will yet stand forth rich in all the elements of a great nation."

Commander Lynch, to whom allusion was made in our last Annual Report, visited Liberia and having spent some time on the Coast, returned to the United States, well pleased with what he saw, and has prepared a report for the Navy Department, which has been sent into Congress, and will shortly be published.

The commerce with Liberia is increasing. The fact has been clearly demonstrated that this Young Republic, weak and feeble though it now is, will hereafter direct and control to a vast extent the commerce of the Western Coast of Africa. The natural wealth and the commercial resources of that immense tract of country lying interior of Liberia will find their

Commercial enterprise in Liberia.—British Steamers.

way out through her ports. As the natives rise in the scale of being and appreciate the blessings, and feel the wants consequent upon civilization, they will through the *same* channel obtain the products of other countries, and the manufactured articles indispensable to their comfort. So that it is quite evident that whatever the foreign commerce of Western Africa may be, Liberia will control it. Her position on the Coast, and her relations with foreign nations, necessarily confer upon her this advantage. The independence of Liberia having been formally, honorably acknowledged by five of the leading Governments of the world, England, France, Prussia, Belgium and Brazil, she is fairly entitled and has the power to form treaties and establish international relations which shall regulate the trade between her vast interior and the markets of the world.

Already has this state of things, this field for commercial enterprise, attracted the attention of England. She has established a monthly line of steamers, which touch at Liberia. She has four Steamships on the line, the *Forerunner* of 400 tons, the *Faith*, of 900 tons, *Hope*, of 900 tons, and *Charity*, of 1,000 tons. These names are appropriate and significant! The following extracts from a letter just received from *Commander Rudd*, U S N., dated *Frigate Constitution*, August 20, 1853, off *Monrovia*, will show that these steamers are doing a heavy business: "I inclose you a paper giving the route of the English steamers on this Coast. They are doing a first rate business, running full of freight both ways, and of course cutting up our trade very much, and I believe in two years they will get all of it! Steam is the only thing on this Coast. Sail vessels are far behind the age."

Another line of British Steamers is about to be started, or has already been started

from Liverpool. The first vessel was to sail in October last. This new line is owned by private individuals, and is entirely independent of the Government.

The English Government, with a wise reference to the extension of her commerce on that Coast, admits camwood and Palm oil and its other great staple commodities, free of duty.—Consequently the English trader can always give a higher price for them than the American can! The Liberia merchant can order by the British steamers whatever goods he wants from London and Liverpool, and have them in his store in six or eight weeks after the order is issued;—while to obtain the like goods from any American port, requires about the same number of *months*!

Under these circumstances, it is not to be wondered at that *British* commerce is increasing on that coast with unexampled rapidity, and that *American* commerce has to struggle hard—even to maintain its present limited existence!

England may be bold, she may be grasping and vigilant in her efforts to spread her commerce abroad over the face of the whole earth! Who can blame her. Is it not well that she should extend civilized customs of trade and christian commerce along that coast once covered with nothing but the barbarous traffic in human blood? There is a tremendous moral power in commerce, which tends to lift up the fallen, to tame the savage, and civilize and humanize the barbarous. Liberia has on her hands, in this respect, a work so mighty as to demand from other nations all possible encouragement and assistance!

For many years she struggled for a mere existence, surrounded by savage enemies, without the power or means to regulate commerce—at length, but tremblingly, she became, and declared herself to be, an independent nation. England nobly came forward with the courtesies of recognition,

Interest of the United States in the recognition of the independence of Liberia.

and welcomed her into the family of nations! France soon followed—then Prussia, Belgium, and Brazil! England and France have, from time to time, complimented her in the most marked and distinguished manner!

And yet the harbors and ports of Liberia for a distance of some seven hundred miles along the coast are open *alike* to British steamers, French merchantmen, and American traders. Her palm oil, her camwood, her coffee, and her spices, and all the rich productions of her sunny clime, she is ready to exchange for the products and manufactures of all other countries on *equal terms*. Thus far Liberia has shown no favoritism—has exercised no selfish partiality. Her treaties of commerce with England and France give them no advantage whatever over the United States of America! In all the commercial relations into which Liberia has entered thus far, she has kept the field wide open to all, giving peculiar advantages to none. This surely is all that the United States can ask, or that we had a right to expect. But suppose now that those nations which have acknowledged her independence, should endeavor to obtain for themselves the privilege of introducing their manufactured articles *free of duty*, and the exclusive right to trade in camwood and palm oil, who else could complain? If any other governments have neglected to improve the opportunities which the existence of Liberia has presented to them, is there not ground to apprehend that they may be ultimately deprived of advantages which they might otherwise have secured?

Liberia is in a certain sense the child of the United States. Its origin and history are unlike those of any other government on the face of the earth. Humanity and benevolence underlie it as a broad

and firm foundation. It was undertaken in christian charity, having in view the relief and elevation of a race who were outcasts from government and country.—By private contributions means were provided, in our own country, to take from among us those who had neither social nor political relations, transport them to the land of their fathers, plant and nurture them there, until they should develop nerve and skill enough to perform all the functions of self-government in a manner adequate to their necessities and creditable among the nations. This great work was accomplished in the most quiet and peaceful way. No man's rights were molested; no governmental prerogatives were interfered with, and no violence was done to the welfare of society. Private enterprise, supported by christian charity, began and completed the great endeavor! And there Liberia stands, and has stood for the last six years, a free and independent Republic—a bright gem set upon the dark ground of a vast continent—with some two hundred thousand citizens—exercising an undisputed dominion over some seven hundred miles of sea-coast, extending a considerable distance interior—under a republican form of government—with a written constitution similar in many respects to our own; the first and the only free government upon the continent of Africa.

Thus situated, she asks, with all dignity and respect, a recognition at the hands of the United States Government. She acknowledges with gratitude her obligations to the benevolent regards of our citizens, through whom she obtained a fair field for self-exertion, in which she might develop her own native powers. She is ready to extend to us all the advantages of trade which she can legally bestow. To secure these advantages, we must put ourselves

Increased facilities for emigration necessary.

in a right position;—we must form commercial relations with her; we must protect our commerce on that coast, and find a market there for some of our staple productions and many of our manufactures. In order to achieve this important result, the first step is to acknowledge the nationality of Liberia and extend to her our official approbation.

It is not as a mere matter of form, for self-gratulation, or from a vain conceit, that Liberia desires thus to be recognized. The moral effect of such recognition would be of immense advantage to her. The public expression of our approbation of her endeavor to maintain a republican government in Africa, of our confidence in her strength and our faith in her ability to do it, would greatly benefit her in all her commercial and national relations. It would more than any thing else operate upon the free colored people in our country, and induce them to seek there a home and a nationality for themselves and their children. Let them know by this act of our government that the country, to which we desire them to emigrate, has an honorable name and an acknowledged place among the most favored nations, that the institutions of that country are respected by the great powers of the earth—that its welfare is desired—that its commerce is valuable and sought after—that its productions are rich and abundant—that money may be made there and fortunes accumulated—and social and public position be honorably obtained—then will they begin to appreciate their true interest; and so sure as the magnet turns to the pole, will they turn their faces to that land of promise! Then will brighter prospects and broader prosperity open before Liberia. Then will she gain new strength of head and heart, and of all the means and appliances of civilization and christianity, which will enable her

to strike forward in the career of splendid achievement to which she is consecrated!

We would therefore call upon all who love and long for the spread of civilization and the triumph of christianity—and who study the peace and seek the enlarged prosperity of our own beloved country, to open their eyes and behold the indications of Providence, and extend to this enterprise a helping hand, and all necessary practical co-operation!

The present resources of the Society are entirely inadequate to the work on hand. The time has now arrived, when extensive improvements must be made, for the more comfortable accommodation of our newly arrived emigrants in Liberia. Our present house-room for them for the six months of their acclimation is insufficient. When we sent but four or five hundred a year, it was adequate—but now when we are urged to send a thousand or twelve hundred, it is not.

To accommodate the increasing numbers who desire to emigrate, enlarged resources and increased facilities are demanded. The present high price of provisions, is a strong argument in favor of making quick voyages. But with the best of sailing vessels we cannot reasonably calculate upon landing our emigrants in Liberia in less than thirty-five days, as an average. Why then should not one vigorous effort be made to place at the control of the Society a first class *steamer*, built for the purpose, capable of carrying both freight and emigrants and of making four voyages a year? The establishment of such a line of communication with Liberia would mark an era in the history of colonization, and would cause such a tide of emigration, as would astonish the world. Can such a line be established? This is a grand and practical question. We believe that it can, and that the time will shortly come, if it is not already at hand, when it must

Plans suggested for steamship communication with Liberia.

be. Our plan of operations is very simple, and we believe entirely legitimate. Let the United States Government give to this Society a *mail contract*, to carry the mail four times a year from the United States to Liberia and back again, on the same generous terms which are allowed for carrying it to other parts of the world! Then by one grand effort among the wealthy and devoted friends of colonization all over the country, we can raise the means to build and equip a steamship, suited in all and every respect for this peculiar service.

Apart from this, we can see but one other plan which is feasible. That is, for the Secretary of the Navy to be authorized to detail a Government Steamer for this service, and let her make four voyages a year, carrying the United States mail, and affording room for such emigrants as the Society may desire to send to Liberia; the Society to find them on the passage, so that the Government would incur no other expense than is necessary to keep the vessel afloat, in any other service!

If one of these plans were adopted, most of the State governments, which have not already done it, would soon make appropriations sufficient to defray the expenses of colonizing their own free colored population. Then would the work move onward in a manner somewhat correspondent with its magnitude!

But aside from these two schemes, we are unable to discover any means, at present, of establishing a regular steamship communication. Private enterprise was inadequate to establish the first line of British steamers to Africa, without some aid from government. The same difficulty was felt in opening all the lines of steamships which are now extending *our* commerce and spreading the glory of the country over every sea! The aid and encouragement of the government set them afloat.—If this same assistance is to be granted to

anybody to enable them to open steam communication with Africa, it seems but right and fair that it should be granted to *this Society*, in preference to any private individual or incorporated company.—This Society has labored long and faithfully to plant the foundations of government and sow the seeds of commerce on that coast. With what success she has labored let facts and a candid world decide. If by her efforts in this direction she has brought honor and advantage to the nation; if she has opened new sources of wealth to our citizens, and new fields for the extension and increase of American commerce, then surely she is entitled to any collateral advantages which it may be in the power of our government to bestow, while prosecuting her own legitimate enterprises in that direction. If any advantage is to accrue to anybody for carrying the United States mails to Liberia, this Society is by all fair and honorable considerations entitled to it, to enable it to carry on the work of colonization with increased vigor.

Here then for the present we leave the subject. And here we are content to leave it. It is possible we are too sanguine in our hopes in respect to the aid and encouragement expected from our Government. It may be, that we shall still be called upon to labor and struggle on in the same quiet, unpretending way to which we have become so accustomed. In that case, we shall not despond, but the rather thank God, and take courage. Ethiopia shall yet be glorious in prosperity and her sons and her daughters happy and independent. On those fertile plains, along those gentle streams, and among those golden sands, the children of Africa shall yet stand up disenthralled and christianized, and sing their christian jubilee! Then shall it be seen that our labor has not been in vain—that our patience and perseverance have met their large reward.

Proceedings at the 37th Anniversary Meeting of the A. C. S.

The American Colonization Society met according to adjournment, Tuesday evening, the 17th January, 1854, at 7 o'clock, in Trinity Church, Washington City.

J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq., President, presided.

Rev. Dr. L. P. W. Balch, opened the meeting with prayer.

An abstract of the Annual Report was read by the Secretary.

Addresses were delivered by the President of the Society, and the Hon. James M. Wayne of the United States Supreme Court; after which, the Society adjourned to meet in the Colonization Rooms to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

COLONIZATION ROOMS,

January 18, 1854.

The Society met according to adjournment. The President in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read.

The Annual Report was presented by the Secretary, and was referred to the Board of Directors.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President of the Society.

Rev. Messrs. Maclean, Pinney, Finley, and Pease were appointed a Committee to nominate Vice Presidents. After consultation they reported the following gentlemen, who were duly elected, viz :

VICE PRESIDENTS.

(First elected in 1819.)

1. Gen. John H. Cocke, of Virginia.

(First elected in 1823.)

2. Hon. Charles Fenton Mercer, of Va.
3. Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D. of Conn.

(First elected in 1830.)

4. Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, of N. J.

(First elected in 1832.)

5. Hon. Louis McLean, of Maryland.

(First elected in 1833.)

6. Moses Allen, Esq., of New York.
7. Gen. Walter Jones, of Dis. of Col
8. Joseph Gales, Esq., do

(First elected in 1834.)

9. Rt. Rev. Wm. Meade, D. D. of Va.

(First elected in 1835.)

10. Rev. James O. Andrew, D. D., Bishop of the M. E. Church, South.
11. William Maxwell, Esq. of Virginia.

(First elected in 1836.)

12. Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio,
13. Hon. Walter Lowrie, of New York
14. Stephen Duncan, M. D., of Miss.

(First elected in 1838.)

15. Hon. William C. Rives, of Virginia,
16. Rev. William Winans, D. D. of Miss.
17. James Boorman, Esq., of N. Y.
18. Henry A. Foster, Esq., of do.
19. Robert Campbell, Esq., of Georgia.
20. Hon. Peter D. Vroom, of N. J.
21. Hon. James Garland, of Virginia.

(First elected in 1840.)

22. Hon. Willard Hall, of Delaware.
23. Rt. Rev. Wm. M. Otey, of Tenn.
24. Gerard Ralston, Esq., of England.
25. Rev. C. Van Rensselaer, D. D. of N. J.

(First elected in 1841.)

26. Thomas Hodgkin, M. D. of England.
27. Rev. E. Burgess, D. D., of Mass.
28. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., of R. I.
29. Thomas Massie, M. D., of Va.

(First elected in 1842.)

30. Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. A.

(First elected in 1843.)

31. Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, of New Jersey.
32. James Raily, Esq., of Miss.
33. Rev. G. W. Bethune, D. D. of N. Y.

(First elected in 1844.)

34. Elliot Cresson, Esq., of Penn.
35. Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D. of Mass.
36. Rev. Beverly Waugh, D. D., Bishop of the Meth. Epis. Church.

(First elected in 1845.)

37. Rev. W. B. Johnson, D. D. of S. C.
38. Moses Sheppard, Esq., of Md.
39. Rt. Rev. C. P. McIlvaine, D. D. of O.
40. Rev. J. T. Edgar, D. D., of Tenn.
41. Rev. P. Lindsley, D. D., of Ind.
42. Hon. J. R. Underwood, of Ky.

Vice Presidents.—Handsome donation.

(First elected in 1847.)

43. Rev. J. J. Janeway, D. D., of N. J.
 44. Hon. H. L. Lumpkin, of Geo.
 45. James Lenox, Esq., of N. Y.

(First elected in 1848.)

46. Rev. Joshua Soule, D. D., Bishop of
 the M. E. Church, South.
 47. Rev. T. C. Upham, D. D., of Maine.
 48. Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio.
 49. Hon. Thos. W. Williams, of Conn.

(First elected in 1849.)

50. Rev. John Early, D. D. of Virginia.
 51. Rev. Lovick Pierce D. D., of Ga.
 52. Hon. R. J. Walker, of Miss.

(First elected in 1850.)

53. Samuel Gurney, Esq., of England.
 54. Charles McMicken, Esq., of Ohio.
 55. John Bell, M. D., of Penn.

(First elected in 1851.)

56. Hon. Charles M. Conrad, of La.
 57. Rev. Robert Ryland, of Va.
 58. Hon. Fred. P. Stanton, of Tenn.

(First elected in 1852.)

59. Rev. Nathan Bangs, D. D., of N. Y.
 60. John Beveridge, Esq. do.
 61. Hon. James M. Wayne, of Georgia.
 62. Hon. Robert F. Stockton, of N. J.
 63. Hon. Henry W. Collier, of Ala.

(First elected in 1853.)

64. Hon. Edward Everett, of Mass.
 65. Hon. Washington Hunt, of N. Y.
 66. Hon. Horatio S. Seymour, do
 67. Hon. Joseph A. Wright, of Ind.
 68. Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, of N. J.
 69. Hon. George F. Fort, of New Jersey.
 70. Gen. John S. Dorsey, do
 71. Hon. Ralph J. Ingersoll, of Conn.
 72. Benjamin Silliman, LL. D. do.
 73. Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Penn.
 74. Hon. Edward Coles, do.
 75. Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., do.
 76. Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D., do.
 77. Edward McGehee, Esq., of Miss.
 78. Thomas Henderson, Esq., do
 79. Daniel Turnbull, Esq., of La.
 80. Hon. Thos. H. Seymour, of Conn.
 81. Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, of Ohio.

(First elected in 1854.)

82. Rev. O. C. Baker, of N. H., Bishop
 of the M. E. Church.
 83. Hon. William Appleton, of Mass.
 84. Hon. Abbot Lawrence, of do.
 85. Rev. E. S. James, D. D., of N. Y.,
 Bishop of the M. E. Church.

86. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., of
 Pa., Bishop of the M. E. Church.
 87. Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., of Del.,
 Bishop of the M. E. Church.
 88. Rev. R. R. Gurley, of Dist. of Col.
 89. E. R. Alberti, Esq., of Florida.
 90. Judge Ormond, of Alabama.
 91. Rev. W. T. Hamilton, D. D., of do.
 92. Hon. Daniel Chandler, of do.
 93. Rev. Robert Paine, D. D., Bishop of
 the M. E. Church, South.
 94. Hon. J. J. Crittenden, of Kentucky.
 95. Rev. R. J. Breckenridge, D. D. of do.
 96. Solomon Sturges, Esq., of Ohio.
 97. Rev. T. A. Morris, D. D., of do.,
 Bishop of the M. E. Church.
 98. Henry Stoddard, Esq., of do.
 99. Rev. E. R. Ames, D. D., of Ind.,
 Bishop of the M. E. Church.
 100. Hon. S. A. Douglass, of Ill.
 101. Rev. Jas. C. Finley, of do.
 102. Hon. Edward Bates, of Mo.
 103. Hon. J. B. Miller, of do.
 104. Hon. W. F. Darby, of do.
 105. Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D., of do.
 106. Hon. H. S. Foote, of Cal.
 107. Hon. J. B. Crockett, of do.

The secretary read the following letter
 from the Hon. William Appleton, viz :

Washington, January 18, 1854.

DEAR SIR :

In the anniversary report of the Society, it is stated that Mr. Bell of Nashville had sent thirty-eight of his servants to Liberia, that he has a large number, some of which he would like to send, (about eighty.) He proposes giving them an outfit, paying their expenses to the place of embarkation, and half the expenses to transport them to Africa. You say the Society is desirous of obtaining twenty-four hundred dollars to carry out his benevolent intentions. I shall have pleasure in furnishing the sum named, to effect the object.

Very sincerely yours,

WM APPLETON.

To the Sec'y of the Am. Col. Soc.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Maclean, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are due to the Hon. William Appleton for the timely aid which he has afforded to enable the Society to meet the obligation imposed upon them by the generous offer of Mr. Bell in regard to the servants referred to in Mr. Appleton's note.

Rev. Mr. Brooks offered the following

Meeting of the Board of Directors.—Letter from Solomon Sturges, Esq.

resolution, which was referred to the Board of Directors, viz :

Resolved, That it be suggested to the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society to consider the propriety of taking such steps as may be deemed expedient to engage the co-operation of the

Governments and of the philanthropists of Christian Europe in the colonization and christianization of Africa, through the agency of Liberia.

Adjourned to meet the third Tuesday of January, 1855, at 7 o'clock, p. m.

Extracts from the Minutes of the Board of Directors.

COLONIZATION ROOMS,

Washington, Jan. 17, 1854.

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met January 17th, 1854, at 12 M.

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Peters of Mass., on motion, the Rev. John Maclean, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., was appointed Chairman, and Dr. D. Meredith Reese of New York, Secretary to the Board.

Rev. J. B. Pinney, Rev. Joseph Tracy, and Rev. J. M. Pease, were appointed a Committee on credentials.

Rev. W. McLain, Secretary of the Society, read the minutes of the last meeting of the Board, which, after verbal amendment, were approved.

The Committee on credentials asked for instructions from the board as to the Graham legacy of \$5,000 paid into the Treasury from New York, for the purposes of education in Liberia. On motion, they were instructed to recognise this sum as an additional basis of representation for the New York State Colonization Society, over and above the sum reported by the Recording Secretary as such basis.

Messrs. Disosway and Davidson were appointed the Auditing committee.

The Secretary of the Society read letters from Hon. Millard Fillmore and A. G. Phelps, Esq. of New York, regretting their unavoidable absence from the meeting ; also from Solomon Sturges, Esq., of Ohio ; and one from the Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, the last named gentleman being unable to

meet the Board in consequence of sickness. Mr. Disosway apologized for the absence of James Boorman, Esq., delegate elect and Life Director from New York.

The letter of Mr. Sturges was ordered to be placed on the minutes.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO,

December 26, 1853.

MY DEAR SIR :—I had hoped to have been able to have attended the meeting of the Colonization Society, in Washington, in January, but leave home in a day or two for Illinois and Michigan, and shall not return in time to do so.

I am anxious that a settlement should be formed in Liberia, more in the "Interior" where the country becomes *high* and *rolling*, the streams *brisk* and the water *pure*. I have strong impressions, that if our emigrants could be transported to Liberia in well-ventilated steamships ; landed before they become reduced by long voyage and sea sickness, and taken *at once* from the coast, on to the high, healthy lands of the Interior, they would mostly escape what you call the "Acclimating Fever" of the country.

I do not think we need, *at this time*, a *Line*, or more than *one* steamship, to convey our emigrants. If we ask Congress for that only, *now*, they will grant it. I propose that you get some friend in that body to offer a resolution, directing the Secretary of the Navy to designate such steamship from our navy as he shall deem best adapted for the purpose, and used in conveying colored emigrants from Norfolk in Virginia, to Liberia, *as long* as such vessel can be spared from the public service, and under such "general regulations," as the Secretary of the Navy *shall adopt*, to promote the object in view.

I am also strongly impressed with the opinion, that the *sooner* President Roberts acquires *more territory* in the *interior*, in a healthy region and *adjoining* our present territory, the *better*. I am sure the friends

Names of Delegates from State Societies.

of Africa will promptly furnish any reasonable sum that may be required for that object. I want money very much, just now, but I will spare a thousand dollars, at short notice, *for that purpose*, as I am anxious to see the Millenium dawning in Africa, and on its outcast sons and daughters in this country, before I die. I shall always be glad to hear from you.

With respect and esteem, yours, &c.

SOLOMON STURGES.

On motion of Mr. Disosway, it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare a minute for the records on the death of Anson G. Phelps, Esq., late a Vice President, and Life Director of the American Colonization Society.

Mr. Disosway and Rev. Dr. Wheeler were appointed said committee.

The Secretary of the Society read an abstract of the Annual Report, which was ordered to be read at the anniversary meeting of the Society to-night.

The Statement of the Executive Committee was read; when, on motion of Rev. Mr. Tracy, it was referred to a committee of five, to consider and report thereon.

Rev. Mr. Tracy, Rev. Dr. Balch, and Messrs. Stoddard, Ward, and Foulke were appointed said committee.

The committee on credentials reported the following Delegates from State Societies.

Vermont Colonization Society.—Rev. John Wheeler, D. D.,* Rev. William Mitchell,* Gen. William Nash, Rev. F. B. Wheeler,* N. B. Haswell, Esq., Henry Stevens, Esq., Hon. James Meacham, Hon. S. Foote, Hon. Alva Sabin.*

Massachusetts Colonization Society.—Hon. Edward Everett, Hon. William Appleton,* Hon. J. Wiley Edmands,* Hon. S. H. Walley,* Rev. Absalom Peters, D. D.* Rev. Charles Brooks,* Rev. Joseph Tracy.*

Connecticut Colonization Society.—Hon. Truman Smith,* Hon. O. S. Seymour,* James Brewster, Esq.,* H. H. Barbour,

Esq., W. S. Charnley, Esq., Frederick Crosswell, Esq., Augustus Mead, Esq.,* Rev. Mark Tucker, D. D., Rev. Thomas C. Clarke, D. D., Rev. Walter Clarke, D. D., Rev. J. N. Murdock, Rev. John Orcutt,* Hon. John A. Rockwell.*

New York State Colonization Society.—

Hon. D. S. Gregory, A. G. Phelps, Esq., G. P. Disosway, Esq.,* D. M. Reese, M. D.,* Francis Hall, Esq., J. C. Devereux, Esq.,* Hon. L. B. Ward,* H. M. Schieffelin, Esq.,* James Boorman, Esq., Smith Bloomfield, Esq.,* J. G. Goble, M. D.,* J. P. Jackson, Esq.*

New Jersey Colonization Society.—John

R. Davidson, Esq.,* L. A. Smith, M. D.*

Pennsylvania Colonization Society.—Rev.

J. M. Pease,* Rev. W. B. Stevens, D. D., Rev. A. B. Quay,* Rev. John Miller,* Rev. L. P. W. Balch, D. D.,* William P. Foulke, Esq.,* W. H. Allen, Esq.,* William Coppinger, Esq.*

Virginia Colonization Society.—Rev. P.

Slaughter, Rev. W. H. Starr,* Rev. Geo. W. Leyburn, Hon. J. S. Caskie, Hon. C. J. Faulkner, Hon. John Letcher, Edgar Snowden, Esq., Rev. Dr. Sparrow,* Rev. J. B. Jeter, Rev. J. H. Davis,* Rev. M. D. Hoge, Rev. George D. Cummins, S. S. Baxter, Esq.,* W. H. McFarland, Esq., Tazewell Taylor, Esq., Philip Williams, Esq., John Howard, Esq., Wyndham Robertson, Esq., D'Arcy Paul, Esq., R. B. Bolling, Esq.

Indiana Col. Soc.—Hon. J. A. Wright, Hon. J. G. Davis,* Hon. T. A. Hendricks,* Rev. James Mitchell,* Hon. Judge Elliott, Hon. Isaac Blackford.

Illinois Col. Soc.—Hon. S. A. Douglass.

Life Directors present.—Hon. Thomas W. Williams, of Conn., Rev. J. B. Pinney, of N. Y., Rev. John Maclean, D. D., and Rev. R. S. Finley, of N. J., James

* Those marked thus (*) were present.

The President of the Society called to preside.—Report of Rev. J. Mitchell.

Hall, M. D. of Md., Rev. W. McLain, of D. C., Henry Stoddard, Esq. of Ohio.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Peters, the rule was suspended, and the present payments from New Jersey and Illinois were included as a basis of representation at the present meeting.

On motion of Mr. Foulke, it was

Resolved, That the secretary furnish, as soon as practicable, to the Committee on the statement of the Executive Committee an exhibit of the gross receipts and expenditures of each agent of the Society.

Adjourned to meet to-morrow at 9 o'clock, a. m.

January 18th.

The Board met according to adjournment. Rev. Dr. Maclean in the chair.

The minutes of the last session were read, corrected, and approved.

The Chairman suggested to the Board the following preamble and resolutions, viz:

Whereas, the Constitution provides that the President of the Society shall perform the duties appropriate to his office; and whereas, for special personal reasons the President has not heretofore usually presided at the meetings of the Board of Directors; and whereas, it is deemed expedient at this time to express the opinion of the Board upon this subject; therefore

Resolved, That this Board consider as comprised in the appropriate duties of the office of President, the presiding, when present, at the meetings of the Board of Directors.

The foregoing preamble and resolution were adopted, and ordered to be sent to the President.

On motion of Mr. Disoway, it was

Resolved, That to express our high regards for the President of the United States and the Cabinet, and to show how greatly we value their countenance of the operations and objects of the American Colonization Society, a committee of three be appointed to make the proper arrangements for an interview.

Messrs. Whittlesey, Latrobe, and Disoway were appointed said committee.

At 10 o'clock the Board took a recess, for the meeting of the Society.

After the meeting of the Society, the Board of Directors were called to order. President Latrobe in the chair.

Mr. Foulke presented a communication from the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, respecting the naming of the town near Bassa Cove, in Grand Bassa County, Republic of Liberia, which was read; and on motion of Rev. Mr. Tracy, was ordered to be placed in the archives of the Society, in conformity with the request contained therein.

The Secretary of the Society read the Report of Rev. J. Mitchell, General Agent for the States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, which is as follows:

To the Board of Directors

of the Am. Col. Society.

We would respectfully submit the following brief view of our doings in the North West, for the fraction of the year during which we have been acting under the commission of this Board.

At our last annual meeting, the work in the State of Indiana was planned, but not legally organized owing to the unpublished state of the law of organization—since then that law has gone into force, and in addition another has been enacted, providing for additional appropriations to the amount of (\$10,000) ten thousand dollars, and providing for the office of Secretary for the State Board of Colonization. For further particulars in regard to the work in Indiana we refer you to our first report, under the new organization, a copy of which we herewith submit.

The State of Illinois has received a portion of our attention and time, and we may venture to express the hope that our labor has not been in vain. We re-organized the old State Society at Springfield, in the month of———since which we have paid that State two other visits, making it a point to present our cause in the most influential centers, where we have been cordially received, and our call for material aid responded to.—The collections from that State amount to the sum of \$249.25.

The prospect for state aid is good, and

Resolutions :—Recognition of independence of Liberia, &c.

we have received pledges from several of the influential statesmen of Illinois that their State will in a short time take her place among the contributing States.

We have likewise visited the States of Wisconsin and Michigan, and in each organized a State Society, the organization of the first named being the most perfect and vigorous, it comprehends some of the ruling minds of Wisconsin. In regard to this organization, its Secretary, the Rev. C. Lord, of Madison, thus writes in a letter of November 23d, "I am confident that our Board will draw to it by degrees, many of the real friends of the Slave, and it may yet appear that the very first thing done in Wisconsin, of real value to the poor black, was done through its agency."

We suppose he refers to our system of circularization in that State, and our memorial to the existing administration.

We made no collections in either of those States on those our first visits, considering it impolitic to attempt to reap a field where nothing has been planted.—However, we hope in future to be able to give a good financial account of those States.

It is our design to visit the State of Iowa as soon as possible, and effect if possible a State organization therein.

On the whole we have abundant reason to thank Providence for the success of our enterprise in that distant field; and the past emboldens us to look forward to the future with confidence, and a strong expectation of greater success.

Respectfully submitted,
J. MITCHELL.

WASHINGTON,
January 17th, 1854.

The Auditing Committee reported that they had examined the Treasurer's account, and found the same correct. (See the exhibit, page 43.)

The Annual Report of the Society was referred to a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Orcutt, Williams, and Allen.

Mr. Foulke offered the following resolutions, which were adopted, viz :

1. *Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed by the President, of which the President shall be Chairman, to take such steps as they shall deem expedient for obtaining a recognition of the Republic of Liberia by the government of the United States.

2. *Resolved*, That a Committee of three be appointed by the President, to take such steps as they shall deem expedient for obtaining from the Congress of the United States aid towards the establishment and maintenance of a mail line of steamers from the United States to Liberia.

3. *Resolved*, That a Committee of three be appointed by the President, to take such steps as they shall deem expedient for obtaining a completion of an exploration by the government of the United States of the country lying east of Liberia in Africa.

Messrs. Schieffelin, Hall, and Williams were appointed the Committee on the second resolution; and Messrs. Foulke, Whitteley and McLain were appointed the Committee on the third resolution.

Mr. Foulke offered the following resolutions, which were adopted, viz :

1. *Resolved*, That the Executive Committee be instructed to procure the publication for the Society of as many copies as they shall deem expedient of the report of Commander Lynch of his recent reconnaissance of Western Africa.

2. *Resolved*, That the Executive Committee are instructed to continue to take such proper steps as may be practicable towards obtaining such an adjustment of the tariff of the United States as shall be most favorable to the commerce of the United States with Liberia.

3. *Resolved*, That a Committee of five be appointed to report to the next annual meeting of the Board a mode in which the representation of the State Societies shall be thereafter apportioned.

Messrs. Foulke, Pinney, Tracy, Pease, and Goble, were appointed said Committee.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Maclean, a Committee was appointed to nominate officers for the present year.

Rev. Dr. Maclean, Rev. Mr. Miller, and Dr. Hall were appointed said Committee.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Miller, the following resolution was adopted, viz :

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to consider the expediency of providing a special agent for this Society to represent its interests in Europe.

Messrs. Miller, Williams, Maclean, Pinney, and Coppinger, were appointed said Committee.

Alteration in the constitution of the Society, &c.

Rev. Dr. Wheeler, chairman of the Committee on alterations in the constitution of the Society, appointed last year, presented a report, which report having been read, and it appearing to the Board that due publication had been made according to the 9th article of the constitution, it was, on motion,

Resolved, That the 6th article of the Constitution be amended so as to read as follows :

Art 6. The Board shall annually appoint *one or more Secretaries*, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons, all of whom shall be *ex officio* members of the Board, having a right to be present at its meetings, and to take part in the transactions of its business ; but they shall not vote, except as provided in article 7.

Rev. Mr. Pease offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz :

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed by the President to examine into the expediency of the appointment of a suitable person whose duty it shall be to supervise the location of emigrants in Liberia, and encourage their settlement more interior, examine the accounts, and see that the local agents in that country attend fully to their respective duties, and to develop the interests of colonization in Liberia, and also to give reliable information to this Society respecting the condition and progress of matters in the New Republic.

Rev. Messrs. Pease, Tracy, and Mitchell of Vt. were appointed said Committee.

On motion it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to consider the practicability of appropriations of money, or encouraging voluntary contributions, directly to the Government of Liberia, for the purpose of promoting internal improvements in that country, particularly that of establishing a receptacle for newly arrived emigrants at some eligible point, and of opening roads from the principal sea-port towns back to the remote and more interior tribes.

Rev. Messrs. Pease, Finley, and McLain were appointed said Committee.

The report of the Committee on amending the Constitution was again taken up; and, after discussion, the Board adjourned until 7 o'clock this evening.

Evening Session, Jan. 18th.

The Board met according to adjournment.

Mr. Schieffelin offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz :

Resolved, That the subject of steam communication between the United States and Liberia, in view of promoting and cheapening emigration be referred to a Committee whose duty it shall be to report to the next meeting of the Board such information as they may be able to obtain upon the subject, or to report, if they see fit, at an earlier date, to the Executive Committee, which last is hereby authorized to lend such aid, on the part of the Society, to the furtherance of the plan, as they may be able to do without involving the Society in pecuniary responsibility.

Messrs. Schieffelin, Hall, and Williams were appointed said Committee.

The subject of the proposed amendments to the Constitution was again taken up; and, after discussion and mature consideration, the proposition to provide for Permanent Directors, and the payment of their expenses, was put to vote, and lost.

Mr. Foulke offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz :

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to report the number of Secretaryships which in their opinion it will be expedient to establish under the recent amendment of the Constitution; also to define the duties of each, and to suggest such compensation as they may think proper to affix to each; and that they report at the next annual meeting of this Board.

Messrs. Foulke, Pinney, Tracy, and Drs. Hall and Goble, were appointed said Committee.

Rev. Mr. Miller offered the following resolution, viz :

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board, the clause in the third article of the Constitution, saying that, "any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a director for life," does not contemplate the instituting of Life Directorships by State Societies on the bases of

Officers of the Society appointed, &c.

the miscellaneous contributions of the people.

On motion, the foregoing resolution was referred to the Committee on adjustment of representation.

Rev. Mr. Orcutt, from the Committee to whom was referred the Annual Report of the Society, reported as follows :

The Committee to whom was referred the Annual Report of the Society, respectfully report, That they have carefully read the same, with much interest, and recommend that it be published as usual under the direction of the Executive Committee.

Dr. Goble called for information relative to the settlement in Liberia proposed by the New Jersey Colonization Society ; which subject was referred to a Committee of five, consisting of Dr. Goble, Rev. Dr. Maclean, Dr. Hall, Mr. Davidson, and Dr. Lugenbeel.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

January 19th

The Board met agreeably to adjournment.

The minutes of the session yesterday were read, corrected, and approved.

Rev. Mr. McLain laid before the Board the following resolution, which had been referred by the Society to the consideration of the Board of Directors, viz :

Resolved, That it be suggested to the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society to consider the propriety of taking such steps as may be deemed expedient, to engage the co-operation of the Governments and of the philanthropists of Christian Europe in the colonization and christianization of Africa, through the agency of Liberia.

On motion, the foregoing resolution was referred to the Committee on the proposed mission to Europe.

Rev. Mr. Tracy, from the Committee on the Statement of the Executive Com-

mittee, made a report ; which, on motion, was referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. Foulke offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz :

Resolved, That each of the Agents of the Society be directed to report to the Board of Directors, at its annual meetings, a summary of his labors during the last preceding year, with a statement in detail of his receipts and expenditures.

Dr. Goble, from the Committee to whom was referred the subject of a settlement in the interior of Liberia proposed by the New Jersey Colonization Society, made the following report, which was adopted, viz :

Report.—The Committee appointed to consider, and report upon the expediency of forming a settlement upon the lands purchased in Liberia by the New Jersey Colonization Society, respectfully submit to the Board the following resolutions :

1. *Resolved*, That the Board have learned with much pleasure that the lands in question are likely to prove of great value, and that the Executive Committee have already directed their attention to the subject of locating a large number of emigrants upon them, and also directed estimates to be made of the expense of clearing the lands, opening roads, &c., the Board feel confident that the Committee will continue to give the subject all proper attention.

2. *Resolved*, That it be recommended to the authorities of Liberia to give the name of "FINLEY" to the first settlement made upon the above mentioned lands :

J. G. GOBLE, *Chairman*.

Rev. Dr. Maclean, from the Committee on the nomination of officers for the ensuing year, reported the names of the following gentlemen, all of whom were duly appointed, viz :

Secretary and Treasurer, Rev. W. McLain.

Recording Secretary, J. W. Lugenbeel, M. D.

Executive Committee, Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Elsha Whittlesey, Joseph H. Bradley, A. O. Dayton, J. S. Bacon, D. D., William Gunton, W. W. Seaton.

Resolutions respecting an agency in Europe.—Report of Rev. R. R. Gurley.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Maclean, the Executive Committee was instructed to re-appoint Rev. R. R. Gurley, as Travelling General Agent for the Society, and to continue the General Agency for the States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Mitchell of Vermont, the following resolution was adopted, viz :

Resolved, That the agents employed by the American Colonization Society be paid a fair salary, with necessary travelling expenses, and that the same mode of compensation be recommended to Auxiliary Societies.

Rev. Mr. Miller, from the Committee on the proposed agency in Europe, presented the following report, which was adopted, viz :

The Committee appointed to consider the expediency of providing a special agency for this Society, to represent its interests in Europe, beg leave to report the following resolutions, viz :

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient, in case a separate fund can be raised for the expenses of such a mission, to send a special agent to Europe for the purpose of diffusing information, and securing the good will of the people.

2. *Resolved*, That in this connection, the Executive Committee are hereby requested to invite the services of the Rev. L. P. W. Balch, D. D., of West Chester, Pa., on a special mission for this Society to Europe.

3. *Resolved*, That a Committee of five be appointed to rise, in conjunction with the Executive Committee, the funds needed for the support of this agency.

Rev. Mr. Miller, Mr. Williams, Rev Dr. Maclean, and Rev. Messrs. Brooks, and Pinney, were appointed said Committee.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the President of the American Colonization Society communicate to President Roberts the proceedings of this Society relative to the appointment of a special agent to Europe.

Rev. Dr. Balch expressed his thanks for the honor conferred on him by the resolu-

tion of the board respecting the European mission, and stated that he would communicate his decision in relation thereto to the Executive Committee in due season.

At the suggestion of the President, a Committee of three was appointed to prepare by-laws for the government of the proceedings of the Board of Directors, said Committee to report at the next annual meeting of the Board.

On motion, the President was constituted chairman of said Committee, and he added the names of Mr. Whittlesey and Rev. W. McLain.

(*Note*.—At half past 12 o'clock, the Board took a recess, to visit the President of the United States and the Cabinet, according to appointment.)

A Report was read from Rev. R. R. Gurley, which was ordered to be printed with the Annual Report, as follows :

WASHINGTON,
January 18th, 1854.

REV. WM. MCCLAIN,
Secretary and Treasurer of the A. C. S.

DEAR SIR—For a brief report of my endeavors to advance the cause of the Society, during the early part of the year in the State of Georgia, I have the honor to refer the Board of Directors to my letter, addressed to yourself, and published in the African Repository for September. I have stated in that letter, that I had the pleasure of explaining the views and recommending the objects of the Society to friendly and intelligent audiences in Augusta, Greensborough, Hancock, Milledgeville, Macon, Columbus and Savannah, and by private intercourse with individuals and the distribution of the reports and other publications of the Society to diffuse correct information in regard to its history, operations and success. I enjoyed an opportunity of addressing the General Baptist State Convention, at Atlanta, a body of from two to three hundred ministers assembled from every part of that State, while I witnessed the deep impression made upon this convention by the Rev. T. J. Bowen, who after a residence of more than two years in the interior of Africa, had then but recently returned to report his discoveries and solicit the countenance and aid of his brethren in the establishment of a well organized and per-

Report of Rev. R. R. Gurley.

manent mission in the kingdom of Yorri-ba. This truly apostolic man, accompanied by his wife, and two other missionaries with their wives, all from the State of Georgia, have since entered upon the chosen field of their labors in the interior of Africa.

During the summer, I visited some of the more populous towns and cities of Western New York, and made public addresses in Albany, Troy, Rochester, Canandaigua, Geneva, and Auburn. Subsequently, I accepted an invitation to attend the annual meeting of the State Society of Vermont, in Montpelier, where much interest in the cause was expressed by a large congregation. In Burlington, Brandon, Rutland and Bennington, highly respectable congregations listened to statements on the subject; and from my own observations, as well as from the testimony of the officers of the Vermont Society, and of their able and efficient agent, the Rev. Wm. Mitchell, I cannot doubt that confidence in the cause of this institution and dispositions generously to sustain it are rapidly gaining strength among all classes of the population of this small but vigorous and heroic state.

In Hartford, Connecticut, I spent a Sabbath, and found a large congregation in the evening, disposed to listen to a discourse on the subject of African Colonization and Missions. Through the faithful and successful labors of the Rev. Mr. Orcutt, a very general and liberal interest has been excited in favor of the enterprize throughout that State.

By invitation of Dr. Goble and several distinguished friends of the Society, I recently visited New Jersey, and addressed congregations in Jersey City, Newark, Bloomfield and New Brunswick, while the last week I attended the annual meeting of the State Colonization Society at Trenton, over which the Governor presided, and which was honored by the presence of many of the members of the State Legislature. This State is proudly distinguished as the birthplace of the venerable founder of the Society, and of its first Secretary, as the home of its Historian, and of that gallant naval officer, who first obtained a foothold for liberty and unfurled her flag upon the African shore. Her citizens have shown an ardent attachment to the Society, and by the purchase of a fine tract of upland country have indicated their purpose to open all its great advantages to the colored population within their limits. It will occur to the honorable

Board of Directors, that owing to the occupation of the fields, which have been visited, by State Societies and local agents, the writer found but few opportunities for direct efforts to raise funds, yet the very absence from attempts to call forth contributions, may have left the minds of those addressed more open to conviction, and prepared the way for future and generous donations.

To unite the friends of the colored race in all the States of this Union, and our brethren throughout christendom, in earnest and judicious measures to establish and build up one or more free christian States of the descendants of Africa, on the principles embodied in the constitution of Liberia, as means and agencies for the deliverance and civilization of Africa is the great work of this Society. As this is a work of the highest beneficence, the voluntary principle should mark all its operations, which should be conducted with exact justice, and charity unfeigned. I respectfully suggest that in future efforts for the exploration of Africa, special application be made for aid to the Government of Liberia. The citizens of that Republic, accustomed to the climate and familiar with the dispositions and habits of the native tribes are well qualified to co-operate, if not to take the lead, in such an enterprize. The Society of New Jersey has recommended the establishment of a settlement on the elevated district of the interior purchased by contributions from that State, and that the principal town of this district should bear the great name of the venerated founder of this Society. Would it not be well to appropriate to this object, and to other improvements in Liberia a definite sum (say ten thousand dollars) on condition that the authorities of Liberia dedicate an equal amount to the same objects?

Having received, recently, several interesting and encouraging letters from Liberia, and having examined some others received at the office of the Society, it has occurred to me, that the publication in pamphlet form, of the most valuable of these letters, with others received by other individuals or Societies, for gratuitous distribution, would be of special advantage to the cause. To enlighten the minds of our free colored people in regard to Liberia is of high importance, since to such of them as may engage in our enterprize will belong, pre-eminently, the advantages and honors of African Colonization. I trust we shall never cease to invoke the aid of

Agency for Liberia.—Resolutions respecting the late A. G. Phelps.

the State Legislatures and of the national Government, and I beg leave to conclude this brief letter with the sentences with which on my return from Liberia, three years ago, I concluded my report to the Hon. Secretary of State.

“From the presence of our squadron on the African Coast, benefits doubtless accrue both to Liberia and to our own commerce; but I may be permitted in the conclusion of this report, to avow the opinion that a recognition by the Government of the United States of the independence of the Republic of Liberia, and an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars a year for ten years, to enable that Republic to carry out the principles of its constitution, for the happiness of those who from this country are seeking a home upon its soil; for the suppression of the slave trade; and the civilization of Africa, would be in harmony with the character and sentiments of this nation, and give stability, progress and triumph to liberty and christianity on the African shore.”

I have the honor to be, my Dear Sir,
Faithfully yours,
R. R. GURLEY.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Pinney, the following resolution was adopted, viz :

Resolved, That the Executive Committee notify the members of the several committees appointed to report at the next annual meeting of their appointment, and furnish them with a copy of the resolutions and subjects committed to their charge.

Rev. Mr. Pease, from the Committee on the subject of an agent to Liberia, presented the following report which was adopted, viz :

Report of Committee of Agency for Liberia.

The Committee to whom was referred the resolution to consider the expediency of the appointment of an Agent for Liberia, who shall have general supervision of our emigrants while they are depending on this Society for support and attendance, beg leave to submit the following brief report :

From the evident importance of the subject it is to be regretted that the press of business and limited time will not allow an extended report and full discussion of the merits of such agency at present. Several communications from Liberia, placed in the hands of the Committee, indicating the apparent necessity of such an agent, and expressly requesting his appointment, with a correspondence on the constitutionality and

practicability of such an agent, having passed between the Executive officer of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society and the President of the American Colonization Society, it appears to your Committee as entirely safe to commit the whole matter to the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society. The Committee therefore recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolution, viz :

Resolved, That all the papers relating to this subject be referred to the Executive Committee, that this interesting subject may receive their early attention, and if they deem it expedient, that they have authority to appoint and specify the relation and work of such agent.

JOHN MORRIS PEASE,
Chairman.

Mr. Devereux offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz :

Resolved, That in view of the increasing attendance of members of this Board, and the enlargement of its business, it is expedient to procure a more capacious and better ventilated room for the meetings of the Board and of the Society, with suitable accommodations for Committees, and that the Executive Committee carry this resolution into effect, if practicable, before the next annual meeting of the Board.

Mr. Disosway, from the Committee appointed to prepare a minute on the death of Anson G. Phelps, Esq., presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted, viz :

Whereas, since the last meeting of the Board of Directors of the Am. Col. Society, it has pleased Divine Providence to remove from his earthly labors Anson G. Phelps, Esq., one of the Vice Presidents and a Life Director of this Society—therefore,

Resolved, That this Board feel that they should be doing injustice to themselves not to express their sense of the great injury they have sustained by the loss of his wise and prudent counsels, of his earnest and efficient action, of his constant and unfailing pecuniary charity, and specially of his bright and cheering example, in all the relations of our common humanity.

Resolved, That while we deplore our own loss we cannot but sympathize with the numerous institutions of public and of private charity, which have been de-

Vote of thanks to Justice Wayne and President Latrobe.—Address.

prived of a most active and efficient support, and also with the immediate family and relatives of our respected friend.

Resolved, That the intentions, opinions, and concluding acts of our departed friend as expressed in his Will, is, for its uncommon compass of thought, its disinterested benevolence, its prudential regard to promoting the greatest good, worthy of high admiration and warm commendation.

Resolved, That the family of the late Mr. Phelps be requested to allow a copy of his portrait to be made and deposited in the rooms of this Society, and that — be a committee to carry out this request.

Resolved, That a certified copy of the above be sent by the Recording Secretary to the family of our late distinguished friend.

G. P. DISOSWAY,
J. WHEELER,
Committee.

Mr. Disosway and Rev. Dr. Maclean were appointed the Committee to carry out the object embraced in the fourth resolution.

The Secretary of the Society reported that the Liberia Herald has been suspended; and the following resolution was adopted, viz :

Resolved, That it be referred to the Executive Committee, with power to take such measures as they may deem proper to sustain the Liberia Herald.

On motion of Mr. Disosway, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board

be presented to the Hon. Justice Wayne of the U. S. Supreme Court for the address which he delivered at the late Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society, and that the Secretary of the Society be instructed to transmit to him a copy of this resolution, and to request of him a copy of his address for publication.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Maclean, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be presented to the President of the Society for the address delivered by him at the late Annual Meeting, and that he be requested to furnish a copy for publication.

Rev. Mr. Pease offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz :

Resolved, That the Board are ready to receive, invest, and set apart, for the purposes of common school education in Liberia, all such sum or sums of money as may be given or bequeathed to them for that purpose.

The minutes were then read and approved.

On motion, the Board adjourned to the third Tuesday in January, 1855, at 12 o'clock, M.

The meeting was closed with Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Maclean.

J. H. B. LATROBE,
President A. C. S.

D. M. REESE,
Secretary.

Address of J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq., President of the Am. Col. Society,
AT THE ANNIVERSARY, JANUARY 17, 1854.

Gentlemen of the American Colonization Society.—

The only duty that our constitution, in terms, imposes upon the President, is to preside at the annual meetings. I am here to-night for that purpose. Twenty-eight years ago, I came to Washington, to urge upon the Society the importance of multiplying settlements in Africa. Three years since, I again appeared as a speaker at the annual meeting. I addressed the same individual who had presided a quarter of a century before. Mr. Clay still occupied the chair. It was the last time he filled it. When the anniversary returned, he was stretched on the bed from whence he rose no more, and his great fellow-statesman,

Mr. Webster, took his place on the occasion. Another year, and both were in the grave; and General Mercer, their cotemporary and friend, identified with the Society from its organization, officiated as chairman. At that meeting the honor was conferred upon me, that makes my presence here to-night a duty. The active labors of thirty years for Africa, and for this cause, were then compensated tenfold. Prevented by the circumstances of my professional life from indulging in political aspirations, you nevertheless gave me a position, more elevated than any within the scope of my longings, or within the reach of my opportunities. I would be doing injustice to my own feelings,

Address of J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq.

therefore, did I not, on this, the first appropriate occasion, say emphatically, in the hope that in the brief words, you will recognise an abiding sense of a distinction conferred,—*I thank you.*

And, gentlemen, who is there that you could place here, who should not say the same? What cause is there now before the Christian world more honorable or more dignified than African Colonization. Year after year it has grown in stature and in comeliness. From small beginnings, the impulses of an unobtrusive philanthropy, it has become a political necessity. It offers, in its settlements on the coast of Africa, the only solution of the difficult question presented by the existence, in the same land, of two free races between whom amalgamation by intermarriage is impracticable; and it opens an outlet, better than any other, through which the weaker of the two may escape from the pressure of that vast European immigration, which threatens to crush it in a strife for bread—an immigration withheld in mercy until new homes in another continent could be prepared for those who were to disappear before it.

There are some who believe that this immigration, together with the natural increase of our population, may, one day, so affect wages as to make it questionable, whether free white labor, becoming by that time acclimated to the toil of every part of our country, may not be cheaper, under all circumstances, than slave labor; in which event, it is supposed that a voluntary emancipation, prompted by interest alone, may make our whole colored population free. Should such anticipations ever be realized, the importance of the outlet which colonization has opened in the direction of Liberia, will be all the more highly appreciated; and should slavery, from mere lack of other topics for that party excitement which is a necessity, it would seem, of our condition, still continue to be discussed, eagerly and angrily, in high places, the discussion will at all events be made harmless, by the gradual withdrawal of the colored race, of their own accord, from the theatre of the strife.

It forms no part of my purpose to argue the probabilities of such a result. Whether it ever takes place or not, absolutely or in degree, the suggestion presents an aspect of our subject, in which it certainly loses nothing of its magnitude. Without any reference, however, to the future, in this connection, we know enough of colon-

ization, having regard to our existing free colored population only, to see that it involves considerations looking not merely to the civilization and christianization of Africa, but to the welfare and happiness of our own country. If, under its influences, we, on this side of the Atlantic, become an homogeneous people, gradually and almost imperceptibly, or merely remove from us the free of the other race, Africa will owe to it the blessings that even now attend upon it. It has already shewn itself more potent to suppress the slave trade than the laws which declare it piracy, or the squadrons that have been set to watch it. The Bible Society is on its right hand,—the Missionary Society is on its left hand,—close by it is the Sunday School,—the Tract Society finds in it an agency that can be used as the colporteur of a continent; and even total abstinence was a provision in the Constitution of Maryland in Liberia, before Maine laws were dreamed of here.

No American statesman, then, dealing with the great interests of the country, now and for the future, can longer look upon African Colonization as a mere scheme of visionary philanthropy. It has grown to be an element in the combinations that are arranging themselves throughout the world, to be recorded as history. It lives no more on the sound of the great names of those who rocked the cradle of its infancy. It has ceased to quote opinions, and begun to point to facts. Vessels filled with emigrants, now from New York,—to-morrow from Baltimore and Norfolk,—again from Savannah and New Orleans, are its illustrations, and its crowning triumph is the Republic of Liberia.

But the enterprise we have to deal with is, nevertheless, yet in its infancy. Its results, accumulating through generations, are to be fully realized by those only who shall come after us—the descendants of our descendants. Still, that should not discourage us. We, ourselves, are but now elaborating the beginnings of Plymouth and of Jamestown. Those only accomplish great ends among men, who are prophets with a conviction of the truthfulness of their visions, and who have the patience to wait without despondency. No doubter ever won a battle or realized a fortune. Our success, up to this time, in the prosperity and order of our colonies, in the contentment, healthfulness and numbers of their people, in the commerce that has sprung up around and with Lib-

Address of J. H. B. LaRoche, Esq.

ria, far surpasses the like experiences of all preceding colonizations. We have had, in truth, nothing to discourage us. On the contrary, all things, even those apparently adverse at the time, have worked together for our good; and there is no one reason why African Colonization should not go forward with cheering and congratulation to the accomplishment of that destiny, which was, through the Providence of God, first suggested, only after an association for generations on generations between the whites and the Africans and their descendants, here, had so modified the character of the latter, as to qualify them for the establishment of free, civilized governments in Africa, to which should be attracted, in due season, and in the natural course of events, the free colored population of the United States.

With no past experience, therefore, to make us hesitate, we hold our thirty-seventh anniversary, that we may acquire new confidence in the work that is before us.

When the colony declared itself independent in 1847, the Society was relieved from its political functions as a colonial legislature. But an increasing emigration, greater pecuniary wants, more extensive relations with every part of the Union, had, by this time, greatly multiplied the duties of the executive committee, to which the constitution confides exclusively the business of the Society. Thus, in 1847, the year of independence, but 129 emigrants sailed for Liberia. In 1848 the number was 443; in 1849 it was 422; in 1850 it rose to 507; in 1851 to 676; in 1852 it was 666, and in the year just ended it has been 782. At no time, therefore, since the organization of the society, has there been more occasion for active and incessant exertion in its affairs, than at present.

At a future day, emigration to Africa will fall into the category of all the emigrations that have preceded it, and become self-paying. No emigration, since the world began, has had the same motives to prompt it. But a whole people marches warily, and properly so, from one home to another. Convictions of the necessity of removal impress themselves slowly upon those, whose peculiar characteristic it is to cling to house and hearth-stone. But the result is sure, sooner or later. The circumstances that must produce it are inevitable and irresistible in their operations. Under their influences the free colored

people of this country will one day learn to look upon Africa as the Germans and the Irish now look upon America, and when this shall be the case, their emigration, like that of the others, will be self-paying.

To prepare for the coming of this time, has been the true function of colonization. To this, its great duty, its appointed purpose, its means have been so far sufficient, that, through their use, to quote an able writer, "a christian commonwealth, animated by the spirit of modern civilization, now occupies the abandoned sites of the slaver's barracoons," "and in the distant future will appear to have been among the memorable things of the present age."

The greater task that has often been assigned to the Society, of removing, with its resources, the entire free colored population of the United States, swelling in numbers annually, from emancipation and natural increase, may be admitted to be beyond the amplest means that can reasonably be expected to fall from any quarter into the treasury of the Society; but to what has been already suggested as its appropriate function,—the preparation of a home, to which a voluntary emigration, aided in the beginning, but self-paying in the end, may remove the population in question,—it may hopefully address itself. To this end, the sources of aid heretofore relied upon have been congress, the states and individuals.

Congress, thus far, has made no direct pecuniary contribution; but it has in other ways rendered valuable assistance. It has maintained a squadron on the coast, under the Ashburton treaty, that has rendezvoused at Monrovia, and countenanced by its presence all the settlements in turn. Its agency for re-captured Africans has, even yet more immediately, benefitted the cause. The time may come, when the funds of the nation may be given to forward what may be called emphatically the cause of the nation. The suggestions of distinguished statesmen, in this regard, may be carried out; but the prospect of pecuniary aid from this source is not sufficiently clear to permit the relaxation of earnest efforts to obtain it in other directions; and colonizationists should be told, that upon them, as individuals, yet rests the burden of the day; and they should be invoked by all the considerations that have heretofore influenced them, to continue willingly and liberally to bear it unto the end.

But while there may be uncertainty in

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regard to pecuniary aid from Congress, there are ways in which it may assist the cause of colonization, while at the same time it does no more than its duty to the country at large—*It may recognize Liberia, establish a mail service to the West Coast of Africa, and complete the exploration, commenced under the auspices of the government.*

Of course, every body knows that there is an independent nation styled the Republic of Liberia, which is competent to the management of its own affairs, to its own support, and its own defence; that its laws are modeled after our own, and are wisely and efficiently administered; and that it has been recognized by England, France, Prussia, Belgium and Brazil: and at first sight it would seem that all this should satisfy the young republic, so far at least as to make its recognition by other governments, and among them the United States, a matter of indifference. But recognition by this country is of more than ordinary importance to the new community;—because it is from us that it has gone forth, carrying with it our laws and institutions, and receiving from us, annually, those accessions, upon which it depends for strength and consequence. The antecedents of Liberia, our old relations with her people, appeal so strongly to our kindness, and seem to make recognition, here, so much a thing of course almost, that a failure to recognize may well become a matter of surprise, and lead all men to ask the question, “why should this be so?” To the rest of the world, Liberia was a stranger when its leading nations recognized her independence. To America she never can be a stranger; and yet America withholds what strangers have accorded. If, at some future day, Liberia shall fulfil the expectations of her friends, and the fullness of prophecy shall be realized by the continent on whose borders the republic is established, ours will be the honor; for it will be our forms of government that will be found there, our civilization that will prevail there. Even now, it is our statesmen who have been commemorated in the nomenclature of the cities of the coast, as at Monrovia and Harper; and it will be our quiet homes that will be recalled, as the well known names of the families from amongst whom the emigrants have gone, are borne with them to be transplanted and perpetuated beyond the sea. Young, even then, as America may be, she will be traditional for the Liberians. Her past will be their past, as her God is their God; and when

the boundaries of the republic shall be the Senegal and the Niger upon the north and east, and the Atlantic on the south and west, there will be a spot on Sherbro Island venerated as the landing place from the Elizabeth, and a rock at Cape Palmas fenced around about as a memorial of the disembarkation from the Ann. Bound, thus, in the origin of their national existence, to America, it will be our own fault, if the kindness of the association, which has thus become historical, shall not continue until such existence has an end.

But, apart from such general considerations, there are particular ones appealing directly to the interests of our whole country. The United States are as much concerned in the extension of the markets of the world as any other nation, except England, to whom few markets are necessities. We are a manufacturing, and a commercial people. Producing the greater part of our raw material, we manufacture, up to a certain point, to greater advantage than almost any other people, and our ships carry what we manufacture to the uttermost ends of the earth. We have an active intelligence, too, which is annually improving our machinery, so as to increase our manufactures in a ratio almost geometrical. Now, the greatest of the yet unsupplied markets of the world is Africa, with a population of millions on millions, eager to take from us whatever we please to send there, and giving us in exchange gold and ivory—rich dye woods, palm oil, hides, beeswax, coffee, gums and spices, and indeed all the productions of the Tropics. To this market, or at least a very large portion of it, the settlements on the west coast are the keys. The colored people there, from the United States, are the factors of the world, or are to become such, so far as central Africa is concerned. Civilized and intelligent, and able to live in a climate which is fatal to the white man, they fill a place the latter cannot occupy, and to the duties of which the recaptured, or the native, African is incompetent. England, with her large experience at Sierra Leone, Fernando Po, Cape Coast Castle, and in the Niger, appreciated all this, and hastened to make friends of the people of Liberia. The other nations already named followed her example:—and why should we, by our neglect, make unfriends of them, when all their sympathies are with us, and when they still look upon America as “home;”—for such, strange as some may think it, is

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nevertheless the fact. Why should it be, that, even now, two-thirds of the commerce of Liberia is in English goods carried in English ships?—All the advantages are on our side. We furnish England the tobacco which is essential to African trade, and supply her with the cotton for the coarse goods with which she glut the markets on the coast. She has no better ships than we have, no better seamen, no better merchants, not more intelligence, not more enterprise: but she has been wiser than we have been—she has recognized the young nation,—she has given it consequence,—she has won its sympathies,—and thus, by doing that which it would cost us nothing to do likewise, she has deprived us, already, or is in a fair way to deprive us, of those advantages which legitimately belong to us, not by operation of law, but by the operations of the human heart, such as made us, in the olden time, hear and suffer so much, rather than cast off our allegiance to Great Britain, and which made us, when we at last threw it aside, cling so closely to France, because she acknowledged to the world that she held us to be a free and independent people.

It is commerce that is to do the work of African Colonization, as it is now doing the work of European immigration. It is commerce that is to build what has often been termed the bridge of boats, over which is to pass eastward, our free coloured population; and why, to pursue the simile, should we, by our indifference and want of foresight, permit the Anglo-Saxon abutment to be placed at Liverpool, when we have only to will it, that it may be laid with broad and deep foundations in the cities of America.

There is another view of this matter of recognition, which ought perhaps to be taken before passing to other subjects. Whatever may be thought of colonization by even its bitterest opponents, there is probably not one of them who would desire to see Liberia closed to emigration from the United States: and yet what guaranty is there, that it will continue to be permitted, except in the desire of the Liberians to increase in numbers, and to maintain kind relations with this country? Here, in America, there have been cases, where emigrants have been sent back to the old world to countries far more powerful, though not more independent than Liberia; and should Liberia, though from different motives, choose to follow our example, making her interest pay tribute to offended

pride, in this respect, and place restrictions upon immigration from America, there would, I presume, be few in our country who would not deeply deplore a result that might so easily have been obviated. That statesmanship is the most sagacious, which embraces not only the probabilities but the possibilities of the future; and hence the discussion of the subject of recognition would be imperfect, did it not refer to what is here suggested as one of the elements, of greater or less weight, in the consideration of the question.

But, the true policy of this country is to recognize the independence of Liberia, and to do it at once, and, if need be, to guaranty it. Every state in the Union has contributed in men, or in money, or in both, to make the Republic what it is: and the United States, powerful and unanimous, can gain nothing but credit, by acknowledging that, formally, which is being practically recognized every day. Let those who rule in the Capitol have no doubt upon the subject. The country—the whole country—will uphold them in the act.

And not only should this recognition take place, as a matter of public policy, none the less proper because it promotes a great philanthropy, but a mail service by steamers should be provided, in view of the commerce which the United States have on the coast, and the squadron that they maintain there,—the vessels taking the western Islands and Madeira on their passage out, and running down the coast from Cape Verde, making an offing from Cape Palmas, so as to strike the trade winds and return before them to this country via the West Indies.

The contract for this mail should be given to the American Colonization Society, to whose operations it would afford most important aid. With regularity in opportunity, there would be regularity in emigration; and the days of sailing would find emigrants arriving at the hour, and embarking without the delay which now attends, necessarily, the transient expeditions to Liberia. Not only would emigration be thus facilitated and cheapened, but colonization would be popularized. Africa would be brought, practically, nearer to America. The voyage, being shortened, would be deprived of its terrors to the ignorant and inexperienced; and gradually, there would grow up, from the small beginning now suggested, an "Ebony line," as imposing as that heretofore brought before Congress; and which growing up,

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naturally, with the demand for it, would be certain to succeed.

As already seen, England has been before us in the recognition of Liberia; and it is to be added, that she has also anticipated us in a mail to the coast,—a steamer leaving Falmouth every two weeks via the Cape de Verd Islands. The greater part of the correspondence between the United States and Liberia takes this channel; and Lieutenant Lynch, in his recent reconnaissance, actually joined the American Squadron off Monrovia *via* Liverpool. We thus pay back to England, in postages and passages, a portion of our profits on cotton and tobacco.

Again, Congress may perfect the exploration of the country to the interior of Liberia, commenced by Lieutenant Lynch. It has authorized an expedition to the Antarctic Ocean. The vessels of our country are now seeking the head waters of the Amazon, and are among the Islands of Aleutia. Her boats and her flag have floated upon the ponderous waves that roll above "the cities of the plain:" and if her navy has been permitted to explore the Dead Sea borders, for memorials of the past, why should not Africa be explored in reference to the best hopes of the future. An armament more powerful than any which ever left the ports of America, is now seeking to establish a commerce with the Islands of Japan:—a single officer and a few brave men are all that is asked, that a highway for commerce may be opened, pointing to the heart of one of the four quarters of the globe. Surely to this extent at least, Congress may aid colonization.

Next to Congress, in the enumeration of our resources, come the several States. One of the peculiarities of African Colonization is, that while all its friends agree about its exclusive object,—"the removal to Africa, with their own consent, of the free colored people of the United States"—they agree about very little else. Some advocate it in view of the christianization of a continent: some, to put down the slave trade: some, to hasten the separation of the free from a contact with the slaves, which they look upon as injurious to the latter;—some advocate it, that there may be a place of refuge for the colored race; some contribute, hopeless of any great political result, with a commercial view only. So, too, with the several states. In some, the feeling is favorable to the removal of the free—in others of the eman-

cipated slaves alone—in Maryland, the appropriation is for both purposes.

Colonization has thus been likened to the child of many fathers, with friends all round, but with no one willing to assume its exclusive maintenance: and this, to a certain extent, has been true: and its only apology, if one is needed, for such a parentage, is, that without it, it would never have existed at all; and if a meagre nurture and sorry raiment have at all retarded its growth or impaired its comeliness, the fault has been with the parents, while the misfortune has rested upon the offspring. But, perhaps, it may be all the longer-lived, for not having had precocity forced upon it by a greater liberality on the part of those who have the responsibility of its existence.

So far as the Society itself is affected by the variety of the motives that exist for advocating the cause, it is uninfluenced by any of them. Its work is the removal of emigrants, not the discussion of the motives for emigration. It has refrained from the commencement, and will refrain to the end, from taking part in any controversy in regard to slavery. This is its only becoming course, due alike to its dignity and good faith; and to the fact, that for Thirty-seven years, it has owed its existence to the support that it has received from both north and south, slaveholders and non-slaveholders, whose representatives, meeting at the successive anniversaries, have waived all points of difference, and united in the one great work of founding and maintaining the colony, and promoting the removal to it of such free persons as desired to emigrate,—with what result has been already shown.

Advocated, however, as colonization certainly has been, for varying reasons, there might be a difficulty, in agreeing, in Congress, about the proper class of beneficiaries, in the event of a direct appropriation by the General Government. But no such difficulty can take place in the State Legislatures, where each may select for itself the objects of its bounty, according to its peculiar predilections.

To the several states, therefore, the Society looks with great interest, in connection with this matter. Already, the States of Virginia, Maryland, Indiana, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, have made appropriations; and it is anticipated, not unreasonably, that the others will gradually follow their example.

If this action of the several States in-

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volved the maintainance by each of an organization looking to the shipment of emigrants, and such as makes the American Colonization Society, to some extent, a commercial agency, there would be many objections to it. The result would be complication, and, very probably, a good deal of confusion. Some States might succeed, while others would fail. But the existence of the Parent Society obviates this difficulty, in affording the agency that is necessary. The founder of the settlements on the coast, their friend and guardian from infancy to youth, and now maintaining that intercourse with the Republic which can best be carried on by a single head, it possesses an experience, which it has obtained at some cost, and which admirably fits it for the present exigencies of the Colonization cause.

The last of the resources of the Society are its individual contributions. They have been its main reliance from the beginning. They enable it to meet its local expenses, to maintain its agents throughout the country, to send shipload after shipload of emigrants to Africa, and to provide for them for a season there. They form the certainties upon which thousands are now dependent, and upon which thousands on thousands must continue to depend, until, as already intimated, the attractions of Liberia and the repulsions of America, shall make African colonization a self-paying one. Congress may appropriate money, the states, all of them, may do the same, and yet the functions of the American Colonization Society will not cease, until Liberia shall see emigrants arrive, as America now sees them, on the instant of their arrival only, losing sight of them as they are at once absorbed into the great body of the people. To the maintenance of the individual collections, therefore, the co-operation of all who wish well to the cause, over the length and breadth of the land, is most earnestly invoked; and to secure it the efforts of the officers and agents of the Society will doubtless be zealously directed.

The relations of the Society with the free people of colour are too important not to be noticed, separately, on an occasion like the present. Without their co-operation, colonization can have no results; and how much better would it not be, if this co-operation were produced by none but the kindest feelings. In establishing colonies on the coast, colonizationists have been governed by a conviction of the exigencies of the future already described;

and the events of succeeding years have only corroborated their convictions: and when the opponents of the cause have pointed to the increasing intelligence, the greater diffusion of education among free coloured people, and to the honorable positions, in a moral and intellectual point of view, obtained by many of them in this country, as reasons for anticipating a time when they may be recognized as socially and politically the equals of the whites, Colonizationists, freely and to the fullest extent admitting every thing thus claimed in their behalf, have relied upon it for a wholly different purpose, as they discovered, in their increasing sensitiveness and pride, consequent upon increasing mental culture, only additional obstacles to the continuing residence, in the same land, of two free races between whom amalgamation by intermarriage was impracticable. The refinement of the class in question must settle for ever the necessity of their colonization, and they themselves should be the first to acknowledge and proclaim it. Ignorance and callousness may be satisfied with nominal freedom. Educated intelligence cannot tolerate it. And where the free colored man in America is educated and intelligent, and there are numbers who are both, he is like the prisoner in the cages that we read of, who would give life itself for the ability, but for a single hour, once more to extend each limb to the uttermost, and to stand again erect in the full measure of his manhood. While some, therefore, look upon the improvement, here, of the free colored man, as bringing him nearer to the object of his wishes, colonizationists rejoice in it as justifying that confidence in his capacity, without which their scheme, originally, would have been nothing better than a barbarous plan of removing the whole class to Africa, that they might perish on its shores, or relapse into the savage idolatry of their pagan forefathers.

If, agreeing with the Colonizationists, the free people of color are influenced to emigrate before the coming of the evil day so often referred to, so much the better. Should they, doubting the prophecy, abide the event, Colonizationists, with whom has been the vision, will at any rate, have done their duty.

I have thus, on the first occasion that presented itself, expressed, as President of the Society, frankly, and in what I have intended should be a business way, my views in regard to its leading interests, even at the risk of repeating verbatim, perhaps, speeches heretofore delivered

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during the thirty years of my connection with the cause.

Thirty-seven years is the age of the Society : a brief one it is true, but crowded with interest for future history, in connection with Africa and her people. In 1816, immigration from Europe was infrequent, creating pressure no where. In 1854, it rolls onward and over like a mighty wave, each of whose culminations is higher than the last as it falls upon our shores. In 1816, the ships of the world were not supposed to be adequate to the task of removing to Africa the increase even of our colored population. In 1853, the ordinary commerce of our country brought to us from Europe half a million of souls, exceeding by some 70,000 the total number of our free colored population. In 1816, the future of the latter was the reflection of a happy and careless past. In 1854, it is dark and gloomy and unpromising, with no break in the clouds, no lifting of the mist, no lighting up of the heavens, save across the ocean, and in the direction of Liberia. In 1816, Union in connection with slavery, was never spoken of, because disunion was not even the shadow of a dream. In 1854, Union has become a rallying word, a prayer—just as the relation of father became holier, after the idea of parricide had been suggested. In 1816, colonization was a philanthropy, limited in its views and uncertain in its results. In 1854, it is a political necessity, not political in the sense of party, but as the word regards the happiness of man, the permanence of nations, the spread of knowledge and the advance of christianity. In 1816, colonizationists were looked upon as zealous engaged in an impracticable scheme. In 1854, the great nations of the world are making treaties with the workmanship of this zeal, and so paying homage to its availability. In 1816, from Cape Verde to Cape Palmas, the coast of Africa presented a shining belt of sand, on which the waves broke with thundering sound, bathing the roots almost of the rich dank forest which waved its feathery crests of palm and cocoa above the rolling waters, and sheltered the barracoon of the slaver from the one cape

to the other. In 1854, there stretches along the deep, the same silvery line, and the cocoa and the palm still wave their foliage as landmarks above the horizon of the forest. But the barracoon is wanting in the landscape. The squadrons of civilized men line the coast that it may never be seen there more. Ships of all nations are busy in lawful commerce : and on the shore there are the dwellings of christian men and temples to the living God. Lighthouses guide the mariner from point to point. Vessels are on the stocks—saw mills are in operation—printing presses are at work,—the school master is abroad—candidates are up for office—a legislature is in session—a president sends in his annual message—a militia is equipped and trained and tried—and above all—far,—high,—away,—above all,—there is true freedom, religion, happiness and peace; and when, in its turn, that the succession of events may be complete, the funeral procession moves along, the dust that returns to the dust, is that of one who dying invoked blessings upon those who had built up, for God glory, and for the welfare of one mighty nation and the enlightenment of a continent, the Republic of Liberia.

Such are the demonstrations of 1854, compared with the dreamings of 1816. This is the cause whose anniversary we now commemorate. This is the people, whom we do most earnestly hope Congress may recognize as a nation among the nations. This is the people, that we would have brought so near to us by mails, by opportunities of intercourse, that the transit eastward may be as familiar as a morning walk. This is the cause, and this is the people, that we would have the States of the Union aid on their way to the fulfilment of their destiny, and to promote the interests of which we invoke the aid of every man and woman in America, who love their country and are willing to co-operate for its glory and renown—promising, to each and every one of them, that history shall tell of them and theirs no nobler story, than that which records the exodus of Africa with the religion and civilization of America.

Address of the Hon. James M. Wayne.

Address of the Hon. James M. Wayne, of Georgia:

AT THE 37th ANNIVERSARY, JANUARY 17th, 1854.

MR. PRESIDENT:

I congratulate you, sir, upon your position in this Society, and the Society that you are its President. To succeed such men as have preceded you, is no ordinary distinction; but you, sir, have deserved it from your long and uniform support of the objects of this Society. If the propriety of the selection could be questioned, your address this evening would give the answer. I trust, sir, that it will be extensively circulated, in connexion with all other information of a like kind, which the Society may have in its possession. We still have prejudices to meet and to remove, opposition to encounter and to subdue, and much to do to put this Society and what it has done in a proper view before this nation. It has never had the full sympathy of the American people, and but little of that of the Federal Government. The time has come, when both may be won, if a right course shall be taken to gain them. To do so, we must use freely all of those agencies by which public sentiment may be arrayed in favor of a good cause. The short-hand writer, the telegraph and the press are at our command. They must be employed and paid, to promulgate whatever may be done here, as soon as it is done, and whatever shall happen in connexion with this Society, as soon as it is known. We must do all that our predecessors did, and more. We cannot surpass them in merit, but we may equal them in effort. And we can do more, because the world's apprehension now, of the rights of humanity, whatever may be the color of the man, or wherever he may be found, has removed many difficulties which were in the way of colonizing our free people of color in Africa, when this Society was formed. Then every maritime nation in Europe, except Denmark and England, permitted their subjects to carry on the slave trade from Africa. Their factories and barracoons lined its coast, for more than three thousand miles. Every day's sun rose and set upon the sufferings of victims, added to those of the day before. Now all Christendom denounces such a trade as an odious crime. "From treaties and conventions which have been made by the nations of Europe to abandon it;" it ought henceforth to be considered as interdicted by the international code of Europe and America. It

was this trade which made the colonization of our free people of color in Africa, when this Society was formed, most difficult and uncertain. And it would yet be so, had there been merely a passive abandonment of the trade. But it was known, that having been pursued for more than two hundred years, it would be unlawfully continued,—as it has been, and is to this day—unless the nations of Europe and the United States would actively interfere to enforce the prohibition. It has been extinguished upon the Liberian coast and upon all of that colonized by England; but is still connived at by most of the authorities of the other nations of Europe, which have settlements upon the Western Coast of Africa. In consequence of this, Europe is now combined to give life and energy to their treaties upon this subject. The squadrons of England, France and the United States, enforce them. Severe penalties have been legislatively enacted, by all the nations of Europe and by ourselves, to punish all who shall be caught engaged in the slave trade, or in fitting out vessels for that purpose. This state of things has shown, too, that a richer commerce may be had with Africa than a slave trade. The nations in the interior of it, and the tribes upon the coast, have also found that out, and must pursue it, if the unlawful trade shall be extinguished, as neither Europe nor America will any longer deal with them for slaves. Besides, sir, that man must be blind to the impressions of Providence, during the last forty years, upon the understandings of men, if he cannot see, that their tendency is, to give to us a more intelligent view of right, with a disposition to support it, and to move our hearts with kindness towards all of the human race. Such are some of the changes in the last forty years, which prompt us to be active and earnest in our efforts to advance the objects of this Society, and which it had not in its favor when it was formed.

Our domestic condition now increases our obligation to do so. There are at this time in the United States, three times the number of free persons of color, that there were when the Society began to colonize them in Africa. If they are not harmless as a class, we know it to be chiefly owing to their necessarily inferior social and civil condition. They are freedmen without

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liberty; are mostly without the privileges of instruction, or the right to labor as they please; and can never hope that their posterity here can become more elevated than themselves.

It is useless now to speculate upon the origin of their condition, or to speak of the policy of those restraints under which they must always live in the United States. They are imposed more or less in all of the States.

Society is natural, but its organization is artificial and adventitious. It has rarely in its beginning been favorable to equality of condition. Superiority of mind or of body, or larger possession of what makes property, have divided all communities at first into classes. The lower have served the higher for something to live upon, but as society advanced and labor became more oppressive, or was more wanted, all classes have been willing to lighten its burden, by the absoluteness of domestic servitude; if those could be found who could be coerced to bear it. War, want, crime, climate, peace and mistaken views of religion, have been the pretexts for reducing men into slavery. But pretexts as they are, when slavery has become habitual, and has been for a long time a part of the policy of any community, its safety may not permit the dissolution of the evil all at once. Rights grow up under such a system, which cannot with justice be suddenly taken away. All experience shows that every untimely interference with it, has produced neither good to the state, to the master, nor to the slave. When attempted by an external intervention, out of the sovereignty where it exists, it has always produced bloodshed, massacre and war. All that a nation can do, in which there is such a relation, is to deal with it kindly, in such a manner that the integrity of the state may be preserved. Its real duty is not to permit any other state or authority to interfere with it.

But, sir, slavery has never existed in ancient or modern times, nor anywhere, without the allowance of partial emancipation. This makes another class, larger in numbers, than the relations upon a superficial view of it, would seem to admit. In our own country, the number is one-eighth of the whole of our colored population. In the chapter of Roman civilization, its legislation for this class is one of the most curious and instructive in the history of man.—It was always difficult to deal with, but its result was, that the emancipated freedman, having lost the

guardianship of his owner, became the ward of the state. It gave to him protection but not citizenship, exemption from coerced labor, but only the right to labor in particular employments. The taint of servile blood, though the freedmen of Rome were white persons, followed their posterity to the third and fourth generations. Their children were called libertini, their grandchildren ingenues. Horace was of the latter class;—and if the caprice of the aristocracy, or of the Emperor, admitted some of them at times to the highest social intercourse, the class were never permitted to enjoy its equality until there was no recollection of the servitude of their ancestors.

How much more hopeless is the state of the African freedman of the United States. They never can become here, in social life, more than they are. Living, as they do, wherever they may live in the United States, only by the toleration of the States, they can never have, wherever they may be, exemption from legislative constraint, or the benefit of those sanctions of municipal morality which might otherwise give to them purity as a class.

It was this view of the colored freedman of America which led to the formation of this Society. Its first object was to give them a home, where they would be unprejudiced by color. Africa could alone give that security. There, it was hoped and believed, that their moral and intellectual capacity could be developed to its fullest extent, whatever that may be. That they would rear for themselves a government of law and order, resting upon liberty and religion. That they would teach to others all they had learned here, and give to the land of their fathers the tone and the habits of christian civilization.

Experience has shown that the framers of this Society were right in their anticipations, as well as in their benevolence. Acting then upon the existing state of things, and leaving the future to that Providence which guides us in mercy, the object of this Society is to colonize the freed man of color. It never meant by its agency, to make any other change in the condition of the colored man of this country. It has adhered to its pledges, and to its particular mission. And we are here this evening to tell you what it has done, and to ask your co-operation to enable us to do more. Our motives for doing so are stronger than they were—our free people of color have increased, and are doing so every day. Their intelligence

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is larger than it was thirty years since ; and this society has provided for them a standing point in Africa, to which they may go, unapprehensive of want, disease, or savage repulse.

Every chance which we have to do good, is a gift from Providence. Let us avail ourselves of this in behalf of the free colored persons of our country. It is no longer so much a matter of choice, as it is of duty. All that is wanted is a corresponding sympathy. Information of what has been done and what can be done, may produce it. We hope for it and do not believe that the sympathy of the American people will be withheld from this cause. We are assured, that there is in the American heart a responsive feeling for every wrong and suffering of humanity. Touch it lightly and it will yield liberally. Approach it through the understanding, and if there shall be no outward gush of enthusiasm, there is a well-spring in it to quench the thirst of all who are wandering in the desert, until they shall reach the promised land. (Applause.) Our ignorance of what this Society has done would surprise me, if I had not to express what had been my own, until my attention was called to it by two of my friends. One of them, early and for a long time an agent of this Society in Africa—and again sent there as an agent of the Federal Government to report upon the condition of Liberia, (the Rev. R. R. Gurley)—The other my venerable friend now in our view, who enjoys the high respect and consideration of all of us, and whose virtues and integrity have placed him above the resentments and the touch of party—(Hon. Elisha Whittlesey.) (Applause.) The successful realities of Liberian Colonization are but little known by a large portion of our country. It is perhaps universally known, that this Society has been in operation for more than thirty years. It is also known, that thousands of our free people of color have been colonized in Africa—but their social and political condition are not generally understood. It is not at this day generally known that the Colony has passed from a colonial dependency to a national Sovereignty. That it has been acknowledged as such by some of the largest powers in Europe. That it has made treaties with them, giving to this African Republic, the protection of all of those international usages and obligations, which regulate the intercourse of nations. Liberia, sir, including the Maryland set-

tlement at Cape Palmas—as you have just told us, has a sea coast of more than three hundred miles—with an average interior of more than forty miles. And there are voluntarily within its territorial jurisdiction subject to its control, more than two hundred thousand native Africans. Liberia has also treaties with other tribes further in the interior, founded upon our modern relations of civilization and commerce.—We may reasonably suppose, when they have experienced their advantages, that other tribes and nations more remote, will seek for a like concession.

My friend, Mr. Gurley, says in his report to the Senate, that the relations of the Liberian government to these African tribes, are peaceful and friendly, and its authority over them salutary and beneficent. It has banished the slave trade from all of this district of Africa, settled the differences which separated them, and suppressed the wars which have for centuries spread misery and desolation among them. Some of their most barbarous superstitions have been interrupted, if they are not altogether eradicated. Liberia too has given them incentives to industry, supplied new motives for trade, and incites them to listen and become enriched with the blessings of civilization and christianity. I am not sure that my memory has done justice to the language of the report, but I am, that it has not been exaggerated. Liberia has also a political organization which cannot fail to excite the sympathies of the American people. Its constitution, as a State paper, is not inferior to that of any other people who have asserted their national sovereignty in the last century. Its statement of the causes which had induced them to assume such a position, are truthful and manly. It has all the forbearance of christian humility, with the hopes and strength of christian confidence. And its final appeal “in the name of humanity and virtue, and religion—in the name of the Great God, our common creator and common judge ; for the sympathy of the nations of christendom, to which the peculiarities of their condition entitle them”—brings at once this response from our hearts that God has made all the nations of the earth of one flesh. Their government too has been administered by themselves for more than six years with discretion, and with enlarged views of the obligations cast upon Liberia from its position.—Now the ships of all nations are found in its harbors, receiving in return for the

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goods which they have carried, African products which the arts and manufactures of modern times cannot do without. Nor must it be thought that Liberia has become what it is, without having encountered all those perils and sufferings which have uniformly marked the colonization of a savage coast. Turn your memories to the land where the war whoops and tomahawk of the Indian were met by the stern resolve of the first settlers of our own coast, and you have the renewal of the same savage wars in Liberia. Were it my privilege to speak to-night the eulogies of individuals, or of the triumphs of battles, enough could be told to excite your surprise and sympathy, for the unsurpassed christian devotion and heroism of the men, who suffered all and lost all, to establish this new Christian Republic. Still with all the advantages of Liberia, and its entire fitness for all our free people of color, its resources are not sufficient for the support of its government; and for it at the same time, to act efficiently in maintaining her position in relation to much of Africa, nearest to it. If trade shall strengthen it, it will be remembered that the savage nations about them will receive from the same source every muniment of war. It needs a large population of the same cast, color and training with themselves to meet such an event, and to aid in opening the riches of her soil.— They can only be found here. She needs them also to aid in extending her christian influence, and to suppress the slave trade upon the coast, coterminous with her own. In such a cause, individuals may do much to aid this Society in sending to Liberia that portion of our free people of color who are willing to emigrate. But we should do more. It is our duty to act together, until we have aroused a public opinion—strong enough, to induce the legislative power of the Federal Government, to give its aid in colonizing our free people of color in Africa.

No combination is necessary in such a cause, but a sense of what is right, and what the interests of the United States require. We need no party interference or league, and should reject them; for the men of all parties in our country have the same impulses of humanity. But it is true that the human heart does not readily yield to its more generous propensities: and its indifference to all that does not immediately concern ourselves must be overcome by persuasion and kind remonstrance, before it will act to remove an ex-

isting evil or to redress a public wrong.— Revolutions move with a quick step—reformation with a slow foot. Still, if there be a real cause of reformation, its march will be sure. So it has been in all cases, where the aid of Government has been asked for a good cause, not immediately connected with its political administration. In such instances, there must be co-operation to obtain it. A single person has often produced it. Nay, have not all the reformations of our own, and of other days, began with some one individual, who perceiving that one was wanted, did not shrink from attempting its accomplishment. Infusing his own spirit into others, they became a part of himself, and afterwards moved as a mass, making a public opinion in favor of his cause, where there was none before.— Need I remind you that the first movement in the British Parliament for the abolition of the slave trade, was owing to the benevolent, bold and persevering efforts and remonstrances of Clarkson. Though his King and the avarice of a long established trade were against him, he subdued both unto humanity. Was not the heart of all Europe hardened against the sufferings of prisoners until the philanthropy of Howard softened it into commiseration. And do we not see in our own country hospitals and asylums for suffering humanity reared by Government, from the persuasive instigations of a female, who womanly as she is, is stronger in her purposes of benevolence than any one of us—Miss Dix. (Applause.) I have said that the aid of the Federal Government must be sought. Fortunately it can be constitutionally given, and our national interests coincide with its power. But I pray you in advance, if in the discussion of this point, some things may be said which have the appearance of being political, not to suppose they are meant to be so. I am incapable of doing so at this time, and at this place.

The constitutional power of our Federal Government to aid in colonizing our free people of color, rests upon the connexion which the States of the Union have had with slavery before and since the Declaration of Independence. It began in our colonial condition: the importation of slaves into them from Africa, having been a part of the policy of the mother country. When the Revolutionary war began, slavery existed in every State, and slaves were considered and used by all of them as property. They descended by inherit-

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ance as they do now where slavery continues; and were transferable at the will of their owners by purchase and sale, without any limitation as to the manner of sale. There was however this difference in the condition of the states. In some of them an early cessation of slavery was anticipated. In the larger number it was certain that it would continue for a longer time. This difference however had no influence upon the proceedings of the Congress of the colonies, but some feeling was excited, when it prohibited the importation of slaves. Not that under the circumstances, it was not thought proper, but it was considered by some of the delegates as having been prematurely done, with the intention to introduce it into the articles of confederation; which Congress designed to form as soon as the Declaration* of Independence should be made. But every difference then yielded to the exigency of the times. All knew, that without the union of all the colonies, that independence could not be won. Our independence was declared and the articles of confederation were formed, without any clause relating to the powers of the States concerning slavery, but in the general admitting its existence in the States. In the mean time, between the acceptance of the articles of confederation and the acknowledgment of our Independence, Congress had acquired for the United States, by cession from the States, the northwestern territory. It had been resolved by Congress as early as seventeen hundred and eighty, that such relinquishments of lands by the States should be disposed of for the common benefit of the United States, and should be formed into Republican States, to become States of the Union, with the rights of sovereignty. In a little more than three years after peace had been made, Congress passed an ordinance for the government of that territory. Then for the second time, the subject of slavery was brought into political discussion; but not with the angry feelings which have since been manifested. On the contrary, moderation, forbearance and a proper view of the existence of slavery among us, gave the first great triumph to our national humanity. Two stipulations were made in that ordinance; the larger, that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude should exist in the territory. The lesser:—"Provided always, that any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed, in any one of

the original States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid." This was the original of that clause in our present constitution to the same effect. In less than two years afterward, the convention was called to frame that constitution. Slavery became again the subject of discussion, and it was essential that some compromise should be made with the consent of all the States, before our Union, as it is, could be formed. What was it? It was the incorporation into the Constitution of the fugitive clause from the ordinance, with a still greater triumph of humanity, that the Congress of the United States should have the power within a given time to prohibit the African slave trade. This of course was a limitation upon the increase of slaves in the United States. The lesser provision was satisfactory to all, particularly to the States most interested in its execution. And there was one harmonious hymn of thankfulness throughout our country, that our nation had been the first among the nations of the earth to provide for the extinguishment of the greatest curse that man had ever inflicted upon his fellow man. Both of these clauses of the Constitution were meant, to be grants of legislative power. They have always been acted upon as such.—At first and for more than thirty years always in harmony, or without producing excitement of any kind. In seventeen hundred and ninety-three—as soon after the legislative organization under the new Constitution had been enacted as it could be done, Congress acted upon the lesser clause concerning fugitives from labor. It comprehended the States and territories in the north west or south of the River Ohio also. In the next Congress, under the larger clause relating to the migration or importation of such persons as any of the States themselves shall think proper to admit; an act was passed prohibiting the slave trade from being carried on from the United States, to any foreign place or country—also prohibiting American ships from transporting slaves from foreign places, to other foreign ports. The ship was to be forfeited, and those concerned in giving a vessel such a destination were subjected to heavy pecuniary penalties. In eighteen hundred, a more efficient law was passed. It prohibited our citizens, and all other persons residing in the country who were not so, from holding any property in a vessel which was to be

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employed in the transportation of slaves from one foreign port to another foreign port. Neither citizens, nor other persons residing in the United States, could be employed on board such vessels. They were made liable to capture by any commissioned vessel of the United States. Then in eighteen hundred and three, some of the States having by that time declared that slaves should not be brought into them, Congress passed an act to aid in enforcing the prohibition. Finally the act of eighteen hundred and seven was passed, prohibiting the importation of slaves into the United States. Thus consummating those great purposes of humanity; which the Constitution was meant to accomplish and guard—all happening under those compromises in the Constitution relating to slavery; just as it was anticipated they would do, and as those who framed the Constitution, and as the people who ratified it, meant they should do. My narrative of the connexion of the Federal Government with slavery is not yet done. I will now show what its practice has been under that clause of the Constitution prohibiting the importation of slaves, from which we may gather its power and its obligation to aid in the removal of our free people of color from the United States.

Eight years after the date of the act, which put an end to the importation of slaves, we had passed through our second war with England. In the 10th Article of the treaty of peace, we find the slave trade denounced as irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and justice; and both nations contracting to use their efforts to promote its entire abolition. I do not know what other persons think about it; I do not know that I am right; but I have sometimes thought, with the glories of that war upon our national escutcheon, in proud companionship with those of the Revolution, that such a tribute to humanity was worth to both nations all the cost of the war. (Applause.) The United States, true to the obligation imposed by that treaty, passed an act in addition to the acts prohibiting the slave trade; and another making it piracy for our citizens to be engaged in it. It is to the first of these two acts to which I wish to call your attention: Because it discloses how the powers to regulate commerce and to prevent the importation of slaves into the United States, have been exercised by Congress. It shows further that the

Federal Government has already colonized Africans in Africa, and that it may, if our commerce can be advanced by doing so, aid in the colonization of our free people of color. That act declares, that the armed vessels of the United States, may be employed to enforce the acts of Congress which prohibit the slave trade, and it authorises the President to make arrangements to remove beyond the limits of the United States all negroes and persons of color, who may be brought into the United States; and that he may appoint agents to reside in Africa to receive there such persons. And one hundred thousand dollars were appropriated to carry the law into effect. Under this act the President appointed agents for its purposes, sent laborers to prepare for the reception of such Africans as might be liberated from American "slave ships; chartered a ship to carry them to Africa, on board of which the first colonists of the Society went, accompanied by a ship of war, commissioned for that purpose.—And under the act the government has done the same in other cases. England no less sincere, has kept her faith, at a cost which the finances of no other nation could have borne. No vulgar views of interest prompted the action of either nation. It was a great and positive illustration of the age, how christianity influenced the practices of nations as well as the consciences of individuals.—And if its purifying efficacy was not sufficient, when it put an end to white slavery in Europe, to prevent African slavery from succeeding it, it can only be accounted for from the fact, that but a short time before the mariner's compass "had opened the universe," and given to Europe a new continent for its enterprise.—All of us know, that the discovery of America corrupted at first the desires and the habits of Europe: and that in the eagerness of its natives to possess its mines and work its lands, that all of them compromised their consciences, by adopting the old Greek and Roman barbarism, that barbarians might be enslaved.

Contrast the condition of the world now, with what it was when England and the United States made their treaty to use their efforts to put down the slave trade. Then every maritime nation in Europe sanctioned and pursued it. Now it has been abandoned by all of them, under the influence and under the example of England and the United States. Both nations have kept the object constantly in view.

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In our last treaty with England—familiarily known as the Webster-Ashburton treaty; both nations have stipulated to employ portions of their naval marine on the coast of Africa, to capture vessels unlawfully engaged in the slave trade; and further, they bind themselves to remonstrate against its continuance by any nation then permitting it. France has since made a like treaty with England. Indeed the United States has always readily met every direct proposal for the abolition of the slave trade. Our refusal to give a right of search of our ships upon the ocean for that purpose, stands upon different grounds. We did not do so, because we were unwilling that a strict right of war should be converted into a practice in peace. Because such a right in peace could not be given without its being unequal in its execution between the nations conceding it, as the larger nation would more frequently interrupt the commerce of the lesser; and because such a practice in peace would be likely to lead to war. Such has been the course of the Federal Government to suppress the slave trade, without its constitutionality having been questioned.

What shall be the next step in the march of our national humanity? It should be to adopt any additional means which give the strongest promise, to accomplish the hitherto unexecuted purpose. Let the nationality of Liberia be acknowledged. It does not imply unrestrained intercourse. That may be regulated by treaty, subordinately to the differing condition and interests of the States. It has been shown that the Federal Government has colonized slaves in Africa, under its power to regulate commerce, and its power to prevent importation of slaves. The statute under which it was done is still un repealed. It may then be done again. Its obligation implies that the ways and means for discharging it, may be any which the expediency of such an occasion may require. We may unite with Liberia as we have done with England to extinguish the slave trade. We may have an agent there for the extension of our commerce with Africa. Or we may purchase territory there and colonize it with the same view, and strengthen it by sending such of our free people of color as may be willing to emigrate; whether they have become so under the influences of this Society or otherwise. There is no indirection in the suggestions which have been made. All of them have the sanction of those men of the

early days of this Republic, to whom we still look as guides to direct us as to what the Constitution forbids or allows.

Mr. Jefferson, as early as eighteen hundred and one, expressed views upon this subject, from which I will repeat extracts in his own words. The House of Delegates of Virginia in 1800, requested its Governor, then Mr. Munroe, to correspond with the President of the United States on the subject of purchasing lands without the limits of the United States, whither persons obnoxious to the laws, or dangerous to the peace of society, may be removed.

Mr. Jefferson, then the President of the U. States, in his letter in reply to Mr. Munroe's communicating the resolution, approves the object of it, and says: "The plan of relegation may be executed with the aid of the Federal Executive." Mr. Munroe sent his letter to the General Assembly, but being doubtful as Mr. Jefferson was, what persons were contemplated by the resolution, he asks the Legislature to be more precise in that particular. His language is, "It remains therefore, for the General Assembly to explain more fully the description of persons who are to be transported." It answers, that the Governor be requested to correspond with the President of the United States, for the purpose of obtaining a place without the limits of the same, to which *such free negroes and mulattoes, and such of them as may be emancipated*, may be sent or choose to remove as a place of asylum; and that it was not the wish of the Legislature to obtain the sovereignty of the place. Thus matters stood, until 1804, when Mr. Jefferson resumed the subject of the resolution of 1800 and 1804. In a letter to Governor Page, he says, I have it not in my power to say that any change of circumstances has taken place which enables me yet to propose any specific Asylum for the persons who are the subjects of our correspondence. I beg you to be assured that having the object, of the House of Delegates sincerely at heart, I will keep it under my constant attention, and omit no occasion which may occur to give it effect—as Mr. Jefferson had stated in his letter that there were objections to the places to which his mind had been directed for the asylum; with a suggestion that it might be made in the remote parts of Louisiana. The General Assembly passed another resolution, instructing its Senators in Congress and requesting that its Representatives do exert their best efforts for

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the purpose of obtaining from the General Government a competent portion of the territory of Louisiana, to be the residence of such people of color as have been, or shall be emancipated in Virginia, or may hereafter become dangerous to the public safety. Afterwards, in 1811, Mr. Jefferson received a letter from a private person asking him to give his opinion upon the practicability of establishing a colony on the western coast of Africa. In his answer he gives an account of his official action upon the resolves of the Virginia Legislature. He says that he had proposed Sierra Leone, and if that could not be obtained, some of the Portuguese possessions in South America, expressing it however as his opinion that Africa was preferable. He further states, that he had written to our Minister in London, Mr. King, "to endeavor to negotiate with the Sierra Leone company to receive such of these people as might be colonized thither." Further, that the effort which he had made with Portugal to obtain an establishment from them, proved also abortive. And in reply to the question, whether he would use his endeavors to procure such an establishment, he says, "Certainly I shall be willing to do any thing I can to give it effect and safety," and again, "*that nothing is more to be wished than that the United States would themselves, undertake to make such an establishment on the coast of Africa.*" He adds, "exclusive of motives of humanity, the commercial advantages to be derived from it might defray all expenses." Mr. Munroe partook fully of the views of Mr. Jefferson. Mr. Madison entertained the same opinion, and expressed himself in favor of the removal of our free people of color, as a question truly of a national character. I might cite the names of several of our distinguished men of that day, who expressed the same opinions and wishes. When this Society subsequently petitioned Congress for aid, the committee to which the subject was referred, reported that nothing was more desirable or worthy of the pecuniary resources of the country, than to provide for the removal of our free people of color. Several of the States have passed resolutions in favor of its being done by the United States. Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky. I do not misstate the number, when I say that twelve of them have done so. Why then may it not be done, and be better done, through the agency of Liberia and of this Society

than any other way. The situation of the first, and of this Society, recommend them. Liberia has become what it is, from the efforts of this Society. It now rejoices, confidently believing the prospect to be cheering, that it has given to Africa, through the instrumentality of our free people of color, all the advantages of our entire civilization, with our christian belief and our christian life. Should the christian world view correctly, all that this Society has done, and what Liberia is, it will not fail to make it the chief point for its future missionary efforts for Africa. No one doubts the constitutional right of our National Government to colonize either a newly discovered country where such a discovery has been made by our own ships, commercial or military. Or that it may purchase territory for the same purpose.

It may do so by a direct purchase and transfer, under the form of treaty. It may be done under the war power, by treaty, in anticipation of what our national defences may suggest to be proper, or we may take territory as one of the incidents of successful war. It may do so, under the power to regulate commerce. And there is a great constitutional conservative obligation upon the National Government to remove a national evil, when it presses upon the general welfare of the United States, and when it can be done without interfering with the rights of private property, or with those institutions allowed by the states, and which were meant to be guarded by the constitution of the United States. That conservative obligation will be found in the first clause of the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution. It is, "the Congress shall have power to lay, and collect taxes, duties, imports, and excises, to pay the debts and to provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States." In this I suggest no new or loose interpretation of the Constitution. I reject, myself, the employment of all means, which are not essential to the execution of a substantively granted power, in the Constitution. That no means shall be legislatively used to enforce a grant of power in the Constitution, which do not concur with the intent of the power and with the extent of the obligation which it imposes. And that such intent and extent may only be inferred by giving to the language of the grant, just that meaning which each word of it has in its common use and accepta-

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tion in the English language. Let me be not confounded with those who have resorted to the preamble of the Constitution, in which the same words, "provide for the common defence and general welfare," are found; to infer a legislative ability in Congress, out of the particular grants in the Constitution. The difference between those words in the preamble, and in the clause to which reference has been made, is this, that they are in the first a recital of the motives which induced the people of the States to ratify the Constitution—and in the clause, they recognized it as a grant of power for which national revenue might be raised and applied.—But there is to be found an analogous practice in the legislation of this Government, which has no other constitutional authority than such as have been mentioned, to shew how its powers may be used to colonize our free people of color in Africa. I mean the colonization of the Indian tribes. Have not those tribes from the beginning of the National Government been colonized? Except in the clause to regulate commerce with the Indian tribes, and in that which apportion the representation of the States in Congress, the word Indian is not to be found in the Constitution. But as the Indian tribes, whether within, or beyond the territorial limits of the States, were considered by us, (as they have been by all the nations of Europe which colonized any part of the American continent) as independent nations, with a right of occupancy of their lands, but without the power to sell them, unless permitted to do so, by the sovereignty within whose territorial limits their lands were; they have been brought within the treaty-making power to get from them cessions of their lands, and when they were made; within that policy of the general welfare of the United States, which for our interest and their own, required that they should be removed at the cost of the United States. The Federal Government made a compact with the State of Georgia, to buy from the Indians in Georgia, their right of occupancy to their unceded lands in that State, with an obligation to remove them from the State, when the purchase could be made. It has been done. A treaty was made in 1823, with the Cherokee Indians west of the Mississippi, to colonize them at the cost of the United States, in another part of Arkansas, than where they were.—Eaton and Coffee's treaty with the Mingo and the warriors of the Choctaw

Nation, provided for the removal of them at the cost of the United States. General Cass afterwards made a treaty with the Creek Indians for the cession of all of their lands east of the Mississippi, with a stipulation that they would be removed to the west of it at the expense of the United States.

In the year 1834, Congress passed an act designating territory in the United States to which the Indians might be removed, declaring that it should always thereafter be deemed the Indian country. Several tribes are now there under the protection of this Government, with the promise that the humane policy of the Government will be illustrated by their civilization. If any one wishes to see that policy about to be further carried out, it will be found in the very interesting report of Mr. Manypenny, the present efficient Commissioner of the Indians affairs, accompanying the message of the President to this Congress.

If then the Congress of the United States has made appropriations of money to remove and colonize Indians and Africans, the Constitutional powers exerted for doing so, apply equally in favor of appropriations of money to aid in removing and colonizing our free people of color whenever Congress shall think it nationally expedient to make them. This must be so, unless the Government's power to colonize, is particular as to persons, and not general. If any one shall say so, to exclude the free man of African origin from the benefit of the powers, he interpolates into the Constitution an exception which is not there, and will exclude himself from that class, which has hitherto guarded that sacred instrument, by giving it a rational and limited interpretation in opposition to those whose tendency has been to give to it legislative ability in cases where the power has not been delegated to the United States by the Constitution, or when powers have been asserted by the Legislation of the United States, which were reserved to the States respectively or the people.

Mr. President:—My object in all that I have said concerning the power of the Federal Government, has been constitutionally to aid this Society in colonizing our free persons of color, and to present the claims of Liberia to the intelligent consideration of our legislators. A few more words at this late hour, and I shall be done.

The Colonization of our free persons

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of color is not a local interest. It is national, because they are in every State of this Union in a hopeless condition of inferiority, without any possibility that they can be made partakers of the political and civil institutions of the States, or of those of the United States. They number now more than four hundred and fifty thousand. A larger number than all of the Indians within our limits. Their numbers will increase, from emancipation beyond that of a natural production, though that will not be less than it has been. Such a caste, without civil privileges, implies discontent and hostility. Whether the last shall be so or not, it will be thought to be so, and the restraints upon them, will be multiplied. They have seen, sir, and are here enjoying their best day in the United States. The natural increase of our white population, the additions to it already by emigration from Europe and such as are surely to follow, even in larger numbers than have yet come, will drive them into the most degraded offices of civilized life if not from employment of every kind. The object of the Society is to place them out of the reach of such a result. Its designation is the American Society for colonizing the free people of color of the United States. Its object, as it is expressed in its Constitution, is to colonize them with their consent, in Africa or such other place as Congress shall deem most expedient, and to act in co-operation with the general Government and such of the States as may adopt regulations upon the subject. The South and Southwestern States where slavery is a part of their domestic condition, are not more interested in this matter, than the rest of the Union, except as they may give larger numbers to be sent to Africa. The inconveniences and interferences of emancipated colored persons in them, they can control. But their philanthropy makes them wish to avoid the use of their power, and they look to this Society and to the Federal Government to aid them in making that philanthropy efficient.

The condition of the Southern States in

this matter, and in every other concerning them, in any event, is one of strength and not of weakness. Commanding as they do by their products a large portion of the world's industry and its interests, without any cause for apprehending that it will be less and with every reason for believing that it will be larger, they have as strong a bond of union between them as any which unites the same population in any part of the world. Let come what may, they have confidence in their future. They know that their coasts may be pillaged but that their interior cannot be successfully assailed. Abounding in every thing which in ordinary times can be enjoyed and sufficient for any exigency which may happen, they feel that they are secure.

But they do not wish to rely upon such considerations, and they do not indulge them, remembering the old times of their fathers, in every part of this land, and that God strengthened them together, to escape from a common tyranny. Their heart's wish is to enjoy the blessings given to our nation in patriotic fraternity. Prompted too by a holier sentiment, our common christianity and its influences upon their consciences and their practices, they think that a sufficient guaranty that their rule at home, will be regulated accordingly. Unaffected in their sensibilities by either the exaggerations of fiction or the assaults of fanaticism, they have neither resentments to express nor contempt to bestow. They are conservative too for this nation. The excesses of unchristian and revolutionary innovation, have no countenance there. If they cannot prevent them from being felt in other localities, they mean to prevent them from becoming national.

Standing upon the good sense and strong sympathies of the American people, they hope for a long course of national quietude and happiness, confidently trusting whatever may affect our general welfare, that it will be under the guardianship of our National Constitution.

From 1st January, 1853, to 1st January, 1854.

By Balances due the Society per last report...	\$29,983 33	\$23,283 43
Receipts from the following sources, to wit:		
Contingent receipts.....	84 33	
Profit and loss.....	1,872 75	8,495 08
Legacies.....	16,099 15	103 50
African Repository.....	1,527 18	985 95
Emigrants.....	30,004 00	
Donations	32,870 84	1,000 93
Total receipts including the above balances..	112,441 58	142 33
Balances due by the Society.....	15,869 80	55,665 13
		6,370 62
		4,961 50
		101,008 47
		27,302 91
		\$128,311 38

COLONIZATION ROOMS, Washington City, January 1st, 1854.

NOAH FLETCHER, Book-keeper.

The Auditing Committee have examined the Treasurer's Account for the past year, and compared it with the proper vouchers, and they find the same correct.

GABRIEL P. DISOSWAY, }
JOHN R. DAVIDSON, } Auditors.

WASHINGTON, 18 January, 1854.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

"Article 1. This Society shall be called the 'American Colonization Society.'

"Art. 2. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is, to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject.

"Art. 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by vote of the Society or of the Directors.

"Art. 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

"Art. 5. There shall be a Board of Directors, composed of the Directors for life and of Delegates from the several State Societies and societies for the District of Columbia and Territories of the United States. Each of such societies shall be entitled to one Delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year previous to the annual meeting.

"Art. 6. The board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall *ex officio*, be members of the Board, having a right to be present at its meetings and to take part in the transaction of its business; but they shall not vote, except as provided in Article 7.

"Art. 7. The Board of Directors shall meet annually in Washington, immediately after the annual meeting of the Society, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee. Seven Directors shall form a quorum. But, if at any annual meeting, or meeting regularly called, a less number be in attendance, then five members of the Executive Committee, with such Directors, not less than four, as may be present, shall constitute a Board, and have competent authority to transact any business of the Society; provided, however, that the Board thus constituted shall carry no question unless the vote be unanimous.

"Art. 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment, or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

"Art. 9. This Constitution may be amended, upon a proposition to that effect by any of the Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society, three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting."

THIRTY-EIGHTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

WITH THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OF THE SOCIETY;

AND THE ADDRESSES
DELIVERED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING,

January 16, 1855.

WASHINGTON.
C. ALEXANDER, PRINTER,
F ST., NEAR NAVY DEPARTMENT.

1855.



THIRTY-EIGHTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

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AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OF THE SOCIETY;

AND THE ADDRESSES

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DELIVERED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING,

January 16, 1855.

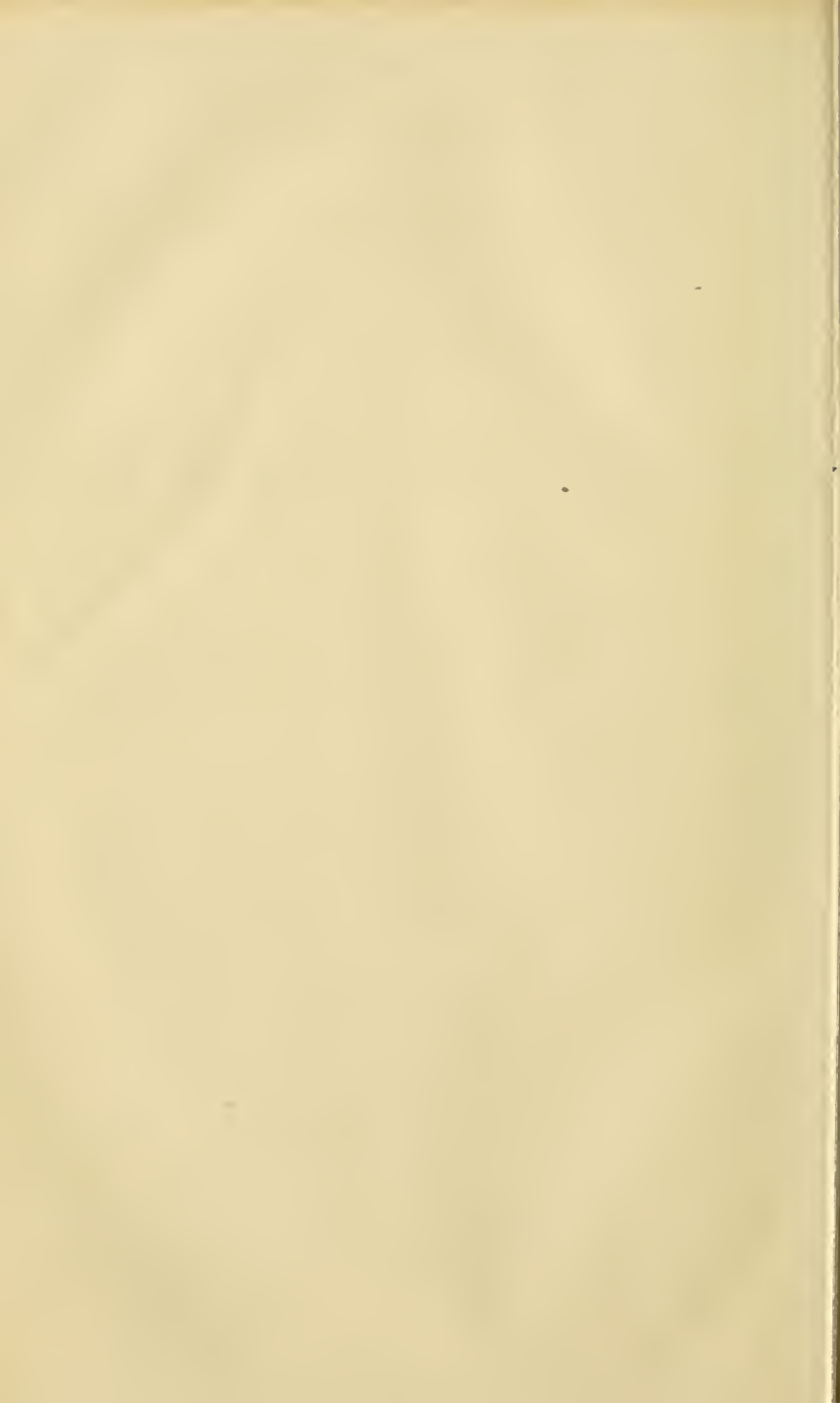
WASHINGTON:

C. ALEXANDER, PRINTER,

F ST., NEAR NAVY DEPARTMENT.

1855.

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THIRTY-EIGHTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

JANUARY 16th, 1855.

Financial condition of the Society.

At the close of a year, which has been remarkable in its general history, it is our privilege to refer to the gracious providences which have surrounded our enterprise, and to present our meed of praise to the Ruler of the Universe for his guardian care and continued blessing. Many cities and districts in our widely extended country have felt the desolating power of the "pestilence which walketh in darkness, and the destruction which wasteth at noonday." Great excitements have agitated the public mind, and sent the unnerving streams of their influence through all the ramifications of society. Financial embarrassments and commercial disasters have touched with appalling power many of the great enterprises of business, and spread alarm and anxiety through the wide circle of society! We, in common with all others, have felt the shock and been embarrassed by the prevailing depression, and the impending prospect that "the end is not yet!" But in no individual instance, in no signal manner has our enterprise been singled out as one destined to suffer, or marked by special disfavor. On the contrary, the descent of blessings upon us has been gentle and refreshing as the dews of Heaven, and the tokens of favor from on high have been cheering to the heart, and ever beckoning us onward.

By reference to the long list of distin-

guished Vice Presidents and Life Directors of this Society, it will be perceived that only two names have been removed during the year—Elliott Cresson, Esq., of Philadelphia, Pa., and the Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., of Andover, Mass. Mr. Cresson was for over a quarter of a century an ardent advocate of Colonization, devoting a large portion of his time, in this country and Great Britain, in gratuitous labors in its behalf. His liberal contributions in life, no less than his remembrance of the cause by will, evinced the sincerity of his professions. Dr. Woods was an earnest advocate of colonization for many years, and has left evidence in his will of his desire for its future success and enlarged prosperity.

By reference to the statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Society during the year, herewith presented, it will be perceived that all our available means have been exhausted, and that the treasury is now empty. We commenced the year with a debt of \$24,844 43. We end it with this debt increased by \$7,293 58; making our present indebtedness, including bills payable and current accounts, \$32,138 01.

The whole amount of our receipts are *sixty-five thousand four hundred and thirty-three dollars and ninety-three cents*, (\$65,433 93.) This amount falls short of that received

Evidences of favor—Special Appeals for funds.

the preceding year by \$16,964 32. We record this fact with sorrow, because we have been deficient of the means necessary to accomplish a certain amount of good. We have been called upon for enlarged operations and more extended improvements necessary to the successful prosecution of the enterprise, but we have been obliged to hold back for the want of means. We have been compelled to say to persons applying for a passage to Liberia, you must wait. We cannot accommodate you now. Our means are exhausted!

In this light it is matter of deep sorrow that our income has been so small. We are not however discouraged by it. We are not disposed to complain that our friends have deserted us, or that they have been less liberal than we had a right to expect. We have not seen evidence anywhere that the interest felt in Colonization was dying out, or that the channels of benevolence were dried up forever. On the contrary, when all the attendant circumstances are considered, we are constrained to say that the year has closed upon us with a brighter showing than we could have anticipated. We have not mistaken the benevolent spirit of our country in supposing that this only feasible plan for the accomplishment of an object demanded alike by philanthropy and religion, can never fail for the want of funds! It may be checked in its progress; it may be limited in the extent of its usefulness, as it has been the past year, but in the very causes which have produced this limitation we behold the most cheering evidences that it is instinct with vitality; that it is inwrought into the very life and soul of the noblest body of friends, whose hearts and hands are ready to sustain it in every hour of peril or embarrassment. We have seen how its appeals come home to the bosoms and the consciences of

men. When embarrassments beset us, and clouds and darkness were round about us, our friends have come to cheer and sustain us. They have said, fear not; we will stand by you; go on with your work; we know the times are hard; we feel the pressure and find it very difficult to command the money we need to sustain ourselves; but one thing we have settled, and that is that retrenchment shall not begin by our withholding our contributions from your Society! It is true we have many calls for charitable purposes; we are obliged to economise, and make our little means go as far as possible, but we are with you, heart and purse, to the end!

These and such as these are the sentiments which have come to us from all parts of the country, and have cheered and encouraged us in the most delightful manner. We should do injustice to every sensation of our hearts, as well as to the benevolence of our friends, were we in this connection to refrain from expressing the high sense of our gratitude to them for their unwavering attachment, and their ever prompt and generous liberality! When in any case of emergency, we have made a special call for funds to accomplish any specific good, we have only had to touch the sympathetic chords in order to send a thrill of feeling through many hearts, and then suddenly we would hear the responsive *notes* rolling back upon us from many a crowded city, from many a hill and valley, and secluded country dwelling! For example, to send a family of *seventy-one* persons to Liberia, we needed to raise, by special effort, \$4,260, and we asked 426 of our friends to give us \$10 each for this purpose. We sent to them letters explaining the case, and it would do anybody's heart good to read the answers they returned us! In a very short

Liberal Responses from our friends.

space of time we received responses from 350 of them, with \$7,164 18, which was just \$2,904 18 more than we asked them for, with the most encouraging assurances that their donations were made with a right hearty good will and the most generous feelings. To such an extent was this the case, that many of the contributors were not satisfied until they had assured us that they would be happy to be called upon again in like circumstances. Many of them sent us many times more than the amount we solicited. Many of them spoke with their friends on the subject, and forthwith they desired to have a share in the work. One gentleman having sent us \$255, says, "nearly all that I have sent you I have collected in the cars or ferry-boat as I am passing daily to my residence in the country!" thus affording a beautiful illustration of the ease and facility with which a great amount of good may be done in a quiet way!

It is worthy of remark that these liberal donations were made at a time when the pecuniary embarrassments were at their height—while money was scarce and calls were numerous. In them therefore we see an illustration of the kind of benevolence which is enlisted in this cause, and a sample of the exertions which men are willing to make to carry it forward.

It is also worthy of remark that our contributions came from no particular section of the country—from no one sect in religion or party in politics. There is a sense in which colonization may be considered an *orphan*. Almost every other benevolent society has some denomination of christians who feel bound to support it, and to which it can appeal with all the confidence of parental love! But colonization, as a scheme of benevolence, originated in the broadest philanthropy, and

appeals to the most enlarged and unselfish principles for support. It belongs to no sect—to no party—which is bound to support it at all hazards and any sacrifices.

But there is still a noble band of men and women, unknown to each other, and separated by many a league or clashing interest, but united in considering this a cause of strict and pure benevolence, intimately connected with the great principles of humanity; bearing upon the general welfare of society; closely linked in with, and embracing all the other great schemes of benevolence; involving some of the most important destinies of our own magnificent country; presenting the chief central hope for the millions of Africa; and that in its onward progress it is accomplishing a train of good results which no other plan of operations has ever yet been able to achieve! Therefore it ought to be sustained and carried vigorously forward, and to this work they have pledged themselves in high and holy covenant!

We desire to call attention particularly to a proposition made by a gentlemen in Buffalo, N. Y., in his reply to our special appeal for the \$4,260, above alluded to. He says:—

"I sincerely hope that the plan you have adopted may prove successful. I have, however, a proposition to make, to wit, that if you will raise the sum named in the manner you propose, then I will be one of four to give an equal amount provided three other individuals can be found who will each give one fourth, (\$1,065,) or, I will be one of three, provided two other individuals can be found who will each give one third, (\$1,420,) which would put that amount into the Treasury of the Society; and at the same time, I will give my influence to further the object set forth in the circular. If what I propose cannot be accomplished, you may rely on me for one hundred and twenty dollars in furtherance of the object of your circular."

We have been looking for two or three gentlemen, who would join our Buffalo

Receipts from the several States—Statement of number of Expeditions, emigrants, &c.

friend in his generous proposition, and thus place an amount of funds in our Treasury which would somewhat relieve us in our present time of need. Several persons have had the matter under consideration, and we hope yet to receive a favorable response from them, or from some others.

The following statement will show the amount which each of the several States has contributed.

Maine.....	1,724	89	Alabama....	710	50
N. H.....	1,528	48	Florida.....	1	00
Vermont...	1,660	83	Louisiana...	794	00
Mass.....	12,790	19	Miss.....	2,195	25
R. Island ...	825	34	Kentucky...	2,916	80
Conn.....	6,508	08	Tennessee...	1,558	50
N. York....	2,617	55	Ohio.....	2,960	61
N. Jersey...	1,674	92	Indiana....	1,112	37
Penn.....	3,063	59	Illinois....	523	58
Delaware...	398	92	Missouri...	965	85
Maryland...	458	16	Michigan...	16	00
Dis. Col....	1,235	28	Wisconsin...	54	20
Virginia...	12,604	52	Texas.....	5	00
N. Carolina..	128	75	C. Nation....	17	50
S. Carolina...	41	00	N. Bruns'k..	10	00
Georgia.....	680	00			

The total amount received from legacies left to the Society, the past year, is \$9,861 16. But of this amount we only had the use of \$5,298 76, the balance having been paid to relieve the bequests from incumbrances imposed by the testators. This small amount of legacies will in part account for the difference between our general receipts this year and preceding one.

With a limited treasury to draw upon,

we have been able to accomplish only a limited measure of good. In defraying the contingent expenses of the Society we have used every possible economy, and made retrenchment wherever the nature of the case would allow. Still the salaries of agents and officers had to be paid as usual, both at home and in Liberia, while increased accommodations for emigrants were needed, and other improvements had to be made. Hence the chief curtailment had to be made in the number of emigrants sent to Liberia. The whole number sent this year is only 553, while in the preceding year we sent 783, thus showing a difference of 230. To have sent these would have required \$13,800 more than we received, which is nearly the difference between the receipts of this and the previous year. Had we received twenty or thirty thousand dollars more, we could have sent the comparative number of additional emigrants without any increase of what may properly be called contingent expenses. The agencies employed and means in operation could have accomplished the additional work, without any additional cost for their support.

The following table will show the number of expeditions, the states from which the emigrants went, and their respective ages and character.

No.	Vessel.	Time of sailing.				WHERE FROM.												Total.
			Born Free.	Emancipated.	Purch. themselves.	Mass.	N. Y.	Pa.	Va.	N. C.	Geo.	Ky.	Tenn.	Ohio.	Ind.	Mo.	La.	
1	Ship Sophia Walker.	27 May.	67	180	5	6	-	-	122	15	5	44	28	-	-	29	3	252
2	Brig Harp.	11 June.	2	23	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	21	-	-	-	-	25
3	Bark Estelle.	26 Oct.	26	-	-	-	25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
4	Ship Euphrasia.	6 Nov.	50	111	7	-	-	2	151	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	168
5	Brig Gen. Pierce.	16 Dec.	16	49	17	-	1	-	-	-	54	3	17	7	-	-	-	82
			161	360	29	6	27	3	273	15	62	47	66	7	15	29	3	553

Review of the work of the Society.

To some it may seem a small thing that only this number of persons have been sent to Liberia, during a whole year! And so it is, if the mere fact of taking them from this country, and locating them in that, was all. But this is a very narrow and partial view of the subject. It meets not at all the grandeur and far reaching good which has been accomplished.

Ever since the formation of this Society and the founding of Liberia, the work has gone on in this same quiet and limited manner. There has been nothing grand or imposing, such as ordinarily attends upon a nation's movements. The resources have been small, the progress has been slow. But something has been accomplished, which promises further results and leads on to ulterior ends. The foundations of a free and happy nation have been laid; all the appliances of education and religion have been put in motion, so that Liberia holds out to the colored man brighter prospects than are visible in any other quarter of the globe. A substantial good is therefore done to every person who is removed to that land, and placed in circumstances where he is relieved from the civil and social disadvantages which overhang him in this country! For himself alone, and as an isolated individual, this good is immeasurable. But this is not all. He there becomes an integral part of a great community. He sheds around him an influence and puts forth an agency, tending to spread over the whole western coast of Africa and diffuse among the numerous tribes of the interior all the arts and comforts of civilized life! The greatest difficulties attending the establishment of a colony on a foreign land and the organization of a republican government, have already been so far overcome, that now the way is open for

advancement, and every new company of emigrants have only to address themselves to the completion of that which has already been so well begun. If it is the design of a wise and far-seeing Providence to make Liberia the asylum of the whole African race, now dispersed over the surface of the earth, then without doubt our present feeble labors are connected with other lands and coming generations in a manner more intimate and important than is generally believed. "Colonies on a heathen shore," it has been well remarked, "are like trees around a new house, or a hedge around a prairie. They are to be planted once, not forever. The tree of liberty and civilization once planted on African soil in due abundance, and guarded a little at first, will grow, and bloom, and bear, and propagate henceforth without help." And who can measure the results to be expected in all future time, from this community of Americanized Christian Africans on the destinies of Africa?

"The good begun by them shall onward flow,
"In many a branching stream, and wider grow:"
till the "final wreck of matter and crush of worlds" has wound up earth's destiny.

Now look but for a moment, at the *only* five hundred and fifty-three persons we have the past year sent to Liberia. Some of them will doubtless not live through the acclimating process. They will go to an early tomb! But the mould shall live fresh upon their graves, and the flowers planted over them shall flourish in perpetual bloom, for they died in a holy endeavor to rekindle the extinguished fires, and rebuild the shattered fortunes of their race!

Others of them shall live, and their children, and their children's children—and still theirs again and again, increasing in number as they go—until far along the coast, away back into the now unknown

Liberian affairs—Extracts from letter of Dr. Roberts.

interior, far up along the mountain side, away down in the valley's depth, along the shores of many a winding stream, around the long sought sources of the Niger, skirting Sahara's desert plain, and on the shores of lake Tchad, shall be found the descendants of this little company—some of them tilling the soil and showing the natives how—some of them pursuing the mechanic arts and illustrating the just application of science to the affairs of every day life—some of them instructing the rising generation in the English language, some of them making laws for free and independent states and some of them unfurling the banner of the Cross and bringing millions of the outcast heathen to a knowledge of the Savior, and each and every one of them constituting a bright and powerful centre of light and love, conferring happiness and salvation on hosts of human beings, who would, otherwise, and but for our having, this year, sent this little company, have been lost forever!

It is not therefore in vain that we have planted "this handful of corn in the earth on the tops of the mountains, for the fruit thereof shall shake like Lebanon, and they of the City shall flourish like grass of the earth."

Turning from the operations of the Society in this country to the history of Liberia during the year which has just closed, it is our privilege to report that there has been a general advancement in all that constitutes her prosperity. Peace has prevailed with the native tribes in her vicinity. Some of the neighboring chiefs and head men, who had been rebellious and hostile, because they were compelled to abandon the slave trade, are becoming reconciled, by the superior advantages presented to them in lawful commerce and the industry and arts of civilized life. President Roberts has been on a visit to Europe touching business growing out of

the friendly relations of the Republic with the leading governments which have acknowledged their independence, and interceding with the English government for the transfer of Sierra Leone to Liberia. During his absence the duties of the office have been performed by the Hon. S. A. Benson, Vice President. A growing interest is felt in the cultivation of the soil. The steam saw-mill on the Junk river has been put into successful operation. The general health among the acclimated citizens has been good. Some of the companies of newly arrived emigrants have suffered considerably during their sickness, with an unusual mortality, resulting from causes which we could not control. Other companies, however, have enjoyed a very encouraging measure of health. Dr. Roberts says, in his letter dated November 13: "By the English mail steamer I write to acquaint you of the present state of the last company of emigrants, per Sophia Walker, many of whom are making preparations for the clearing of their lands and the erection of their buildings.

"Enclosed, I am thankful, you will find no list of deaths in this company, resulting from their acclimation.

"About eighty-eight were landed here under my charge, and with the exception of the three children, I wrote you by the return of the Sophia Walker, that died three or four days after their landing, (they having the diarrhœa very bad when landed,) none of the number under my charge have died."

President Roberts, in his last message to the Legislature, says: "During the year that has just passed a kind Providence has watched over us for good, and our country has been signally blessed in all its relations. Every important interest of the government and people seems to bear the marks of the Divine favor and

Extracts from message of President Roberts.

approbation. No pestilence has visited our land ; but on the contrary an unusual degree of health has been dispensed to its inhabitants. The agricultural prospects of our country were never more encouraging than at the present time. In no year of the Republic has the labors of the husbandman been more abundantly rewarded. The mercantile interest of the country seems to be in a healthful state. Our merchants are extending their operations by opening up new sources of commerce, and their efforts are producing very satisfactory results, not only in reference to products and trade, but the prosperity attending those branches of industry and enterprise has given an impulse to general improvement decidedly encouraging.

"Our educational interests have also been blessed. The educational facilities extended to the people through missionary enterprises and the benevolence of private individuals in the United States, are now more extensive than ever before, and promise much good to the youth of our several communities, who, I am glad to say, are availing themselves of these advantages, and are making gratifying advancements in the various branches of useful knowledge. But above all, God has been pleased to bless the people by a gracious visitation of his churches, inspiring them with a spirit of pure and undefiled religion, thereby wonderfully extending the inestimable benefits of christianity among the idolatrous tribes of this land, and dispelling the gloom of moral night which has so long overshadowed them.

"We continue to receive from her Britannic Majesty's government assurances of friendly concern for our welfare. From the French government we are also receiving *tangible* proofs of the interest his Imperial Majesty feels in the future pros-

perity of this infant State. As a present to this government, the French Minister of War has forwarded recently one-thousand stand of arms, to be followed shortly, as we are advised by our agent in Paris, by an equal number of equipments for our military.

"I regret to have to acquaint the legislature that the contemplated exploration by Commander LYNCH of the country lying east of this Republic, is, for the present at least, given up.

"I am aware our fellow citizens entertained encouraging hopes that this benevolent enterprise on the part of the United States government would be carried into immediate execution. I know of no project, whether considered in relation to the development of the resources of the country, and the extension of commercial enterprise, or whether with a view to the spread of civilization and christianity, that promises more real good to Liberia, and to Africa in general, than an exploration of the interior just at this juncture. Unfortunately for us, our limited pecuniary resources will not allow us to undertake the work. We will, therefore, hope that the enterprise will not be wholly abandoned by the government of the United States."

We have quoted at length the remarks of President Roberts upon the subject of exploration, in order to exhibit more clearly the discouraging effect produced by the delay of so important a measure. But we have the gratification of hoping that this delay has been occasioned by special causes, and that the government of the United States will not unnecessarily postpone a work which promises so much for the interests of our own country.

In a late number of the Liberia Herald the editor remarks : "It is with increased

Extracts from Liberia Herald—Maryland Colony.

interest that we notice the growing thriftiness of our citizens. The hands of the ship-builders, and mechanics in every department of their profession, including the husbandman, the product of whose labor appears in our market, show the rapid increase of the industry of our people. Indeed, to an observant mind, who has watched particularly the increase of this people for the last ten years, it will unequivocally appear that Liberia now is not the Liberia of ten years ago.

Two large vessels are on the stocks in Monrovia, and nearly finished.

Almost every day barrels of sugar and syrup are brought to market by the farmers of St. Pauls.

The severity of the rains does not prevent the erection of buildings in our city of almost every description. Laborers meet with constant employment. Rice is very limited in quantity—and prices high. The supply of cassava and potatoes is abundant, and the prices are moderate. European and American trade goods are abundant, and at moderate rates. The supply of American provisions is fair—prices high. Palm oil is commanding high prices. Camwood is at fair rates. A volunteer company has been raised here—it is called, "Johnson's Guards"—and will show itself for the first time in full uniform, on the 26th of this month. An artillery Company has also been formed. Contracts have been entered into for building a new and capacious "Light House." Our market continues scarce of fresh beef. The mail Steamer is behind her time, more than a fortnight. The health of the City is good, notwithstanding the severity of the wet season. The latest news from the leeward counties, represents the health of the people to be good—farms in good condition and that peace prevails. The British Mail Steamer "Forerunner" arrived here on the 9th July, bound home.

She had her complete compliment of passengers, and a full cargo of African produce. A fine steam vessel fitted out in England to ascend the Niger, passed here, on her way down, a few days ago. The British mail steamer "Bacchante" did not complete her voyage—some of her machinery got out of order, and she made the best of her way under sail to Sierra Leone."

Further extracts are unnecessary. These give a general view of the present condition of affairs in Liberia.

The Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas, has become an independent State. This measure was almost unanimously desired by the citizens thereof, and was readily acquiesced in by the Society, under whose auspices the colony was founded. It had been proposed by some that the Colony at Cape Palmas should become annexed to the Republic, and form one of its counties, on the same terms as Sinou or Bassa. But a majority of the citizens thought otherwise. We wish them all the blessings which they need, and will be most happy to see their numbers increasing and their influence extending far and wide.

Dr. Daniel Laing and Dr. Isaac H. Snowden, of Boston, Massachusetts, having completed their medical education under the care and patronage of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, embarked for Liberia in the ship Sophia Walker, the 27th May. We have engaged them as physicians, on competent salaries, to attend our emigrants during acclimation, the one, Mr. Snowden, in Sinou county, and the other, Dr. Laing, on the St. Pauls. From the proceeds of their labors, they are to refund the Society from time to time, as they may be able, the money advanced to them while pursuing their education. They have been considered men of fine talents and good character, and

Meeting of the Society—Election of Officers.

their medical knowledge and ability are believed to be equal to the generality of young physicians.

We have now four physicians in the employment of the Society, two of whom, Drs. Roberts and Smith, have proved themselves well furnished for their work. They will be able to render all needful attention to even a much larger number of emigrants than we at present have the prospect of means to send out.

In closing this report we feel called upon to make a special appeal to the several

Statesocieties, and the friends and patrons of our enterprise, for renewed exertions, to give increased impulse to the cause during the present year. We commence the year under the pressure of a too heavy debt. Extensive improvements must be made in Liberia. Numerous applications have already been made for a passage in our regular spring expedition, which it will be utterly impossible for us to accommodate, without greatly enlarged resources are placed at our command.

Proceedings at the 38th Annual Meeting of the Am. Col. Society.

TRINITY CHURCH, Washington City.

Jan. 16, 1854, 7 o'clock P. M.

The American Colonization Society met according to adjournment. The President, J. H. B. LATROBE, Esq., presided. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Cummins, the Rector of the Church.

The Secretary read extracts from the Annual Report.

Addresses were delivered by Gov. Dutton, the Rev. Dr. Haight, and Captain Foote, U. S. N. After which, volunteer speeches were made by a gentleman from New York, and by the Rev. Leroy M. Lee, D. D., of Richmond, Va.

After which the Society adjourned to meet in the lecture room of the church at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

LECTURE ROOM,

Jan. 17, 1855, 12 M.

The Society met agreeably to adjournment.

The minutes of the last meeting were read.

The Annual Report was taken up and referred to the Board of Directors for their action.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE, Esq., was re-elected President of the Society.

The following gentlemen were elected Vice Presidents.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

(First elected in 1819.)

1. Gen. John H. Cocke, of Virginia.

(First elected in 1823.)

2. Hon. Charles Fenton Mercer, of Va.

3. Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D. of Conn.

(First elected in 1830.)

4. Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, of N. J.

(First elected in 1832.)

5. Hon. Louis McLean, of Maryland.

(First elected in 1833.)

6. Moses Allen, Esq., of New York.

7. Gen. Walter Jones, of Dis. of Col.

8. Joseph Gales, Esq., do

(First elected in 1834.)

9. Rt. Rev. Wm Meade, D. D. of Va.

(First elected in 1835.)

10. Rev. James O. Andrew, D. D.,
Bishop of the M. E. Church, South.

11. William Maxwell, Esq. of Virginia.

(First elected in 1836.)

12. Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio.

13. Hon. Walter Lowrie, of New York.

14. Stephen Duncan, M. D., of Miss.

(First elected in 1838.)

15. Hon. William C. Rives, of Virginia,

16. Rev. William Winans, D. D. of Miss.

17. James Boorman, Esq., of N. Y.

18. Henry A. Foster, Esq., of do.

19. Robert Campbell, Esq., of Georgia.

20. Hon. Peter D. Vroom, of N. J.

21. Hon. James Garland, of Virginia.

List of Vice Presidents—Adjournment.

(First elected in 1840.)

22. Hon. Willard Hall, of Delaware.
 23. Rt. Rev. Wm. M. Otey, of Tenn.
 24. Gerard Ralston, Esq., of England.
 25. Rev. C. Van Rensselaer, D. D. of N. J.

(First elected in 1841.)

26. Thomas Hodgkin, M. D. of England.
 27. Rev. E. Burgess, D. D., of Mass.
 28. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., of R. I.
 29. Thomas Massie, M. D., of Va.

(First elected in 1842.)

30. Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. A.

(First elected in 1843.)

31. Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, of New Jersey.
 32. James Raily, Esq., of Miss.
 33. Rev. G. W. Bethune, D. D. of N. Y.

(First elected in 1844.)

34. Rev. Beverly Waugh, D. D., Bishop
 of the Meth. Epis. Church.

(First elected in 1845.)

35. Rev. W. B. Johnson, D. D. of S. C.
 36. Moses Sheppard, Esq., of Md.
 37. Rt. Rev. C. P. McIlvaine, D. D. of O.
 38. Rev. J. T. Edgar, D. D., of Tenn.
 39. Rev. P. Lindsley, D. D., of Ind.
 40. Hon. J. R. Underwood, of Ky.

(First elected in 1847.)

41. Rev. J. J. Janeway, D. D., of N. J.
 42. Hon. H. L. Lumpkin, of Geo.
 43. James Lenox, Esq., of N. Y.

(First elected in 1848.)

44. Rev. Joshua Soule, D. D., Bishop of
 the M. E. Church, South.
 45. Rev. T. C. Upham, D. D., of Maine.
 46. Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio.
 47. Hon. Thos. W. Williams, of Conn.

(First elected in 1849.)

48. Rev. John Early, D. D. of Virginia.
 49. Rev. Lovick Pierce, D. D., of Ga.
 50. Hon. R. J. Walker, of Miss.

(First elected in 1850.)

51. Samuel Garney, Esq., of England.
 52. Charles McMicken, Esq., of Ohio.
 53. John Bell, M. D., of Penn.

(First elected in 1851.)

54. Hon. Charles M. Conrad, of La.
 55. Rev. Robert Ryland, of Va.
 56. Hon. Fred. P. Stanton, of Tenn.

(First elected in 1852.)

57. Rev. Nathan Bangs, D. D., of N. Y.
 58. John Beveridge, Esq., do.
 59. Hon. James M. Wayne, of Georgia.

60. Hon. Robert F. Stockton, of N. J.

61. Hon. Henry W. Collier, of Ala.

(First elected in 1853.)

62. Hon. Edward Everett, of Mass.
 63. Hon. Washington Hunt, of N. Y.
 64. Hon. Horatio S. Seymour, do
 65. Hon. Joseph A. Wright, of Ind.
 66. Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, of N. J.
 67. Hon. George F. Fort, of New Jersey
 68. Gen. John S. Dorsey, do
 69. Hon. Ralph J. Ingersoll, of Conn.
 70. Benjamin Silliman, LL. D. do
 71. Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Penn.
 72. Hon. Edward Coles, do
 73. Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., do.
 74. Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D., do.
 75. Edward McGehee, Esq., of Miss.
 76. Thomas Henderson, Esq., do
 77. Daniel Turnbull, Esq., of La.
 78. Hon. Thos. H. Seymour, of Conn.
 79. Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, of Ohio.

(First elected in 1854.)

80. Rev. O. C. Baker, of N. H., Bishop
 of the M. E. Church.
 81. Hon. William Appleton, of Mass.
 82. Hon. Abbot Lawrence, of do.
 83. Rev. E. S. James, D. D., of N. Y.,
 Bishop of the M. E. Church.
 84. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., of
 Pa., Bishop of the M. E. Church
 85. Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., of Del.,
 Bishop of the M. E. Church.
 86. Rev. R. R. Gurley, of Dist. of Col.
 87. E. R. Alberti, Esq., of Florida.
 88. Judge Ormond, of Alabama.
 89. Hon. Daniel Chandler, of do.
 90. Rev. Robert Paine, D. D., Bishop of
 the M. E. Church, South.
 91. Hon. J. J. Crittenden, of Kentucky.
 92. Rev. R. J. Breckenridge, D. D. of do.
 93. Solomon Sturges, Esq., of Ohio.
 94. Rev. T. A. Morris, D. D., of do.,
 Bishop of the M. E. Church.
 95. Henry Stoddard, Esq., of do.
 96. Rev. E. R. Ames, D. D., of Ind.,
 Bishop of the M. E. Church.
 97. Hon. S. A. Douglass, of Ill.
 98. Rev. Jas. C. Finley, of do.
 99. Hon. Edward Bates, of Mo.
 100. Hon. J. B. Miller, of do.
 101. Hon. W. F. Darby, of do.
 102. Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D., of do.
 103. Hon. H. S. Foote, of Cal.
 104. Hon. J. B. Crockett, of do.
(First elected in 1855.)
 105. Gov. H. Dutton, of Conn.

After which, the Society adjourned to
 meet the 3rd Tuesday in January, 1856,
 at 7 o'clock, P. M.

W. McLAIN,
 Secretary

Extracts from the Minutes of the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met the 16th January, 1855, at 12 o'clock, M., in the basement of Trinity Church, City of Washington. The Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe, President of the Society, in the chair.

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Haight of New York, on motion, Dr. D. Meredith Reese, of New York, was appointed Secretary to the Board, and Dr. J. W. Lugenbeel, Assistant Secretary.

Rev. J. Tracy, Henry Stoddard, Esq., and Rev. P. Slaughter, were appointed the Committee on credentials.

Rev. W. McLain, Secretary of the Society, read the minutes of the last annual meeting of the Board, which were approved.

The President of the Society, chairman of the Committee appointed at the last annual meeting of the Board, to prepare By-laws for the government of the proceedings of the Board of Directors, presented the following Report, which, on motion, was adopted :

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1855.

To the Board of Directors of the A. C. S. :

The Committee appointed to prepare by-laws for the conduct of the business of the Board of Directors at its annual meetings, have the honor to present the following Report :

JNO. H. B. LATROBE,
ELISHA WHITTLESEY,
W. McLAIN.

BY-LAWS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
THE AM. COL. SOC.

Touching the duties of the Presiding Officer.

I. The President of the Society shall preside, when present, at the meetings of the Board of Directors.

II. In the absence of the President of the Society, a chairman, to be chosen by the Board of Directors, shall preside.

III. It shall be the duty of the presiding officer to call the members to order at the hour to which the Board shall have adjourned at their last meeting. Should neither the President, nor a chairman pre-

viously appointed, be present, the members shall be called to order by the Secretary of the Society, when their first business shall be to choose a chairman.

IV. The presiding officer shall preserve order and decorum ; may speak to points of order in preference to other members ; and shall decide questions of order ; subject to an appeal to the Board by two members, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once unless by leave of the Board.

V. The presiding officer shall have a right to name any member to perform the duties of the chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment.

VI. All committees shall be appointed by the presiding officer, unless otherwise specially directed by the Board, in which case they shall be appointed by ballot, when a majority of the votes taken shall be necessary for an election, and the balloting shall be continued until such majority be obtained.

Of the Order of Business of the Annual Meetings.

VII. If the President of the Society be present when the members assemble according to adjournment of the last annual meeting, he shall call the members to order at the hour appointed, when their first business shall be to choose a Secretary to the Board.

In the absence of the President of the Society, their first business shall be to choose a Chairman, and after that a Secretary to the Board.

VIII. The Board being organized, a committee on credentials, consisting of three members, shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to examine and report upon the qualifications of members.

IX. The proceedings of the last annual meeting shall then be read ; after which,

The Annual Report shall be read by the Secretary of the Society charged with its preparation, and shall be referred to the standing committees of the Board according to its several topics, or to special committees, should the subjects mentioned therein require it, and the same be asked for and agreed to by the Board.

X. The Annual Report having been read, statements or communications from the Executive Committee shall be next in order.

XI. After which, the presiding officer shall call for the reports of committees hold-

Resolutions—Delegates from State Societies.

ing over from the last annual meeting, in the order in which they appear upon the journal of proceedings, and after the reports have been presented, shall call for the reports of the agents of the Society.

XII. The presiding officer shall appoint, at the commencement of each annual session, the following standing committees:

1. A Committee on Foreign Relations.
2. A Committee on Finance.
3. A Committee on Auxiliary Societies.
4. A Committee on Agencies.
5. A Committee on Accounts.
6. A Committee on Emigration.

The duties of these committees shall be to take charge of and report upon the subjects indicated by the letters of the committees respectively, as the same may be referred to them.

Of the Order of Business of the day.

XIII. The business of each day shall be opened with prayer, to be offered by such person as may be designated by the presiding officer.

XIV. Subject to the priorities of the order of business indicated under the head of "Of the order of business for the session," the order of each day's business while the Board is in session shall be as follows:

1. The reading of the minutes of the last meeting, and the correction, if need be, of the same.

2. Reports from Standing Committees.

3. Reports from Special Committees.

4. Resolutions.

5. The orders of the day.

XV. All reports and resolutions shall, as presented and read, be laid upon the table of the presiding officer, to be called up and acted upon in the order of business.

XVI. No report or resolution otherwise ready to be acted on, shall be taken up out of its order unless by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

XVII. The business on the table of the presiding officer shall be gone through with, unless otherwise ordered by the Board, in the order already indicated.

XVIII. All motions and resolutions, before being offered, shall be reduced to writing.

XIX. When not otherwise provided herein, and so far as they may be applicable for the preservation of order and facilitating the business of the Board, the Rules of the House of Representatives shall be in force during the annual meetings of the Board of Directors.

XX. These by-laws shall not be altered

except with the consent of two-thirds of the members of the Board present when such proposition to alter them shall be read.

The Secretary of the Society read the Annual Report.

On motion of Mr. Jones of Pennsylvania, it was

Resolved, That the abstract of the Annual Report to be read at the meeting of the Society this evening, be referred to a committee for revision.

Messrs. Jones, Maclean, Foulke, Phelps, and Stoddard were appointed said Committee, to which, on motion, the name of the President was added, as chairman.

On motion of Mr. Foulke, it was

Resolved, That the Treasurer is requested to prepare and present to the Board at its next session a schedule, exhibiting under convenient heads, the particulars of expenditures which have been reported as basis of representation for the State Societies respectively.

The Committee on credentials reported the following delegates from State Societies:

Vermont Colonization Society.—Gen. William Nash,* Rev. John Wheeler, D. D., Rev. William Mitchell.

Massachusetts Colonization Society.—Hon. Edward Everett, Hon. S. H. Walley,* Hon. J. Wiley Edmands,* William Ropes, Esq., Dr. William R. Lawrence, Hon. James Adams,* Hon. Luther V. Bell, Peter Hubbell Esq., John O. Bradford, Esq., Hon. Samuel L. Crocker,* Hon. Edward Dickinson,* Rev. Joseph Tracy.* (Eleven vacancies.)

Connecticut Colonization Society.—Hon. H. Dutton,* Hon. John A. Rockwell, Hon. James T. Pratt,* Hon. Nathan Belcher, Commander A. H. Foote,* William Williams, Esq., W. D. Shipman, Esq.*, Eli Whitney, Esq.*, Hezekiah Huntington Esq., James B. Hosmer, Esq.*, Rev. John Orcutt.*

Those marked thus () were present.

Report of Committee on Recognition of Liberia.

New York State Colonization Society.—Rev. B. J. Haight, D. D.*, Rev. John N. McLeod, D. D.*, Hon. Hamilton Fish, Hon. D. S. Gregory,* D. Meredith Reese, M. D.*, G. P. Disosway, Esq.*, Anson G. Phelps, Esq.*, H. M. Scheiffelin, Esq., J. C. Devereux, Esq. (Six vacancies.)

New Jersey Colonization Society.—Hon. William L. Dayton, Richard T. Haines, Esq.*

Pennsylvania Colonization Society.—W. Parker Foulke, Esq.*, William V. Pettit, Esq.*, Rev. John Miller,* President W. H. Allen,* Paul T. Jones, Esq.*, William Coppinger, Esq.*

Colonization Society of D. C.—Rev. J. N. Danforth, J. W. Lugenbeel, M. D.*

Virginia Colonization Society.—Rev. P. Slaughter,* Rev. G. W. Leyburn, Rev. W. H. Starr,* Rev. Dr. Sparrow,* Rev. Dr. Harrison, Rev. G. D. Cummins,* Rev. Charles A. Davis,* Rev. Leroy M. Lee, D. D.*, Rev. M. D. Hoge, Rev. James D. Coulling,* Dr. Ashby, S. S. Baxter, Esq., Hon. J. S. Caskie, Hon. William Smith, Hon. John Letcher, Hon. Thomas H. Bayly, Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, Hon. John S. Millson, Edgar Snowden, Esq., Rev. W. W. Bennett,* Wyndham Robertson, Esq., L. P. Bayne, Esq., P. V. Daniel, Jr., Esq., Frederick Bransford, Esq.*

Georgia Colonization Society.—Rev. H. M. Blodgett.*

Mississippi Colonization Society.—Rev. R. L. Stanton, D. D.,* Rev. E. B. Cleg-horn,* Samuel Hanson, Esq., Grafton D. Hanson, Esq.*

Louisiana Colonization Society.—William L. Hodge, Esq.*

Illinois Colonization Society.—Rev. Jas. Mitchell.*

Missouri Colonization Society.—Hon. J. G. Miller.

Life Directors present.—Rev. W. McLain of D. C., Henry Stoddard, Esq., of Ohio, Rev. John Maclean, D. D., of N. J., James Hall, M. D., of Md., Hon. William Appleton of Massachusetts, Rev. R. R. Gurley, of D. C.

Executive Committee present.—Hon. E. Whittlesey, Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., William Gunton, Esq.

Adjourned to 5 o'clock, this P. M.

The Board met at 5 o'clock, according to adjournment.

The annual statement of the Executive Committee to the Board of Directors was read.

The President of the Society, chairman of the Committee appointed at the last annual meeting of the Board, to "take such steps as they shall deem expedient for obtaining a recognition of the Republic of Liberia by the Government of the United States," presented the following Report:

*To the Board of Directors
of the Am. Col. Soc.*

GENTLEMEN: At the last meeting of the Board, duties were assigned to the President that are, properly, the subject of a report.

On the 18th January, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, that a committee be appointed by the President, of which the President shall be the chairman, to take such steps as they shall deem expedient for obtaining a recognition of the Republic of Liberia by the United States."

The committee appointed were, Mr. Whittlesey of Ohio, Mr. Williams of Connecticut, Mr. W. C. Rives, of Va., Judge Underwood of Kentucky, and Dr. Stephen Duncan of Mississippi.

The names of the committee were not published in the proceedings, because it was deemed proper, first, to ascertain whether the parties would consent to serve.

Full and explanatory letters were at once addressed to Mr. Rives, Judge Underwood, and Dr. Duncan.

The reply first received was from Judge Underwood, who, writing on the 14th February, gave at length his reasons for holding it to be impolitic to apply to Con-

Those marked thus () were present.

Recognition of Liberia.

gress for recognition ; and suggesting whether it would not be proper in this regard, to observe the Parliamentary rule, and place no one on the committee, who did not thoroughly favor, in every mode, the object for which it was raised.

Before hearing from Judge Underwood, the President had obtained, through the kindness of Mr. Whittlesey, who made the appointment, an interview with Mr. Clayton, who was known to be a friend of African Colonization, and who had, when Secretary of State, sent Mr. Gurley to Liberia, to report upon the condition of the Republic.

The consultation with Mr. Clayton was frank and full. He gave it as his very decided opinion that the most judicious course would be to bring the matter before the Senate in the shape of a treaty, which could be made by the President on the one part, and Mr. McLain, already authorised to this end, on the other. The making and ratification of such a treaty would, Mr. Clayton suggested, be as ample a recognition as Liberia could desire. When the measure came before the Senate, he promised that it should receive his earnest advocacy.

After seeing Mr. Clayton, and in the absence of any replies from the Southern members of the committee, it was deemed prudent to call upon Mr. Moses Corwin of Ohio, who had introduced a resolution into the House of Representatives, where it was then lying, waiting to be called up for consideration,—suggesting that he should let the subject rest for the present, as it was, in that body. The kind services of Mr. Whittlesey were here again called into requisition, and the interview with Mr. Corwin that was obtained through his introduction was entirely satisfactory.

When, therefore, the letter of Judge Underwood was received, objecting to an application to Congress, it was at once replied to, with a statement of what is here detailed ; the objections of Judge Underwood were removed, and he authorized the use of his name on the committee under date of March 4th.

This was so far satisfactory, that it gave the weight of Judge Underwood's opinion, in addition to Mr. Clayton's, in favor of a commercial treaty, as the best shape into which to put the matter of recognition.

Dr. Duncan's reply to the letter addressed to him was delayed by his absence from home, until the 17th February, when he writes,

"I must beg leave to decline the use of my name for the proposed purpose. I am

very sure the present is a very unpropitious period for the agitation of such a project. I feel assured it would not only be defeated now ; but its future prospects prejudiced by the mere agitation of the question at the present juncture."

From Mr. Rives no reply was received until the 18th April ; when he declined the appointment as a member of the committee.

Mr. Rives, in his letter, called attention to the fact, quoting Jefferson's notes on Virginia, that the committee of revisers in that State, in 1776, proposed, when a colony in Africa should be established, "to declare them a free and independent people, and to extend to them our alliance and protection till they should have acquired strength."

Mr. Rives offered no objection to the proposed measure, in his letter, indeed he concludes it by saying that what the society contemplated was even less than had been suggested in Virginia in 1776, and placed his refusal to act on the committee on the ground that he had entirely withdrawn from all connection with federal politics and being most anxious to keep himself completely disentangled from them, which he might not be able to do, if he consented to serve on a committee, that might, directly or indirectly, involve him in them.

In selecting the committee, it had been thought advisable to place upon it a majority from the slaveholding states, which it was important should take the initiation in the matter, and the result of the correspondence here detailed was discouraging.

Still there would be no harm done in moving in the matter of a treaty ; and an opportunity was taken of mentioning the subject to a leading member of the administration, who proposed an interview at a future day, of which notice was to be given by him, but from whom however nothing further was heard.

In truth, by this time, the Nebraska excitement throughout the country absorbed all other questions connected directly or indirectly with the colored population—and this excitement continuing during the entire session of Congress and even after it had adjourned in August, the best judgment seemed to consider a suspension of all proceedings looking towards recognition, until the Board again met, and the proper course to be adopted might, on full consultation, be determined on.

The subject of the recognition of the Independence of Liberia by the United States is therefore again before the Board for its consideration.

Agency in Europe.

The letters that have been referred to in this connection will be found in the letters of the President, written and received, which are at the disposition of the Board.

On the 19th January 1854, the Board after adopting the report of Mr. Miller on the proposed agency in Europe passed the following resolution :

“Resolved, that the President of the American Colonization Society communicate to President Roberts the proceedings of this Society relative to the appointment of a special agent to Europe.”

In pursuance of this resolution, and in season to be in readiness for the first opportunity from the United States, direct, to Liberia, the following letter was addressed to President Roberts under date of the 17th February.

BALTIMORE, February 17, 1854.

His Excellency, J. J. Roberts,
President of Liberia.

DEAR SIR : I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the — last, and to thank you for the kind manner in which you are pleased to speak of my election to the Presidency of the American Colonization Society.

At the late meeting of the Board of Directors a resolution was adopted looking to the appointment of an agent to visit Europe.

The Board acted under the impression that such an agency in the hands of a judicious and intelligent person might have beneficial results in exciting the sympathies of the people in the cause of African Colonization, and awakening a more active interest there in behalf of the Republic, its expansion and its influence in the civilization and christianization of Africa.

The Board were solicitous that their proceeding in this regard should be properly appreciated by the Government of Liberia, and that they should not be construed into a desire on the part of the Board to interfere in any way with their political relations, which had heretofore been so ably and satisfactorily managed by yourself as the representative of your country in the old world : but to a willingness to co-operate as efficiently, as it might be in their power to do, in everything calculated in any way to promote the welfare and prosperity of the Republic.

Hence their request that the President of the Society should communicate with you directly upon the subject, and I cannot fulfil the task assigned to me better than by stating to you what I have put

down in regard to the motives that have governed their action on this occasion.

If any one feeling was more prominent than another at the late meeting of the Board, it was a feeling of high gratification at the admirable manner in which the Government and people of Liberia were illustrating their claim to a high and honorable position in the family of independent nations. * *

The letter to President Roberts contained much more than we have extracted, but nothing further in relation to the mission to Europe.

The following reply to it was received in due course :

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
MONROVIA, April 15, 1854.

Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe,
President of the A. C. S.

SIR : By the Barque Linda Stewart, I have had the honor of your favor of the 17th February, communicating to me a resolution of the Board of Directors, of the American Colonization Society, adopted at their late meeting, looking to the appointment of an agent to visit Europe.

“The Board,” you remark, “were solicitous that their proceedings in this regard should be properly appreciated by the Government of Liberia, and that they should not be construed into a desire on the part of the Board to interfere in any way with their political relations, which had heretofore been so ably and satisfactorily managed in the old world—but to a willingness to co-operate as efficiently as it might be in their power to do, in every thing calculated in any way to promote the welfare and prosperity of the Republic.”

Notice of the resolution to which you refer, had reached us via England previous to the arrival of the Linda Stewart, and I regret to say caused no little speculation among the people here, not that they entertain the slightest apprehension that the Board have any desire to interfere with the political relations subsisting between this Government and European powers, or that the Board would, advisedly, adopt any measures calculated to injure the prospects of Liberia in the slightest degree : still it is feared this contemplated agency may in some respects operate against her interests in Europe. At no previous period has there been so strong a feeling in Europe in favor of Liberia as at the present time, and we have encouraging hopes of receiving from that quarter direct assistance to Liberia, especially from those Governments tha

Report of Committee on Exploration eastward of Liberia.

have acknowledged the independence of the Republic.

In regard to this matter, I could wish that the Board had proposed the co-operation of the Government here. It strikes me, sir, that a concert of action in a measure alike important to the interests of Liberia as the cause of colonization in the United States, would most likely result in great good to both. * *

The remainder of the letter from President Roberts it is unnecessary to quote in this connection relating as it does to other matters.

The President's letter was received on the 7th of June, just two weeks after a letter had been received from the Rev. Mr. Miller, the mover of the resolutions regarding the European agency, enclosing a communication from Dr. Balch, declining the appointment under them, which the Board are aware had been tendered to him.—The letter of Mr. Miller and Dr. Balch's communication were at once forwarded to the Executive Committee.

The view of the whole matter taken by President Roberts made any further action looking to the appointment of another agent inexpedient, even had it been contemplated by the Board, and nothing has since been done in regard to it. The foregoing report covers all the matters especially committed to the President by the Board.

The report on the by-laws, where he is associated with the Chairman of the Executive Committee and the Secretary, will be made separately from this communication.

In the month of June last a proposition was introduced into the Senate of the United States, looking to an abrogation of so much of the Ashburton treaty as required the United States to maintain a squadron of a given force upon the coast of Africa, which it was understood was looked upon with no disfavor in certain quarters, and which at one time, it was thought would be adopted without any serious opposition.

The occasion seemed one in which the President of the Society might, without impropriety, state publicly the views that it might be supposed colonizationists would generally take in regard to a matter of such vital interest to the cause in which they are engaged.

A letter was accordingly addressed to Senator Pearce, of Maryland, which with his consent, was printed in the newspapers, and was noticed through the country. It was but one, and not by any means the

most important one, of many efforts that were made in many quarters to the same end; and the agency of the President in the matter is noticed on this occasion only because he assumed to make the letter in question official, by signing it as the President of the Society.

The correspondence of the President, which has largely increased during the past year, shows the matters to which his attention has been called, but does not require to be made the subject of a report: as already stated, the volumes containing it are at the disposition of the Board.

J. H. B. LATROBE,
President of the A. C. S.

Baltimore, January 13, 1855.

Mr. Foulke, chairman of the Committee appointed at the last annual meeting of the Board, to "take such steps as they shall deem expedient for obtaining a completion of an exploration by the Government of the United States of the country lying east of Liberia in Africa," presented the following Report:

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of an exploration by the Government of the United States of the country eastward of Liberia, respectfully report:

That the chairman of the committee having been informed by the Honorable Secretary of the Navy that the appropriations needed by his department would be so large, for special objects, as probably to absorb all the funds which the Houses of Congress would be willing to apply to purposes to be accomplished through his Department, and Commander Lynch having been ordered to service on the coast of South America, and the means at the command of the committee being too limited to give reasonable ground for hope of obtaining any majority by a canvass of the members of Congress, no active measures were taken at the last session. In view of the importance of the subject referred to your committee, it is respectfully recommended that the Board continue their careful attention to it.

W. PARKER FOULKE,
ELISHA WHITTLESLEY,
W. McLAIN,
Committee.

Mr. Foulke, chairman of the Committee appointed at the last annual meeting of the Board, to report to the present meeting

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"a mode in which the representation of the State Societies shall be thereafter apportioned," presented the following report :

To the Board of Directors of the A. C. S.:

The undersigned Committee, appointed by resolution at the last meeting of the Board to report "a mode in which the representation of the State Societies shall be hereafter apportioned," now respectfully report :

The constitution of the American Society provides that each State and Territorial Society, and the Society for the District of Columbia, "shall be entitled to one delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the Treasury of this Society within the year previous to the annual meeting." In the practical construction of this clause through a series of years, there have been adopted for the local societies different rules, the effect of which has been not only to destroy the equality which was originally intended, and which is obviously proper in the application of a constitutional provision, but also renders uncertain the limits of representation from year to year. Thus, in some States (for example Virginia, New York, and Pennsylvania,) no account is taken of the gross receipts, but the net sum which finds its way to the treasury of the parent Society, is made the basis of representation. In other States the accounts with the chief treasury are so kept that a portion at least of the working expenses are in effect credited as a basis.

2d. The American Society has, by special appeals for particular objects, obtained contributions from citizens of States in which auxiliary societies were in operation at the time of such contributions, and has *pro tanto* assumed the work of such societies.

3. A portion of the general collections of State Societies has been in some instances appropriated to the making of Life Directors by the payment *ad hoc* into the chief treasury of the sum required by the constitution, and it has been supposed that the same money, after having been thus effectively applied, might be reckoned as the basis of annual representation.

4. In the estimate of such basis the constitution has been said to provide no termini for computation, and it has resulted that differences of opinion have arisen respecting the number of delegates entitled

to admission at particular sessions of the National Board.

These subjects will be treated in the order in which they have been mentioned:

I. In ascertaining the objects of an annual representation of State Societies in the American Board, the committee have taken into consideration the fact, that those societies are organized as auxiliaries, having an independent constituency, and bearing to the parent Society the relations proper to a federal head. This head controls the common policy; but it relies for its vigor and resources upon the activity of the local organizations, to each of which a particular district is exclusively assigned as a field of labor. Hence, for a knowledge of the facts peculiar to each district, and for advice founded upon an intimate association with its inhabitants, the Board at Washington is presumed to look to the representatives from that district. It thus also acquires the means of reconciling differences of policy or method when these conflict with the harmony of the entire system. To this end the annual free conference of delegates is of itself important. The persons sent as delegates to the National Board are usually such as have been actively engaged in the State Societies during the preceding year, and thus the local councils are enlightened by intercommunications of experience and opinion. Moreover the zeal of all who participate in such intercourse is stimulated, and the scope of their designs enlarged at the general meeting of friends of colonization. There results a fresh impulse to the movements of the auxiliary societies in their respective districts, and thus, while the central government is informed, and its discretion guarded, the agencies in immediate connexion with the public mind are enlivened and properly directed.

In order to encourage the increase of contributions to the chief treasury, and to fix some standard by which to apportion the weight due to the auxiliaries in the deliberations and resolutions of the National Board, the constitution makes the number of delegates dependent upon the amount of annual payments. This standard, which must be in any circumstances imperfect, is so in a peculiar degree when applied to an incomplete system of State Societies, some of which must be in the first stages of development, and all of which must be in a condition of progress. The necessary work, which precedes the mature action of every

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auxiliary, and during which a connexion with the parent society is of peculiar practical importance, must be performed before the receipts can become large enough to pay expenses, and also to furnish a net basis of representation. Hence, to afford to the smaller States and those in which societies are of recent origin, an opportunity to participate in the transaction of affairs of common interest, it would be requisite to credit them with the gross produce of their agencies. The practical advantage of this course has been recognized by the New York Colonization Journal, and by the Virginia Colonizationist, and your committee believe that it deserves to be received as an influential consideration in the defining of a basis of representation. Upon the whole it is concluded: 1st. That whatever basis shall be adopted, it ought to be as nearly uniform as possible for all auxiliary societies. 2d. That it ought to be such as to give to the societies having the fewest resources the earliest opportunity of which the constitution admits for active immediate connection with the parent board. 3d. That to accomplish these objects each society should be credited with its total expenditures, all of these being regarded as contributions to the chief treasury, but as partly disbursed for convenience by the local agency. An entry upon the other side of the account will show the deduction made by such disbursement, and the balance of the account will shew the net surplus, if any.

One obvious and great benefit would directly accrue to the parent Board from the adoption of this mode. It cannot be doubted that in judging of the economy of the whole system of organizations through which the policy of African colonization is executed, the comparative expense and fruitfulness of each auxiliary, and the proportion of the total pecuniary expenditure to the results secured must be important elements. Again, the intercommunication of knowledge of this kind must exert a salutary influence upon the auxiliaries through their respective delegates, by checking extravagance, and by stimulating both inquiry and zeal. Thus, in the details of fiscal agency, we may promote caution, enterprise, and thrift, and in the general management obtain more comprehensive views of the economy of our great work.

The principal objections which are known to have been suggested against the conclusions of your committee are the following:

1st. That the accounts of the financial officer of the American Society will be inconveniently enlarged, and that he will be compelled to encounter the labor of examining the vouchers for all expenditures.

It is sufficient, in reply to this objection, to say that as the auxiliary societies are not responsible to the American Society as principal in relation to the expenditure of monies, but owe their reckoning to the contributors; and as the object of the proposed account is the single one of ascertaining the number of delegates to be admitted to the American Board, there will be no necessity for entering into the details of expenditure. The notice of deductions for expenses will be made solely to discharge the Treasurer from responsibility for more than his own actual receipts. If comprised in a single item, his entry will be sufficiently explicit for this purpose. If it should be thought important hereafter to subdivide the gross deductions so as to show the principal objects of local expenditures, some general rule can at any time be established by the delegates when in conference at the session of the Board of Directors.

2d. Another objection suggested is that by adopting the basis of gross receipts, the delegations may become too large for convenience.

In answer to this it may be said that the work undertaken by the American Society is to transport a large body of people from the United States to Africa; to urge the exploration of the latter country; and to promote among the millions of its inhabitants arts, commerce, and general christian civilization; and to accomplish these objects by the aid of voluntary contributions from the citizens of every State of our Union, and by other instrumentalities governed by public opinion, and that consequently it is important to have a constant direct connexion with every influential district of every State. It will be remembered that the American Colonization Society does not hold with the Board of Directors the same practical relation which exists for most other associations. There is not in that society a numerous constituency, of which the Board of Directors is merely the Executive Committee. Our Board is the representation of the State Societies, and therefore of their constituency, and hence must be a numerous body to perform its theoretical functions. The time may come, perhaps ought to be hastened, when several delegates from each of more than thirty States shall assemble

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at Washington with reference to African colonization. In that case, the chief inconveniences of a numerous assembly must be encountered, whatever the basis, whether embracing the gross, or restricted to the net receipts.

It may be added that the cost of each delegation being in proportion to the number of its members, the State Societies will be restrained by this consideration from unnecessarily enlarging their representation.

The number of delegates from the larger States will be in any case less disproportioned to that from the smaller, if we included the expenses in all cases. In the present early stages of our undertaking, the committee are influenced mainly by the ideas of equality and effectiveness in the rule of representation, particularly as this may affect the younger and weaker local organizations.

II. With reference to moneys collected directly by the officers of the parent society, within the limits of territory assigned respectively to State organizations, it appears to have been the rule of the Board of Directors to credit each State Society with the funds received in this way from contributors within its jurisdiction, and therefore the extent of the basis in any such case could not have been immediately affected as respects actual representation upon the funds so obtained. But it ought not to be overlooked that the efficiency of the State Societies depends upon the confidence which they can excite in their respective districts, and that this confidence, as well as the liveliness and closeness of the public sympathy with them, are due in part to the frequency and in part to the success of their efforts, and that of these causes the former is embarrassed by external intervention, and the latter apparently diminished by the transit of funds through independent agencies, and that even the satisfaction and zeal of the members and officers of the local societies may be affected by a diminution of the visible proceeds of their labors. Moreover, looking to the perfection of the great system which we are constructing, it appears desirable that as far as practicable the State Societies shall be the collecting agents of the parent society within the States respectively. Thus a symmetry of duties and responsibilities may be maintained, and a nearer approach be secured to simplicity and uniformity. The importance of this view will be more clearly seen when it is remembered that agents of State Societies are continually travelling

in order to awaken public attention, and to ask contributions to the treasuries of those societies, and that the compensation of some of those agents is a percentage upon their collections.

III. In relation to life directorships the remarks of the committee will be understood as not proposing any retrospective action, but as directed only to the establishment of a future construction of the constitution.

1. The original design of life directorships appears to have been by the promise of a permanent and honorable share in the management of the Society's affairs, to encourage, in addition to ordinary contributions, special donations of one thousand dollars each. The phraseology of the constitution, (Article 3) is, "any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars shall be a director for life." The office is not created as a reward of zealous service, nor as a grade of function among the agents who conduct our business. The only qualification it requires in addition to citizenship, is the payment, *ad hoc*, of the sum of money mentioned. It seems to be obvious that the sole primary object was to enlarge the amount of contributions. The similar practice of other societies confirms this view. Other motives may influence the contributions of money so applied, e. g., when persons combine to bestow a life directorship upon one as a testimonial of respect, or to secure future services in the Board; but the constitution expresses only the requisite above stated.

2. There is no express provision for a duplicate representation upon any sum of one thousand dollars. The money performs its office in the creation of a Life Director, and to use it again for the purpose of making a basis for two annual delegates, would be an excess beyond the express warrant of the clause in question. This is true, however the sum employed may have been obtained, whether by a special appropriation by a State Society, from funds in its treasury, or by gift of individuals for the same object. Whether or not State Societies ought so to apply their general funds, is a question to be primarily settled between them and their contributors; but the American Board can see only the fact that the sum required by the constitution has been paid into its treasury to make a Life Director. Being actually received for this purpose, the money cannot properly be supposed to have been received a second time for

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another purpose, viz : that of representation of a State Society.

3. It may be objected that when individuals in any State give directly to the American Society the sum of one thousand dollars to make a Life Directorship, the money must be regarded as a part of the total receipts from that State, and, therefore, according to the usages of the American Board, ought to be reckoned with other receipts in favor of the society of that State in determining the number of its delegates. The answer to this argument is that the constitution does not make all moneys coming from any *State* a basis of representation, but the unavoidable construction is that for every five hundred dollars paid by a *State Society*, it shall be entitled to one delegate, and it is only by a fiction which supposes all contributions from a State to be from (or by reason of) the Society of that State, that the whole of such money is permitted to become basis of representation. Such sums as are paid for Life Directorships are, therefore, to be considered as though they had been in the treasury of a State Society, and thence paid to the chief treasury, in which cases, as is above shown, the function of that payment is exhausted by its first application.

4. To complete the circle of reasoning it may be added that for "every five hundred dollars" paid by a Society, the constitution expressly gives *one* delegate, therefore two for two such sums. To allow *also* a Life Directorship would be to give more efficiency to the money than is expressed in the law.

IV. With respect to the termini of the year of representation the constitution (article 5) allows one delegate "for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury *within the year previous to the annual meeting.*" By article 4, this annual meeting is to take place on the third Tuesday in January. The obvious meaning, therefore, is that the year runs to the third Tuesday in January. But the Treasurer of the Society must prepare his report of finances in season for presentation at the annual meeting, and his fiscal year ends on the 31st of December, and it has been thought inconvenient to have too annual periods of account. The "year," mentioned in the 5th article, has been taken to mean *fiscal year*, so as to enable the treasurer to close his account of basis upon the 31st of December.

Whatever the Board may think proper to do, the committee do not feel at liberty to act upon any construction other than

that which results from the words of the clause in question taken according to common intentment. It is believed that whenever an interpretation of our fundamental law other than the most obvious one, is to be adopted, it should be formally presented to the Board by resolution, and fully discussed, so that both the peculiar interpretation, and the reasons for it, may be brought under general notice. The value of representation to the State Societies is yearly growing, and looking to the future increase of the work to be done by the National Board, we have ground for expecting the claim for admission of delegates to be strictly urged, particularly at periods of peculiar interest such as are likely to occur. The State societies have a *right* of representation to the extent permitted by the constitution, and it is not in the power of the Board to abridge that right for the sake of convenience. If, therefore, the words of the law are clear, the routine of office must be conformed to them.

In practice it has happened that the convenience of an auxiliary society has made it expedient to delay the completion of its annual collections until after the close of the general fiscal year, and as the theory assumed excluded a representation upon moneys so obtained, delegates constituted thereupon have applied to the Board for admission. If the delayed payments were, in consequence of such admission, included in the *printed* report of the American Society for the previous fiscal year, the Treasurer is not properly responsible for the irregularity. It seems due to the symmetry of his accounts that he be aided by a fixed rule.

There is no fiscal year mentioned in the constitution, and we are therefore left to the ordinary meaning of the words of the 5th article, explained by the 4th. That it was not designed to reduce *all* payments to one period of reckoning for privileges thereby obtained, is evident from the fact that by the 3d article every citizen who pays one dollar to the funds of the Society is made a member of it "for one year *from the time of such payment.*"

There can be little inconvenience in following the words of the constitution. The methodical procedure of the Board in ascertaining the delegates entitled to admission, requires that there be prepared and presented on the authority of the Treasurer, at the opening of the annual session, a schedule exhibiting the amounts received from the State Societies respectively, during the previous year; and it

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cannot appreciably add to the trouble of preparing such a schedule, to insert in it the receipts between the 31st of December and the 3d Tuesday of January. To the printed report of the officer, this schedule might be appended under an appropriate head, as a separate exhibit for the general information of members of the American and auxiliary societies; but it would in no particular interfere with the routine of the Treasurer's books. His fiscal year would remain the same as heretofore; and upon his presentation of the schedule to the Board, the subject would cease to require his attention.

Upon the whole, the committee invite the decision of the Board upon the following resolutions.

1. *Resolved*, that in the accounts of the Treasurer of the American Colonization Society, the societies auxiliary to it shall be respectively charged with the gross amount of their collections of monies for the objects of said American Society, and shall be credited by all payments made by them, as far as such collections and payments shall come to the knowledge of the treasurer by official report to him on the part of such auxiliaries respectively.

2. *Resolved*, that at the opening of each stated yearly session of this Board it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to present to it a schedule exhibiting the total amount of collections and payments made for the objects of the American Colonization Society by each auxiliary society during the twelve months, ending at the then next preceding annual meeting of the said American Colonization Society; and the evidence of said collections and payments for this purpose shall be the regular entries in said Treasurer's official books of account, and as to any particulars not comprehended in said entries such certificates signed by the Treasurers of the auxiliary societies respectively as shall be received by him before said annual meeting; and all payments made for life directorships shall be separately stated in said schedule.

Resolved, that with the exception of any payments for life directorships the schedule required by the foregoing resolution shall, to the extent of the payments therein credited to the auxiliary societies, be prima facie evidence of the number of delegates to which said societies shall respectively be entitled under the fifth article of the constitution.

Resolved, that no money appropriated to the making of a life director shall be reckoned as basis of representation of any

auxiliary society under the fifth article of the constitution.

Resolved, that a copy of the foregoing resolutions be furnished by the Executive Committee, to each auxiliary society, with a request to furnish to the Treasurer of the American Colonization Society the certificates therein mentioned.

In relation to collections by the parent society, in States or districts in which an auxiliary society exists, the committee recommend a strict adherence to the resolution adopted at the session of this Board in the year 1851.

W. PARKER FOULKE,
JOHN MORRIS PEASE,
J. G. GOBLE.

Rev. Mr. Tracy, of the said Committee, presented the following minority report:

The undersigned, a member of the committee appointed at the last annual meeting, to report at this meeting "a mode in which the representation of the State Societies shall be thereafter apportioned," dissenting from some of the views of the majority, begs leave to present the following

MINORITY REPORT.

The constitution, article 5, provides that each State Society, or society for the District of Columbia or for any Territory of the United States, "shall be entitled to one delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this society within the year previous to the annual meeting."

This rule, the directors have no power to change. It must stand and be executed, till changed by an amendment of the Constitution, as provided in article 9.

The words of the constitution appear, at first sight, too plain to need interpreting; but experience has disclosed some points, to which different interpretations have been plausibly applied; and those conflicting interpretations, as all who were present will recollect, led to the appointment of this committee.

The constitution provides that each of the societies represented "shall be entitled to one delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this society within the year previous to the annual meeting."

By whom must this five hundred dollars be paid? Evidently, by the society which claims a representation in virtue of the payment.

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Some, at first, understood it to mean, that the money must actually have passed through the treasury of the State Society into the treasury at Washington. But this was early seen to work injustice ; as money given by members of a State Society, and through the solicitation of its agents, was sometimes, to save time, or from other motives of convenience, sent directly to the treasury at Washington, and did not actually pass through the treasury of the State Society, by whose labors and at whose expense it had been raised. Testators, too, who had been induced by the labors of a State society to bequeath money for Colonization, have bequeathed it directly to the American Society, because, being an incorporated institution, it could collect the bequests with more ease and certainty. And even when an agent of the American Society has entered the limits of a State and procured money from individuals by personal solicitation, no small part of the money thus obtained has been from persons whom the State Society had made willing to give, and who would have given it to the State Society, if that agent had not appeared. For many years, it has been agreed that all such monies shall be considered as "paid" by the society of the State or Territory from which they are received. And this is believed to be an equitable and right interpretation. Within a few years, it has been observed that the same reasonings apply, in some degree, to monies received in payment for the African Repository, and they have been added to the others, as a basis of representation ; from this, the committee see no reason to dissent.

Another question has been raised. What is meant by money being "paid into the treasury of this Society?" Does it apply to anything but cash, actually received by the Treasurer at Washington?

It certainly applies to all money paid to the agents of this Society, duly authorized to receive it ; and all money paid to the creditors of this Society, by order of its Treasurer or other proper officer ; and all money expended in purchases, made at his request, on his account ; all money, in short, expended by order or request of the Treasurer of this Society, in meeting expenses for which the treasury of this Society is liable. If a State Society is employed by this society as its agent, with discretionary power, to accomplish a certain object and pay the expense, then the money paid for that object, if it does not exceed the limits of a reasonable discre-

tion, is equitably considered as "paid into the treasury of this Society."

Some have thought that all monies raised and expended by any State Society, should be reckoned as a basis of representation ; but this clearly cannot be, without an amendment of the constitution. The money with which a State Society fits up its own rooms, and pays its own officers and agents, is not, in any sense, "paid into the treasury of this Society." Money which a State Society may expend, either in this country or in Liberia, in doing things which this Society does not think fit to do, or even in doing undoubtedly right things, in a manner which this Society does not approve, and to which it does not assent, are in no sense paid into its treasury. A State Society can, if it will, land emigrants in Liberia at such a time, or in such a place, or under such other circumstances, as greatly to embarrass the operations of this Society, and thus require heavy payments from its treasury, to avert disaster. Funds so expended are not, in any reasonable sense, paid into our treasury ; for their expenditure, instead of aiding our treasury, embarrasses it. A State Society may expend money in giving such extra aid to emigrants, as this Society deems injudicious, and would not give ; or for such internal improvements in Liberia, as this Society thinks it unwise to engage in ; or for the purchase of land, which this Society does not wish to purchase ; or in commercial transactions, with which this Society does not think it safe to be connected ; or in commencing a new settlement, where this Society thinks it inexpedient to commence one at present. No money so expended, even if the State Society should prove to be the wiser of the two, and the expenditure judicious, can with propriety be reckoned as "paid into the treasury of this Society."

No State Society can be entitled to a representation in this body, on account of money which it expends on objects that are its own and not ours. The Maryland Colonization Society has been expending some \$10,000 a year on its Colony at Cape Palmas, greatly to the benefit of the general cause of Colonization. But as that Society conducts its business on its own responsibility, according to its own discretion, independently of this Board and of its Executive Committee, it cannot, after expending all its own money in its own way, send twenty delegates to this Board, to tell us how we shall expend ours. This would be neither constitutional, nor equita-

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ble, and that Society has never demanded it. Nor, if it should subject half of its \$10,000 a year to our disposal, could it claim a representation for the other half, still kept in its own hands, or expended at its own discretion.

It may be said, as it has been, that in some cases, the money paid by a State Society to its Secretary, as salary, has been counted as paid into the treasury of the National Society, and thus as a basis of representation. In such cases, however, the facts are, or ought to be, that the Secretary of the State Society is an agent of the National society, appointed and commissioned by the Executive Committee, laboring under their direction, and paying over the proceeds of his labors to the treasurer of the National Society, or his order. In such a case, it is perfectly proper and constitutional, that the National Society should pay his salary. If the Society of the State where such an agent labors, chooses him for its Secretary, and pays the orders drawn on its treasury for his salary, the money so paid is, virtually, paid into the treasury of the National Society.

Some advantages would be gained, though perhaps at too high a cost, if all the State Societies would place themselves in this relation to the central power at Washington. It would enable the Executive Committee to carry on the whole work of Colonization on one uniform system. It would save some of the expenses now incurred by the State Societies. It would prevent the expenditure of funds by State societies, in ways not exactly harmonizing with the policy of the National Society. It would enable the Executive Committee to foresee, with greater certainty, what amount of means would be at their disposal, and when. It would leave them a freer field for appeal, whenever a special appeal for funds may be needed. In short, it would secure all the advantages which arise from placing all the parts of a great movement under the control of one central power. And of course it would be liable to all the objections, which always attend the concentration of power.

Such an arrangement, however, even if it were clearly desirable, it is not in the power of this Board of Directors to secure. The State Societies are self-subsisting bodies, not dependent on us for their existence, or their powers. Some of them are accustomed to the transaction of business on their own account, and according to their own discretion. Some of them remember

the time when the management, or the misfortunes of the National Society had been such, that it failed to command success, or to retain confidence; and when, to save the work of Colonization from absolutely stopping, they were obliged to take its burden on their own shoulders; to lay their own plans, and execute them with their own funds. It cannot be expected, therefore, that they will consent to become the mere obedient agencies of a power which they, by their independent action, once saved from utter ruin. Perhaps they ought not. Perhaps they ought to retain a position, in which they can successfully meet another similar crisis, if one should occur. Meanwhile, they may act as agencies of the National Society, so far as its policy meets their approbation, and may justly claim to be represented for all the funds they expend as its agents; but for funds which they expend on their own account, according to their own discretion, and not as agents of the National Society, they cannot claim representation. If a State Society will consent that the National Society shall select its Secretary, agents and all paid officers and servants, appoint them, commission them, fix their compensation, direct their labors, and control the expenditure of the proceeds, it may claim to be represented for all these expenditures. But funds which have never been placed at the disposal of the National Society, and over which it has never had any control, cannot be said to have been paid into its treasury, and therefore cannot be a basis of representation.

Another question of interpretation is raised by a resolution, which was presented and referred to this committee. It is as follows:

"Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Board, the clause in the third article of the constitution, saying that 'any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life,' does not contemplate the instituting of Life Directorships by State Societies, on the basis of the miscellaneous contributions of the people."

Doubtless, the words of the resolution are literally true. The clause referred to, requires that the thousand dollars be paid by the citizen who is made a Life Director by the payment; and it does not contemplate the raising of this amount by small contributions, and its passing through the treasury of a State Society to the hands of the donor. Still, if any citizen pays a thousand dollars to the funds of this society, the words of the constitution bind us to

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receive him as a Director for life. We have no authority to go behind the fact of that payment, and ask whether the money came into his hands in a proper way. Even if the fact should come to our knowledge, that it was a present to him from a State Society, we have no authority to reject him on that account. Nor have we any authority to inquire whether, in making such a present, the State Society has made a right use of its funds. That is a question for the State Society and its contributors, and for them only.

It is plain, however, that the citizen who makes himself a Director for life, must himself, personally or by his agent, pay "the sum of one thousand dollars" to "the funds of this Society." It must come, or be regarded as coming, into our treasury from him, and not from the State Society. Hence, that society, not having paid it into our treasury, cannot claim it as a basis of representation.

The following rules are, therefore, reported, as being, in the opinion of the undersigned, agreeable to the constitution, and sufficient for our guidance.

1. Any citizen of the United States, paying personally or by his agent, the sum of one thousand dollars to the funds of this Society, must be received as a Director for life, without inquiring how he obtained the money.

2. All other funds received into the treasury of this Society from inhabitants of any State or Territory where there is an auxiliary society, or from inhabitants of the District of Columbia, if there shall be an auxiliary in said District, whether by donation, annual subscription, bequest, or in payment for the African Repository, shall be considered as received from the auxiliary society of such State, Territory, or district, and shall be reckoned as a basis of representation.

3. All moneys paid from the treasury of any State, Territorial, or District society aforesaid, by the request, or with the previous assent of this Society, expressed through its proper officers, shall be considered as paid into the treasury of this Society, and shall be reckoned as a basis of representation.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH TRACY.

Dr. Reese, in behalf of Mr. Scheffelin, chairman of the Committee appointed at the last annual meeting of the Board, to whom was referred the subject of steam communication between the United States

and Liberia, presented the following report :

The Committee appointed in reference to the subject of steam communication with Liberia, and also to make application to Government for aid to the same, would respectfully report—

That, according to the discretion given to them, they reported in July last to the Executive Committee, as to the kind, size, and cost of steamer requisite, the cost of running her, probable income, &c., and that the annual deficiency of one such steamer, making four voyages a year, would be about \$50,000, a copy of the said report being annexed hereto.

There would also be needed, in addition to the cost of the steamer, \$25,000 or \$30,000 for a depot of coal in Africa, and her running expenses, insurance, &c., before returns would come in.

The committee would further report that, at a suggestion in a resolution of the Executive Committee of 17th June last, they called a meeting of the friends of the enterprise, which was held in New York on the 20th July, the Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe presiding, Rev. Joseph Tracy, Secretary, when, as the resolution of the Board of Directors prohibited any action that would involve the Society in any pecuniary responsibility, and as a corporate company had been formed by some friends for the same object, it was

Resolved, As the opinion of the meeting, that it would be advisable for the Rev. R. R. Gurley to direct his efforts to obtaining subscriptions to the capital stock of the United States and Liberia Steamship Company, provided the articles of association of the company be so amended as to appropriate any excess of profits (over 7 per cent. and a proper sinking fund created) to the use of the American Colonization Society, and with a further understanding that sails may be substituted for steam in the discretion of the Directors of the company. It was further resolved, that in thus expressing their opinion, the meeting had no purpose to interfere with the operation of the resolution of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society in regard to steam communication with Africa, and look to the action of the Executive Committee as giving efficiency to their recommendation.

The committee recommended these resolutions to the favorable consideration of the Executive Committee, and respectfully asked their aid in giving them effect.

With regard to the application to Con-

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gress the committee were advised and believed that, owing to the introduction of the Nebraska bill, and the consequent excitement, the time would be unpropitious for such application, and, therefore, have not urged it.

H. M. SCHEIFFELIN,
THOS. W. WILLIAMS,
Committee.

Report of the Committee on Steamships to Liberia, made to the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, July 28, 1854.

The Committee appointed at the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, on the subject of steam communication between the United States and Liberia, would respectfully report:

That after a careful investigation of the subject and information derived from various merchants experienced in running steamers, they have been led to the following conclusions:

1st. That an auxiliary screw propeller is preferable to a side-wheel steamer for long voyages, being better adapted to the use of sails, and affording more room for fuel, freight and passengers—for example, the screw-propeller Glasgow, of 2,000 tons, carries as much freight as a side-wheel steamer of the Collins line of 3,000 tons. The Glasgow is running without government aid, with reputed success, in competition with the side-wheel steamers having that aid. A very able work entitled "Treatise on the marine engine, and on steam vessels and the screw, by Robert Murray, C. E. London, 1852"—page 135, comparing the cost and expenses of running full-powered vessels, propelled by paddle-wheels, and auxiliary screw-steamers, after stating with minuteness the various items of expense of each—shows results still greater in favor of the auxiliary screw.

2d. As to size, she should not be less than 1,200 tons. She should carry 350 passengers, with their baggage, provisions, and water, also other freight not less than 400 tons, or 3,200 barrels, with 500 tons coal, besides accommodations for the officers and crew. As a general rule, larger vessels can be run with more economy, where the trade is sufficient, than small ones. She should be of moderate horsepower, and run at an average speed of 8 miles per hour, making the passage in 22 or 23 days, quicker time requiring a consumption of coal very much greater in proportion than the gain in speed, the

room for which is a very important consideration in a voyage so long, that a greater part of the vessel must necessarily be taken up with the engine, boiler, and fuel, and where in the absence of competition a day or two more or less in the passage is not of so much consequence.

3d. She would cost about \$120,000, and would consume about 20 tons of coal per day. She would make four or five voyages per year as might be required, and in case four voyages per annum, her expenses, including insurance, repairs, and depreciation, &c., cannot safely be estimated at less than \$27,000 per voyage out and back, and the interval between voyages (and still more, if in those intervals she should have to proceed to different ports for her passengers) equal to \$9,000 per month. The owner of the Star of the South, propeller of 980 tons, running between New Orleans and New York, has kindly furnished the aggregate of running expenses as \$6,000 per month, her consumption of hard coal being 23 tons per day. This would show the above not over-estimated, considering the larger size of the steamer proposed, the consequent more expensive manning, more continued running, and one half of the fuel or nearly so to be purchased on or near the coast of Africa.

Assuming four voyages per year to cost \$108,000, we next refer to the probable income of the vessel. The total amount paid by the American Colonization Society during the year 1853, for freight and passage, was..... \$15,669
53 passengers were also sent from New York, which, if at \$30 each, would be..... 1,590

17,259

The prices paid by the American Colonization Society were \$30 for adults and \$15 for children under 12 years of age for passage and provisions, the proportion of each last year made the average cost \$24 12, two barrels freight room extra allowed to each free, besides their baggage and some furniture also carried free. Other freight charged at \$1 50 per barrel to the Society.

Supposing the steamer should average 200 passengers each voyage, their passage money, at \$24 12 each, would be..... \$4,824
Less their provisions 23 days, at 30 cents each per day.... 1,380

3,444

Freight allowed free, 2 barrels each passenger, would be 400 barrels, leaving, besides

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room for baggage and furniture, freight room for 2,800 barrels, at \$2 each.....	5,600
Furniture, luggage, and some extra freight, sufficient to balance occasional short supply might be stowed in unoccupied passenger accommodations return freight, say 5,500 bbls., at \$2..	\$11,000
Less for average short supply, which will partly be obviated when a regular trade shall be developed by increased facilities of intercourse, now say 50 per ct..	5,500
	5,500

Making as the probable income from each round voyage.... 14,544

leaving the probable deficiency per voyage \$12,500, or for four voyages per annum \$50,000, which deficiency, besides interest on cost of ship, should, in the opinion of the committee, be amply provided for by government aid in such manner as to secure the maintenance of the running of the steamers, before any steps are taken except the procuring of subscriptions.

With regard to the application to government for aid, with which the committee is also entrusted, the committee are of opinion that any enterprise, in the profits of which individuals are concerned, will be looked upon with jealousy, and that such application should be made on condition that the profits, if any, at least after paying interest on subscriptions and the principal, after a term of years, should go to the support and extension of steam intercommunication; and in order that in case of a failure to procure government aid, the next best means of intercommunication may be secured, the committee recommend that the subscriptions be obtained, with the condition as far as possible that if a steamer cannot be had, the amount, or such part thereof as the subscribers may be willing to have applied to the running of sailing vessels, under the management of the American Colonization Society, may be so applied.

It will probably be found that during a portion of the voyage of a steamer, the wind and sails may be relied on with considerable certainty for an eight-knot speed, when the use of steam may be dispensed with. This will both lessen the cost of

fuel and the quantity to be carried to that extent.

H. M. SCHEIFFELIN,
THOS. W. WILLIAMS,
JAMES HALL,

Committee.

Dr. Hall, of the said committee, presented the following minority report:

The undersigned, one of the committee, whose reports have just been laid before the Board of Directors, begs leave most respectfully to present his views in regard to the subject matter of the same, not materially conflicting with their general tenor, or with the views of the majority of the committee; but there are certain points connected with the subject submitted to the committee, which he deems important to be laid more fully before the Board of Directors, requiring their consideration and action. The undersigned believes his views might have been embodied in the reports just read, or the views of the entire committee been made to harmonize, so as to render this trespass upon the time of the Board unnecessary, had he been able to meet and confer personally with the other members of the committee.

It will be remembered that to this one committee, appointed at the last annual meeting of the Board of Directors, were referred two resolutions, presented by different individuals at different times, during the session of the Board in January last. One presented on the 1st day of the session is as follows:

“Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the President to take such steps as they shall deem expedient for obtaining from the Congress of the United States aid towards the establishment and maintenance of a mail line of steamers from the United States to Liberia.”

The other, under which the committee has mainly acted, was adopted the next day, as follows:

“Resolved, That the subject of steam communication between the United States and Liberia, in view of promoting and cheapening emigration, be referred to a Committee whose duty it shall be to report to the next meeting of the Board such information as they may be able to obtain upon the subject, or to report, if they see fit, at an earlier date to the Executive Committee, which last is hereby authorized to lend such aid, on the part of the Society, to the furtherance of the plan, as they may be able to do without involving the Society in pecuniary responsibility.”

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The undersigned conceives that the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, in thus referring the entire matter of steam connexion with Liberia to a committee of its own members, intended that they should act as members of the American Colonization Society, and for the American Colonization Society; that the aid to be sought from Congress was to be in aid of, and for this Society, and the information to be obtained in regard to the whole subject was also to be for the immediate use of this Society. In short, that the Society intended to keep the matter in its own hands.

The undersigned endorsed the able report of the chairman of the committee, which was laid before the Executive Committee of the Society on the 28th July, although he would gladly have annulled the paragraph giving countenance, under any contingency, to any party other than the American Colonization Society itself, receiving aid from government, but he considered that the presentation of the report, as before stated, closed the business of this committee until the next annual meeting of the Board of Directors. This, however, proved not to be the case, as appears from a subsequent report, signed by a majority of the committee, just laid before the Board. This report the undersigned would also most readily endorse and approve of did he not by so doing indirectly endorse a resolution therein embodied, passed at a meeting of the friends of colonization held in New York in July last, directing or advising the general agent of the Society, the Rev. Mr. Gurley, to devote himself to the business of obtaining subscriptions to the stock of the United States and Liberia Steamship Company, under certain provisions and contingencies. This, although followed by another resolution, disclaiming any interference with the resolutions of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society in regard to steam communication with Liberia, the undersigned believes to be most prejudicial to the cause of colonization, and tending to defer to a longer period the establishment of regular and frequent connection with Liberia.

It cannot be supposed that with the utmost aid we could, under any circumstances, expect from government, from the American Colonization Society, and all its friends, more than one line of steamers, or even sailing vessels, could be supported or kept running. The least injury, then, that is to be apprehended from the action of the meeting in New York, is confusion

in regard to the whole matter, division of counsels and want of confidence.

The undersigned conceives that the transporting of emigrants hence to Liberia is the legitimate and the main business of this Society, that this Society is as able in all respects to do this as well as any other party, individual or associated; that this Society possesses to as great an extent as any other party, the confidence of the people and of the Government of this country; that this Society can procure as able agents and assistants in its business concerns of shipping emigrants, provisions and merchandise, necessary for their support, and of chartering or owning and navigating steam or sailing vessels, as any other party.

Furthermore, the undersigned maintains, that the control and direction of a line of steamers or sailing vessels between this country and Liberia, whether aided by the Government or not, is to a certain extent a *power* and an *influence*. That such power and influence of right belongs to the Am. Col. Society, of which it would be injudicious and unwise to divest itself, or make over to any other party, under any provision or contingency likely to be proposed.

In conclusion, the undersigned would most respectfully urge this Board to adopt effective measures, to procure for this Society a sailing vessel, to be run between this country and Liberia, until appropriations shall be obtained from Government that will enable the Society to run a steamer if then considered advisable. All of which is most respectfully submitted.

JAMES HALL,
One of the Committee.

Mr. Foulke, chairman of the Committee appointed at the last annual meeting of the Board, to whom was referred the resolution respecting Secretaryships of the Society, presented the following report:

To the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society:

The Committee appointed under the following resolution:

"Resolved, that a committee of five be appointed to report the number of secretaryships which in their opinion it will be expedient to establish under the recent amendment of the constitution; also to define the duties of each, and to suggest such compensation as they may think proper to affix to each; and that they report at the next annual meeting of this Board," now respectfully report:

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That in the execution of their duty they have observed that the amendment of the constitution referred to in the resolution above quoted, was adopted in order to enable the Board to appoint more secretaries than the one authorized under the constitution as it previously stood; and that they regard this special measure, taken in connection with their own appointment to recommend the proper number of secretaries, and to define the limits of their functions, as expressive of the opinion of the Board that an addition to the number of its officers is expedient.

In the performance of the duty thus assigned to them, the committee have endeavored to keep in view the fact, that the expenses incident to the operations of the Society must be paid out of funds contributed voluntarily for the purposes of African Colonization; and that consequently any multiplication of the agencies employed should be restricted to the rigid demands of an ascertained necessity. But they have also noticed that not only is the Society a trustee of funds, but, from its position, circumstances give to it exclusive possession of the field of its labor; and that it is therefore under obligation both to adopt all the means required for the attainment of its professed object; and to do this consistently with a just economy of its resources. We are thus urged by peculiar motives on the one hand to omit no reasonable and practicable measures, and on the other, to give to these their proper efficacy without excessive diminution of the funds confided to us.

The motives which have induced the Society to authorize an augmentation of its executive corps, are the same which ought to guide the committee in adjusting the limits of the proposed enlargement; and they therefore briefly review the objects of the Society, and the principal reasons which have been suggested for a change in the organization by which those objects are to be attained.

The constitution states in general terms that the Society is organized "to promote and execute a plan for colonizing with their own consent, the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient." This statement comprehends several important elements, viz:

1. The consent of the free people of color, including those held to service who shall be released therefrom, as well as those already free and their descendants.

2. Pecuniary means to secure their transportation to a place of shipment,

and their conveyance with provisions to the place of colonization.

3d. Their suitable settlement in such place.

It might have been anticipated, *a priori*, that for the accomplishment of such a design various and extensive means would be necessary. The number of persons to be transported; their "consent;" the cost of their removal; the procuring and securing of a suitable settlement; the state of public opinion; the embarrassments occasioned by special relationships of our design to different sections of our country; the absence of active aid on the part of the public authorities, and the constant dependence upon private voluntary contribution, have been subjects demanding the employment of numerous modes of influence, and unceasing industry. Considering the actual results of the efforts heretofore made, we may be convinced of the practicability of the original design of the Society; and we may admire the success which already commands the respect of the civilized world. Upon a coast lately given up to the control of slave traders and pirates, we see a Republic with institutions like our own; possessing a territory several hundred miles in length; enjoying a trade amounting in the total of exports and imports to nearly a million of dollars per annum, and with a jurisdiction comprehending for many important purposes, a native population of between 100,000, and 200,000. Contemplating such results, we may be disposed to believe that the means which have produced them in little more than thirty years, are shown experimentally to be sufficient for the work which has been undertaken. But a little reflection must satisfy us that our judgment is to be guided not by the proportion of means to the actual achievements of the Society, but to the great object for which it was constituted, and which remains to be accomplished. That object is not merely to establish a Republic in Africa, but it is to obtain the consent of the free colored population of the United States to emigrate; and also to transport and securely colonize them. For these ends, what has been heretofore done is only preparatory; and while it may corroborate the reasoning which governed the selection of our general plan of operations, it cannot be regarded as affording a conclusive measure of the scale according to which that plan is to be executed. A single illustration will suffice to render this distinction clear. By the federal census it appears that between the years 1820 and

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1850, the increase of the free colored people of the United States amounted to about 200,000. The emigrants of this class colonized by our Society during the same period amounted to about 2300. The number of persons emancipated with a view to their emigration to Liberia is reported for the same period at about 3600. Supposing then that no impediments exist for the free colored population now reaching nearly half a million in number, other than such as were in the way of those who have emigrated, we are still assured that the means heretofore employed are inadequate even to the removal of the annual increase. If we add to our estimate the persons who are likely to be emancipated by those holding them to service, and for whose emigration the Society ought to provide, the total of subjects for colonization will be swelled vastly beyond the sufficiency, of our present resources.

It is further observable that if we assume the means of shipment to be ultimately certain, whether through our own financial arrangements alone, or with the aid of such voluntary support as is given to the emigration of whites from Europe to the United States, yet the measures by which this result is to be reached, and the rate of our progress towards it, must depend, at least primarily, upon the efforts of the Society. It is well known that the initial necessities of our enterprize have limited us to a narrow strip of the African coast. The paucity of our resources at home; the existence of the slave trade; the occupancy of native tribes; the slow rate of emigration; and the difficulties incident to the first stages of development of our infant settlements, have restricted our proceedings to the seaboard. Yet it is unquestionable that with respect to the healthiness and energy of the colonists, and the growth of their agriculture as a basis of commercial population, it is required of us to open the way to the occupancy of the upper country; and to this end we must encourage the exploration of the region east of Liberia; the procuring of land by purchase, or by treaty for jurisdiction; the opening of roads, and the establishment of safe and comfortable colonial posts by which to connect the interior with the coast. Moreover, whether as a just accommodation of our African settlers, or as a means of inducement to future emigration, there must be secured a rapid and easy communication between the United States and Liberia for the conveyance of mails as well as for the transportation of passengers; so that it is not

enough for us to await the remote consequences of the causes already put in operation. It is improbable that any general spontaneous movement of our colored people will be made, until we shall have cleared their prospects by the measures just mentioned.

The Board will not overlook the fact that although the Republic of Liberia has been rendered in a political sense independent, and that her public authorities are therefore to receive all the consideration which belongs to that position, yet in relation to the external conditions of the new State, and to the influx of population stimulated and directed by the Society, peculiar motives exist to render our intervention not only proper but even obligatory. Liberia may equitably demand of us to do whatever shall be necessary to protect her young community against excessive pressure upon her means of subsistence, and to furnish those avenues to progress which were implied when we invited her people to encounter the labor of her first and most difficult social and political undertakings.

It will be evident to the Board that some of the objects of the Society are such as to invite the action of our Federal Government upon its own grounds of policy, and without reference to the peculiarities of our special enterprize. Of these it will be enough to mention the exploration of Africa, the maintenance of a coast squadron, and the authorization of a mail-service with proper compensation. With respect to the formal recognition of the republic of Liberia, the Society cannot be acquitted of its duty until it shall have seasonably made every proper representation to our Government; and although we cannot be properly held responsible for the fortunes of such an application, connected as it must be with questions over which our association has no control, yet the office of advocate results from our relationship to the African State; and its claims upon our efforts are strengthened by our peculiar means of information as well as by the advantages possessed by our organization in connection with the public confidence.

The system by which it has been expected to carry into complete effect the great design of the Society, consists of State and Territorial Societies acting as auxiliaries to a central National Society. This wisely conceived plan, which not only harmonizes with the political relationships of the States, and the habits of thinking, and the public usages of their

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people, but affords the best facilities for creating and concentrating local influence, has been only partially executed. About one half of the states are without auxiliaries. Fortunately those which have been established have been so located as to afford a representation of the various relationships of our enterprise to the different opinions and interests existing in the United States; and the deficiency is now rather in the quantity than in the character of the aid given to our counsels and our treasury; but viewed in connection with the magnitude of the work undertaken, this deficiency must excite the most serious concern in the mind of every zealous friend of African colonization. Some of the auxiliaries are of recent establishment; and some of them have had the benefit of the force of appeal which results from the concentrated action of a completed system operating in favor of a matured method of colonization. In some parts of our country the Society endeavors to supply its want in a degree by special agencies. The contributions which from every source reach the central treasury, are applied to the intended uses by a single executive officer, who is at once secretary, treasurer, and financial and commercial agent. He is assisted by a co-adjutor who keeps the records and conducts the routine of our publications; and by a book-keeper. He has also the co-operation of an advisory committee, which holds such executive authority comprehended in that of the Board of Directors as is required to be exercised during the intervals between the annual sessions of the Board.

It is evident that as the ultimate object of the Society is to colonize men in Africa, in the circumstances best suited to their self-maintenance, and to their social and political elevation, and as this object is to be realized proximately through the financial and commercial department of official agency, it is in effect for that department that all of our instrumentalities are employed. To it all of our efforts must tend. It is the reservoir which must receive the available fruits of those efforts, and from which our drafts must be made for application to practical measures. Numerous auxiliaries may obtain for us money and emigrants, and aid in producing such public opinion as will procure the authorization, by the federal government, of exploration, and intercommunication by frequent mails; but the ultimate object of all these proceedings, viz: *the colonizing of free people of color*, must be realized through the department in question, or with its co-

operation. The growth of its business, and its general importance must therefore be in proportion to the enlargement of the productive machinery by which it is fed.

It being understood that the purpose of the Board, in the resolution adopted, was not merely to provide assistance for the transaction of the office work heretofore executed, but for the *augmentation* of that work, we have a convenient mode of exhibiting the need of a re-organization, and the quarter in which it is to be primarily suggested. The energy and special skill of the present treasurer and secretary in the administration of financial and commercial affairs, have become well known to the Board. It is only just to presume that what could be accomplished by his industry, has been done by him to the extent of any reasonable requirement. We have therefore a proper standard by which to judge of the capabilities of the actual organization. Let it then be supposed that to his accustomed duties we add the following, and it can scarcely be doubted that the aggregate would be too great for a single direction:

1. The completion of our system of auxiliaries.
2. The harmonizing of their relationships, and the promotion of consistency and uniformity among them.
3. The strengthening of our relations with the legislative and executive departments of the Federal Government.
4. Correspondence with more than thirty States to excite, or to suggest modifications of activity, keeping open the communications of the central Society with the sources of influence on which it is dependent.
5. The promotion of special measures in favor of a recognition of the Liberian Republic, the opening and settlement of new territory, and the establishment of sufficient facilities for emigration and mail carriage.
6. The general correspondence incident to every association having external relations, as well as that which is demanded by emergencies, such as misapprehension of our spirit and policy, whether in general or on particular occasions affecting the local connexions of the Society, or the opinions and temper of individuals whose agency may be important to its success.

The experience of the Board will supply the exemplification by which all of these topics have been illustrated as worthy of serious regard, and their complete treatment will probably require hereafter more labor than could be given by any individ-

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ual, even if unembarrassed by other occupations. They certainly need at present a more concentrated and continuous attention than can be bestowed upon them by an officer responsible for the grave functions peculiar to our financial and commercial agency. The committee are influenced also by the consideration that the end of all our exertions is not only to be secured, but is to be hastened; and hence, if it were practicable to reach it by the means now used, it would still be our duty to enlarge these in order to diminish the time which must elapse before the consummation of our design.

It is doubtless important to avoid excessive interference with an accustomed arrangement of official proceedings, and hence as close an adherence as practicable should be maintained to the actual order of our business. Yet when providing for the future by a reorganization of executive duties which is meant to embrace the principal subjects which can at any time claim our attention, it is incumbent upon us to so regulate our distribution of the field as that we may multiply our agencies *pro re nata*, without disturbing the main frame of the system. The definition of departments ought to be permanent, and the development of their details will in that case be easily and naturally made to keep pace with the increase of the work to be done by them respectively. It is of course impossible to limit them with a logical strictness which shall exclude all cavil. The subdivisions of executive labor assigned to the chief officers of the Federal Government are expressed in phraseology which a critical nicety might show to admit of a conflict of jurisdiction; yet a practical construction, guided by the known general scope of each department, easily regulates the course of official action. Your committee believe that the classification of duties which they are about to recommend will occasion no doubt in the mind of any secretary who shall be desirous to perform his own share in a becoming temper. Any other spirit than this would render an officer unfit to serve the Board under any organization.

We have already the receipt and custody of funds from every quarter, and their application to the objects of the Society, viz: the maintenance of the means of transportation, and the actual conveyance of emigrants to our own seaboard, their provisioning and shipment, and their proper establishment in Liberia. These subjects ought to be under the direction of one

head. They are intimately connected one with another, and they require the same kind of official experience and skill. The special correspondence with reference to them should obviously be under the same control.

For the ordinary personal communications between the Society and the parties with whom its affairs are transacted in the different States, the Board has already appointed a general travelling agent. If the efforts of the Society are to be extended in the manner contemplated by your committee, the policy of that appointment will be confirmed.

For the keeping of our records, and the preparation of our publications, we have already a Secretary.

It remains then only to provide for the class of services which have been particularized as heretofore imperfectly supplied by reason of the engrossment by other engagements of the only officer to whom the Board could look for their performance. These services, your committee believe, may be conveniently grouped under one head, and with this distribution, any enlargement of the demand from without can be met by the simple expedient of adding from time to time an assistant in the department in which he may be needed. The peculiar character of the duties proposed for the new secretaryship will make it proper to give to the incumbent an influence in connexion with our publications so that he may be enabled to prevent any disturbance of the consistency of our measures in relation to the public mind, and also that he may use our press as special exigencies shall render expedient for the more extensive and effective diffusion of the views to be represented on the part of the Society.

Upon the whole your committee think that they will accomplish the design of the Board by adding a single department, and they therefore propose for the adoption of the Board the following resolution.

Resolved, That there shall be a Corresponding Secretary, whose duty it shall be to conduct the general correspondence of the Society, and to superintend its publications.

In order to define expressly the duties of the other principal officers, your committee recommend also the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That there shall be a Financial Secretary, whose duty it shall be to

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receive, keep, and disburse the funds of the Society; to manage the procuring and outfit of vessels, the shipment of emigrants, and generally the financial and commercial transactions of the Society, and to conduct the correspondence immediately connected with these subjects.

Resolved, That there shall be a Traveling Secretary, whose duty it shall be to visit, as often as practicable, and as the interests of the Society shall require, the States and Territories of the United States, to promote by his personal agency the establishment and activity of State and Territorial societies auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, and to superintend the collection of emigrants and their transportation to their respective places of embarkation.

Resolved, That there shall be a Register, whose duty it shall be to keep the records of the proceedings of the Board of Directors; to keep, under the direction of the Financial Secretary, the accounts and books of business of the Society; and to prepare and issue, under the direction of the Corresponding Secretary, the publications of the Society.

With respect to the compensation of these officers, the committee believe that both they and the other members of the Board will be better able to arrive at a satisfactory opinion after an interchange of views at the annual session. They therefore ask leave to defer their conclusion until that time.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

W. PARKER FOULKE,

JAMES HALL,

J. G. GOBLE.

Rev. Mr. Tracy, of the said Committee, presented the following minority report:

The undersigned, a member of the committee appointed to report the number of secretaryships which it will be expedient to establish under the recent amendment of the constitution, to define the duties and suggest the compensation of each, asks leave to report:

That in his judgment, it is not expedient to establish, at present, any secretaryships which the business of the Society does not require to be filled. We are now in a state of growth, the rapidity of which cannot be foreseen. Various causes, not yet known or suspected, may accelerate or retard our growth; so that we cannot tell how large our business will be, and how many secretaries will be needed to perform it, even two or three years hence:

The nature of much of our business too, is liable to unforeseen changes. The action of State legislatures may be such greatly to increase the amount of correspondence with State Governments, or such as to terminate that which we now have; and other analogous changes may be forced upon us.

This liability to change, we well know, is more or less incident to all human labors; so that, in every enterprise, changes in the number and duties of the agents may be needed. It is greater in our enterprise than in most others, and peculiarly great at the present time. For this reason, we cannot safely, just now, arrange a system of officers and agencies to be permanently adhered to. We can only determine what officers we now need, and shall probably need during the year, or very few years, to come. We might, indeed, arrange a system of officers and agencies, such as the Society may need in some advanced stage of its operations, or such as we expect, and then fill only such of the offices as our present wants require to be filled; but very probably, changes in our affairs would compel us to change our plan, before the time should come for its complete execution.

What, then, are our wants for the year to come? What were the circumstances which induced us to amend our constitution and appoint this committee?

For some years previous to 1844, the Executive Officers, besides the Executive Committee, had been a secretary and a treasurer. At the very close of the meeting of that year, the secretary unexpectedly resigned, and absolute necessity compelled the Directors to impose that office on the gentleman who had already been chosen treasurer. It was seen, at least by some, that the labors of both offices would be too much for one man; and none, probably, expected that the arrangement would be permanent. Yet the duties of both offices have been so performed, that the Society has lived, grown and prospered, and the arrangement has continued from year to year. Yet, in order for this, it has been found necessary, in the treasury department, to employ an accomplished accountant as book keeper, and in the secretary's department, a recording secretary, who has rendered important assistance in conducting the correspondence. Yet, with all this help, our secretary and treasurer is overburdened with duties. More is imposed upon him than it is physically possible for him to perform, to his own entire

Secretaryships—Minority Report.

satisfaction, or ours. The African Repository is, from necessity, edited in haste. By expending more time upon it, it might and should be made much more interesting, instructive and influential. The letters of correspondents are often, from absolute necessity, answered in the fewest possible words, giving, perhaps, a brief and positive decision of some important and intricate question, without a single reason for it. Such answers, given to intelligent men who wish to understand our affairs, are often unsatisfactory, and sometimes, to those who do not know the stern necessity which compels the secretary so to write, appear disrespectful. We need an arrangement which will obviate this difficulty. That is, we need an additional secretary.

Perhaps the object might be accomplished, by relieving the treasurer from the additional office, so hastily thrown upon him in 1844, appointing some other person as corresponding secretary, and retaining the recording secretary and book-keeper. But in that case, the treasurer would be obliged to conduct a great part of the correspondence; to be, in fact, not merely treasurer, but secretary of the treasury; and if he must do the duties of that office, it seems best that he should bear its title.

It has not been shown that we need more than one additional secretary, or that we shall need a larger accession to our force than that, during any period for which it would be judicious now to make provision.

It is recommended, therefore, that we appoint two corresponding secretaries, and a recording secretary.

The committee are instructed "also to define the duties of each" secretary.

The duties of the recording secretary are easily defined. They consist in the making and preserving of records, including the preservation of letters received, and of copies of letters sent. Besides the doings of the Society and the Board of Directors, at their annual and special meetings, he should record all the doings of the Executive Committee; giving, in the record of every meeting, the authority by which it was called, the time and place of meeting, the names of the members present, and the name of the presiding officer. He is to produce any matter in his archives, when demanded, for the inspection of the President, either of the corresponding secretaries, the treasurer, the Executive Committee, the Board of Directors, or

any committee or member of either; and to furnish certified copies, when required by other officers of the Society, who need them in the performance of their own duties. For the accurate performance of these duties, he is responsible to the Board of Directors. Assisting the other secretaries and the treasurer in their labors, is no part of his official duty. Yet, if his official duties should not occupy his whole time, he may properly be required to render them, or any of them, such assistance as they may need and he can afford; his compensation being fixed accordingly.

Defining the duties of the corresponding secretaries, so as to divide all those duties between them, assigning to each his part, exclusive of the other, is a more difficult task. All those labors have reference, and the most important of them very direct reference, to the operations of the treasury. They relate, almost wholly, to contracting debts, finding the means of payment, and paying them. Correspondence with State Governments must relate to emigration from the several States, and to appropriations for the expense. Correspondence with masters will relate to servants whom they wish to colonize, and to the expenses of colonizing them. Correspondence with donors, whether societies or individuals, will relate to the funds, with which the expenses of emigration are to be paid. Correspondence with Liberia will relate to the reception and care of emigrants, and the payment of the expenses incurred on their account; including under this head, the providing of receptacles, and all other things done for their welfare. It does not appear that this correspondence is, in its nature, capable of being so divided between two secretaries, that each may safely carry on his part of it, independently of the other. It must be one single harmonious system of correspondence, or we cannot have one harmonious system of receipts and payments growing out of it.

Doubtless, if two secretaries are employed, their mental characteristics will be somewhat different, and there will be letters which one of them may write better than the other. For this cause, the labors of correspondence, so far as they are capable of being divided, will naturally divide themselves, various parts of it falling naturally into the hands best adapted to manage them; while other parts, to the performance of which both are equally well adapted, would be left, as they ought to be, undivided, to be performed by either as convenience might demand from day to

Secretariats—Minority Report.

day. And this division, thus naturally made from day to day, with a full knowledge of the business to be divided, will be more likely to work well, than any theoretic division that we can make, before we know exactly what there will be to divide.

If we should leap over all these difficulties, and divide the labor equally between the two according to some theoretic classification, we should involve them in some other practical inconveniences. We could not expect that either division would be perfectly equable in its quantity throughout the year. Sometimes one secretary would be overwhelmed with business, while the other would have little to do, and at another time, the first would be idle and the second overwhelmed. Besides this, if either should be absent from his office a single day, either on business or from sickness, a letter might arrive, belonging to his department, and needing an immediate answer; and however the interests of the Society might suffer, it must remain unanswered till his return.

We cannot, therefore, safely, "define the duties of each" secretary, by dividing the labors between them, and assigning a certain part to each, to the exclusion of the other.

But, as each letter must be written by one or the other of them, there must, in some way, be a division of the labor. How shall it be effected?

In part, this question has been answered already. They will naturally divide it themselves, as circumstances shall suggest from day to day. If any other division is to be made, it is at least doubtful whether this Board of Directors is the proper body to make it.

The whole correspondence ought to be carried on under the direction of the Executive Committee. If it were practicable, they ought to read or hear every letter, before it leaves the office. But as this cannot be, they must hear such of the most important of them as they can, and give such instructions as they judge necessary concerning the others. They should, however, know, sooner or later, and in season to prevent any injury, the contents of every letter received, and of every letter sent.

The committee is always on the ground, and always knows what business there is for the secretaries to transact; and is therefore always competent to assign to each his proper share of the labor.

If a new branch of correspondence is to

be opened, it should be done under the direction of the committee; and if it should be assigned to one secretary rather than the other, the committee can assign it. If the personal presence of a secretary is needed at some distant point, the committee should order the journey, and designate the secretary to make it. In short, it belongs to the committee to prescribe all their labors, and so far as may be necessary or useful, to make the division.

In this way, the division will be made by men well acquainted with the peculiar qualifications of each secretary, and with the business to be divided between them; any branch of the correspondence, for which either is found to be peculiarly qualified, may be committed to him, as exclusively, and for so long a time, as the interests of the Society permit; and a change of distribution can be made at any time, when the exigencies of business require it.

This control of the Executive Committee over the secretaries is indispensable to that unity of system, which is indispensable to the successful prosecution of business. If we exempt the secretaries from their control, and give each a department to manage according to his own discretion, we shall have three lines of policy—that of the committee, and that of each secretary; and these three policies will sometimes come in conflict with each other.

It has been supposed, that a distinct department might be formed for an additional secretary, by giving him the editing of the African Repository, and opening new branches of correspondence, leaving the business of the present secretaryship unchanged.

To this, there are several objections. The first, and a fatal one, is, that it would not meet our main difficulty. The incumbent of the present secretaryship would still be overwhelmed with more business than he could do as it ought to be done. There would still be the same ground of complaint against the short, hurried and unsatisfactory letters; and, it being known that there are two secretaries in the office, with time enough to write deliberately, the appearance of disrespect would be stronger than before. Another objection is, that besides business too directly related to the treasury to be safely transferred to a new department, there is really very little that ought to be done. The new secretary would find it hard work to invent even innocent employment enough to keep himself out of idleness.

Report of Committee on Special agency to Europe.

The undersigned is confirmed in these views, by the practice of all analogous societies, so far as he has been able to inquire. The American and Presbyterian Boards of Foreign Missions, and the American Home Missionary Society, have three secretaries each, whose duties are arranged in the way herein recommended. Two publishing societies, American Bible and Tract Societies, have a different arrangement; but it is not known to produce any superior advantages.

The conclusion, therefore, is, that the distribution of duties between the corresponding secretaries must be left to the Executive Committee.

This committee was also ordered "to suggest such compensation as they may think proper to affix to each" secretaryship.

No reason appears for changing the salaries now given to the corresponding and recording secretaries; and if an additional corresponding secretary be appointed, it would be impolitic to elevate him above or depress him below the level of the other, by giving him a different salary. It is suggested, therefore, that the salaries affixed to those offices remain as they are.

In view of these facts and reasonings—assuming that there will be a treasurer, who will merely receive, keep and disburse the funds and keep the accounts of the Society—the following resolutions are respectfully submitted:

1. *Resolved*, that this Board will appoint, annually, till otherwise ordered, two corresponding secretaries and a recording secretary.

2. *Resolved*, that the corresponding secretaries shall be, in all respects, of equal rank; but when both are named together, he who has been longest in the office shall be named first, unless something in the connexion obviously require otherwise.

3. *Resolved*, that the duties of the corresponding secretaries shall be, under the direction of the Executive Committee, to conduct the correspondence of the Society, written and oral, making journeys for that purpose when necessary; to make and sign contracts, and draw on the treasurer for payments; to prepare business for the action of the Executive Committee, and lay it before them at their meetings; to edit the African Repository; and to prepare the annual report, and such other documents as may be ordered by this Board or the Executive Committee, for the action of the Directors at annual or special meetings.

They shall place in the hands of the recording secretary, all official letters and documents received by them, and furnish, or allow him to take copies of all official letters and documents sent out by them, for preservation. All these duties shall be common to both of them, each performing such part as mutual convenience shall dictate, or as the Executive Committee shall prescribe.

4. The salary of each corresponding secretary shall be two thousand dollars a year, till otherwise ordered.

5. It shall be the duty of the recording secretary to record the doings of the Society, the Board of Directors, and the Executive Committee; to preserve the records and documents of the Society, including all official letters received, and copies of all official letters sent; and to produce any matter in his archives, or to furnish certified copies of the same, when required by any officer of the Society in the performance of his duty. He shall also be the Librarian of the Society, and shall keep, in a suitable condition for convenient reference, all publications of the Society, and such other books, pamphlets, papers and periodicals, as shall be procured for the Society's use.

6. The salary of the recording secretary shall be twelve hundred dollars a year, till otherwise ordered.

Respectfully submitted,
JOSEPH TRACY.

Rev. Mr. Miller, chairman of the Committee appointed at the last annual meeting of the Board, to raise, in conjunction with the Executive Committee, the funds needed for the support of a special agency to Europe, presented the following report:

The Committee appointed to raise, in conjunction with the Executive Committee, the funds needed for the support of a special agency to represent the interests of this Society in Europe, reported, begging to be discharged as a committee from further attention to the duty, in view of unexpected obstacles standing in the way of their success; expressing, however, a strong conviction of the importance of the agency, and warmly recommending it to the future consideration of the Board.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock A. M., tomorrow.

Meeting of the Board—Committees—Resolutions.

WEDNESDAY, January 17.

The Board met according to adjournment :

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. McLeod, the minutes of the session yesterday were read and approved.

The Reports of Agents of the Society were presented.

The President announced the Standing Committees, as follows :

Committee on Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Maclean, Hall, Haight, Lee, and Miller.

Committee on Finance.—Messrs. Phelps, Gregory, Haines, Hodge, and Orcutt.

Committee on Auxiliary Societies.—Messrs. Foulke, Allen, McLeod, Blodgett, and Slaughter.

Committee on Agencies.—Messrs. Disosway, Coppinger, Davis, Bloomfield, and Mitchell.

Committee on Accounts.—Messrs. Jones, Adams, Hosmer, Coulling, and Orcutt.

Committee on Emigration.—Messrs. Tracy, Bransford, Stanton, Sparrow, and Pettit.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the number of delegates from the New York State Colonization Society be fifteen ; the amount expended by the said Society, on account of emigrants sent to Liberia during the past year, the account for which was not forwarded before the close of the year in consequence of the absence of the Rev. J. B. Pinney, Secretary of said Society, to be received as basis of representation, in addition to the amount reported by the Recording Secretary.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Illinois Colonization Society be entitled to one delegate by the present payment of the balance necessary to complete the sum required to entitle said Society to a delegate.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Tracy, it was

Resolved, That the disposal of the proceeds of the legacy of Augustus Graham for the support of schools in Liberia, be referred to a special committee.

Messrs. Tracy, Coppinger, and Stanton, were appointed said committee.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Haight, it was

Resolved, That so much of the Annual Report of the Society as relates to special appeals from the Corresponding Secretary for funds to meet particular cases, be referred to a special committee of three, with instructions to consider and report upon the best mode of preventing the conflict between such appeals and the regular work of the agents of the State societies.

Messrs. Haight, Pettit, and Lee, were appointed said committee.

On motion of Mr. Jones, it was

Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed to prepare a minute on the death of Elliott Cresson, Esq., late Vice President and Life Director of this Society.

Messrs. Jones and Reese were appointed said committee.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Tracy, it was

Resolved, That so much of the Annual Report and the Statement of the Executive Committee as relates to foreign relations, to finance, to auxiliary societies, to agencies, to accounts, and to emigration, be referred to the standing committees on those subjects respectively.

The Report of the Committee on the subject of the recognition of the Republic of Liberia by the United States Government, was taken up ; and, after a free and full expression of opinion by several members of the Board, on motion of Rev. Mr. Miller, it was

Resolved, That the subject of the recognition of Liberia be referred to the President of the Society and the Executive Committee, with power to act, in their discretion, in regard thereto, in the interval between this and the next annual meeting of the Board of Directors.

The Report of the Committee on the subject of the exploration of Africa eastward of Liberia, was taken up ; and, on motion of Rev. Dr. Haight, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the exploration of Africa be continued until the next annual meeting of the Board.

The Report of the Committee on the basis of representation of State Societies,

Life Directors—The late A. G. Phelps, Esq.—Death of Elliot Cresson, Esq.

was taken up ; also the minority report of the Rev. Mr. Tracy ; and, after considerable discussion, on motion of Dr. Reese, it was

Resolved, That the whole subject be laid upon the table, and printed with the minutes of the Board ; and meanwhile, that both reports be referred to the consideration of the Executive Committee and the State Societies.

The Report of the Committee on steam communication between the United States and Liberia, was taken up ; and, for the present, was laid on the table, in consequence of the absence of Dr. Hall.

The Report of the Committee on secretaryships of the Society, was taken up ; also the minority report of the Rev. Mr. Tracy ; both of which, on motion of Mr. Jones, were laid on the table for the present.

On motion, the Board took a recess, for the meeting of the Society.

After the meeting of the Society, the Board was called to order ; when, on motion, the Board adjourned to 7½ o'clock this P. M.

— EVENING SESSION, January 17. —

The Board met according to adjournment.

The minutes of the last session were read and approved.

The Secretary of the Society announced that, during the past year, the Hon. William Appleton of Massachusetts, the Rev. R. R. Gurley, and his Excellency, Franklin Pierce, President of the United States, were constituted Life Directors of this Society, by the payment into the treasury of \$1,000 each.

Mr. Disoway, chairman of the Committee, appointed at the last annual meeting of the Board, to whom was referred the subject of procuring a copy of the portrait of the late Anson G. Phelps, Esq., presented the following report, which was adopted :

The Committee appointed at the last annual meeting of this Board, to procure a portrait of the late Anson G. Phelps, a Vice President of the American Colonization Society, report, that they have discharged this duty. An excellent portrait of Mr. Phelps has been painted by Waldo and Jewett, very eminent artists in the City of New York, and a copy from an admirable original in the possession of his son, Anson G. Phelps, Esq., the President of the New York State Colonization Society.

Respectfully submitted,
GABRIEL P. DISOWAY,
JOHN MACLEAN,
Committee.

Mr. Jones, chairman of the Committee appointed to prepare a minute on the death of the late Elliott Cresson, Esq., presented the following report, which, on motion, was adopted ; after some appropriate remarks by the Rev. R. R. Gurley in reference to the devotion of Mr. Cresson, for many years, to the colonization cause :

Whereas, since the last meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, it has pleased Almighty God to remove from his earthly labors one of the Vice Presidents and a Life Director of this Society—therefore,

Resolved, That this Board feel called upon to express a deep sense of the loss they have sustained in the removal of one who, for over a quarter of a century, was the zealous and untiring advocate of African Colonization, and whose gratuitous labors, alike in this country and Great Britain, evinced the sincerity of his professions, and entitle him to the gratitude of every lover of humanity.

Resolved, That while we mourn over our loss we cannot but sympathise with the family and relatives of our deceased friend.

Resolved, That a request be preferred to the family of the late Mr. Cresson for a copy of his portrait to be made and deposited in the rooms of this Society.

Resolved, That a certified copy of the above be sent by the Recording Secretary to the family of our late distinguished friend.

Messrs. Jones, Reese, and Coppinger, were appointed a committee to carry out the object embraced in the third resolution.

Resolutions—U. S. and Liberia Steamship Co.—Meeting of the Board.

On motion, the Report of the Committee on steam communication between the United States and Liberia was taken up, and read; also the minority report of Dr. Hall; when the following resolutions were presented by Mr. Phelps, viz :

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Board, the services of the Rev. R. R. Gurley in obtaining subscriptions to the stock of the United States and Liberia Steamship Company, are important and valuable to the general cause of colonization, and meet with the warm approval of this Board.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Board, the United States and Liberia Steamship Company, as at present organized in the city of New York, may, with the aid of the friends of the cause in the United States, speedily be successful in accomplishing the object so ardently desired by all, viz : a steam communication with Liberia. At the same time, this Board disclaims any financial responsibility in connection with the above named Company.

To which, on motion of Mr. Gregory, the following was added :

Resolved, That until the arrangement for steam communication between this country and Liberia is perfected, it is important that a portion of the funds raised for that purpose be appropriated for the purchase of a suitable sailing vessel for the transportation of emigrants, under the control of the American Colonization Society.

Which resolutions, after full and general discussion, on motion, were adopted.

On leave being granted, the Rev. Dr. Maclean presented the following resolutions :

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board, it is important to the financial interests of the Society, and to the proper prosecution of its great object, that there shall be an additional secretary, whose duties shall be defined by this Board.

Resolved, That in view of the nature of the recommendations of the committees upon secretaryships, and upon the basis of representation, the reports of those committees shall be printed with the proceedings of this annual meeting in the customary annual printed report, and that a copy be sent to each auxiliary society.

Resolved, That the resolutions reported by said committees lie upon the table for consideration, until the next annual meeting of this Board.

Which resolutions, on motion, were made the first business of the day for the next session of the Board.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock, A. M. to-morrow.

—
THURSDAY, January 18.

The Board met according to adjournment.

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Lee, the minutes of the last session were read, corrected, and approved.

The reports of agents of the Society were, on motion, referred to the standing committee on agencies.

The resolutions presented by Rev. Dr. Maclean, at the last session of the Board, respecting the appointment of an additional secretary of the Society, being the first business of the day, were taken up; and, after discussion, they were, on motion, separately read and adopted.

Mr. Disoway presented the following resolution, which, on motion, was referred to the committee on finance :

Resolved, That the Board of Directors urge upon the auxiliary societies and the agents of this Society the necessity of increased efforts in procuring State appropriations to aid the purposes of the American Colonization Society.

Mr. Disoway presented the following resolution, which, on motion, was referred to the committee on auxiliary societies :

Resolved, That the committee on auxiliary societies be requested to originate some plan by which a greater and more efficient number of auxiliary societies can be established throughout the country.

Mr. Disoway presented the following resolution, which, on motion, was referred to the committee on finance :

Resolved, That the committee on finance be requested to report how the present in-

Resolutions—African Squadron, &c.

debtedness has arisen, and what means are proposed to liquidate the same, and to report at this meeting.

Mr. Whittlesey, chairman of the Executive Committee, presented the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be presented to his Excellency Governor Dutton, the Rev. Dr. Haight, and Commander Foote, for the addresses delivered by them at the late Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society, and that the Secretary of the Society be instructed to transmit to them copies of this resolution, and to request a copy of their addresses for publication.

A communication was presented from the Rev. J. Morris Pease, with reference to improvements in Liberia, &c., which, on motion, was referred to the committee on emigration.

On leave being granted, the following preamble and resolution presented by Capt. Foote were taken up, and, on motion, were adopted :

Whereas, The African Squadron has protected the legal commerce of the United States on the coast of that continent—has had an essential agency towards removing the guilt of the slave trade from the world, and has afforded countenance to the Republic of Liberia ; therefore

Resolved, That no article of the Webster-Ashburton treaty ought to be abrogated, nor the African squadron withdrawn, or reduced, unless it be in the number of guns specified in the treaty. But on the contrary, that said squadron ought to be rendered more efficient, by the employment of several small steamers, as being better adapted for the suppression of the slave traffic and the protection of our legal commerce, than the mere sailing vessels now composing the squadron :

Capt. Foote read a very interesting statement respecting the slave trade, and the United States squadron, on the coast of Africa.

Adjourned to 7½ o'clock, this P. M.

EVENING SESSION, January 18.

The Board met according to adjournment.

The minutes of the last session were read and approved.

Rev. Dr. Haight stated that the Hon. Hamilton Fish, one of the delegates from the New York State Colonization Society, has been prevented from attending the sessions of this Board, in consequence of indisposition.

Rev. Dr. Maclean presented the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the Board have listened with great pleasure to the able and interesting memoir read to them by Commander Foote, in regard to the squadron of the United States on the coast of Africa ; and unite with him in the hope that no action will take place on the part of our Government calculated to impair, in any degree, its efficiency as a most important agent in the suppression of the slave trade.

Rev. Mr. Gurley presented the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted :

Whereas, this Board have learned that the Hon. C. F. Mercer, one of the earliest, most constant, and able friends, and a Vice President of this Society, is now visiting, at his own expense, and from the noblest impulses of philanthropy, many of the Governments of Europe, with the view of uniting their counsels and sentiments in such policy as shall result in the prohibition of the African slave trade, by the law of nations ;

Resolved, That the Board express their high sense of the past and present eminent services of the Hon. C. F. Mercer in the cause of this Society, his country, and humanity, and their earnest hope that the efforts in which he is now engaged may be crowned with success.

Rev. W. McLain presented the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society hereby express their sense of obligation to the Rev. Rector, Wardens, and Vestry of Trinity Church, for the kindness shown this body, by opening their spacious edifice to the Society for its anniversary, and the basement of their building for the meetings of this Board and its committees.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolution be transmitted to the Rev. Rector

Resolutions—Improvements in Liberia, &c.

of the Church by the Secretary of the Society.

On motion of Mr. Foulke, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary furnish to the committee on auxiliaries a list of the State and Territorial Societies, acting as auxiliaries to the American Colonization Society; and also, as far as known to him, of the State and Territorial Societies not so acting.

On motion of Mr. Foulke, it was

Resolved, That there shall be furnished, as soon as practicable, after the adjournment of this Board, to the chairman of each of its committees a copy of each resolution referred to such committees respectively.

The Committee on Accounts reported that they had examined the treasurer's account and found the same correct. (See the exhibit, page 47.)

The following resolution, presented by Rev. Dr. Maclean, was taken up, and, on motion, was adopted:

Resolved, That to prevent all misapprehension in regard to the powers of the Executive Committee, it is hereby declared that the Executive Committee, unless restricted by special instructions from the Board of Directors, have all the powers of the Board, during the recess, including the entire direction of the agents of the Society, however appointed.

The following preamble and resolution, presented by Rev. Mr. Tracy, were taken up, and, on motion, were adopted:

Whereas, Liberian commerce and emigration would be much facilitated by a wharf on some point of that coast, at which passengers and goods may be landed, and goods put on board without the use of lighters; and whereas, for want of such a wharf, lives are annually lost in attempts to land or embark through the surf; and whereas, without such a wharf, steam communication with Liberia may prove too expensive to be permanently maintained; and whereas, there is no such wharf on that coast, nor any place known where such a wharf can be constructed; therefore

Resolved, That the committee on exploration in Africa be instructed to procure, if practicable, from the officers of the squadron of the United States on the coast of

Africa, or some of them, an examination of the most promising points on the coast of Liberia, with reference to the practicability, mode, and expense, of constructing such a wharf; with such other information as may be in their power, relating to the artificial improvement of harbors in Liberia.

The following preamble and resolutions, presented by Rev. Mr. Slaughter, were taken up, and, on motion, were adopted:

Whereas, the exclusive design of the American Colonization Society, as declared in its fundamental law, is to remove, with their own consent, the free colored people of the United States to Africa; and whereas, in carrying out this principle, this Board have ordered that all suggestions and discussions of schemes of emancipation shall be excluded from the African Repository, and other official documents of the Society; and whereas, it is necessary to the consummation of this policy, that the same principle should be applied to the conduct of the public meetings of this Society; therefore

Resolved, That the Executive Committee should have strict regard to this principle in all their arrangements for the annual meetings.

Resolved, That no persons other than those chosen by the Executive Committee shall be permitted to make speeches at such public meetings, without a vote of the Society.

The report of the committee on the subject of raising funds for the support of a special agency to Europe, was taken up, and, on motion, was adopted.

The Committee to whom was referred that portion of the Annual Report which relates to special appeals, presented the following report, which was adopted:

The Committee to whom was referred that portion of the annual report which relates to special appeals from the Corresponding Secretary for funds to meet particular cases, with instructions to consider and report upon the best mode of preventing the conflict between such appeals and the regular work of the agents of the State societies, beg leave to report—

That they have considered the subject committed to them, and are of the opinion that it is necessary to the best interests of the work which we have in hand, and to the prudence, wisdom, and economy of

Report of Committees—Graham legacy—Foreign Relations.

time, effort and money, by which all our operations ought to be characterized, that as far as practicable, all possibility of interference between the plans and acts of the central Board at Washington and those of any of the State societies should be prevented. Such interference—unintentional your committee are persuaded—has occurred during the past year in more than one instance, and been productive of harm and loss, notwithstanding the resolution of the Board of Directors passed at the annual meeting in 1851.

With the view of preventing the occurrence of similar evils, your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolved, That hereafter all appeals from the Corresponding Secretary, the General Agent, or the Executive Committee, for funds for any purpose connected with the objects of the American Colonization Society in States wherein auxiliary societies exist, shall be made only through said societies and under their direction.

BENJ. J. HAIGHT,
WM. V. PETTIT,
LEROY M. LEE,
Committee.

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of the Graham legacy, presented the following report, which was adopted :

The Committee to whom was referred the question of the disposal of the proceeds of the Graham legacy, ask leave to report : That, as the legacy is not yet paid in full, the order adopted on this subject last year, be continued in force for another year.

JOSEPH TRACY, *Chairman.*
WILLIAM COPPINGER,
R. L. STANTON.

The following preamble and resolution, presented by Gov. Dutton, were taken up, and, on motion, were adopted :

Whereas, testimony has been given in courts of justice, in recent criminal trials, which, if worthy of credit, would establish the fact, that vessels engaged in the slave trade have been, within a few years, fitted out, in considerable numbers, for the purpose, in the ports of New York, Boston and other places ; and such vessels are owned by persons residing in said cities :

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to examine this subject, and as-

certain, if possible, whether such statements are true, and report the facts which they shall find established, to the next annual meeting.

Messrs. Dutton, Foote, Reese, Tracy, and Gregory, were appointed said committee.

The Committee on Foreign Relations, presented the following report, which, on motion, was adopted :

The Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred so much of the Annual Report as relates to Liberia, and of the report on the acknowledgment of the independence of that country, beg leave to recommend to the Board the adoption of the following resolutions :

1. *Resolved*, That this Board have learned with the highest satisfaction, that, in the kind providence of God, the Republic of Liberia continues to meet the most sanguine expectations of its friends, and that its present prosperous condition, and the efficient administration of its affairs, command the respect of the civilized world.

2. *Resolved*, That this Board will not cease to exert their influence to secure, at the earliest day possible, a recognition of the Independence of Liberia ; and that it is the belief of the Board that the omission on the part of our Government to recognize the independence of that country, is not owing to any want of friendly feeling toward that Government by the Government and people of the United States, but owing entirely to other causes, which, in the judgment of some of the most devoted friends of Liberia, render any action upon that subject inexpedient for the present.

The committee have also taken into consideration the subject of founding a settlement in the interior of Liberia, which they conceive it important for this Society to press at present only so far as to ascertain the important fact of the existence or non-existence of the malaria causing the disease called the African coast fever, at a certain distance from the coast, and at a certain elevation above the ocean. For this purpose, the committee would recommend that measures be taken, as soon as practicable, by the executive officers of the Society, to place a certain number of unacclimated male emigrants at the most convenient and suitable point interior to the settlement of Bassa, directly from the vessel, at a proper elevation, and at least one day's most speedy travel from the settle-

Resolutions—Report of Committee on Auxiliary Societies.

ment. The committee believe this course will prove entirely practicable and salutary, and can be made at little expense in comparison with its importance, and at no sacrifice of life; and that the expediency of prosecuting or urging any settlement in the interior by the American Colonization Society, will thus be established.

On motion of Mr. Gregory, it was

Resolved, That the Report of Commander Foote on the subject of the African Squadron, under the Ashburton treaty, be published in the African Repository, colonization journals, and other papers.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Maclean, it was

Resolved, That the Officers and Agents appointed by the Board at their meeting last year, or by the Executive Committee, under instructions from the Board, be re-appointed for another year.

On motion of Mr. Disosway, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Emigration report to the Board if there exist any causes for the complaints which have reached this country from emigrants sent out by this Society, as to their proper supplies, comfort, and treatment, on their passage, or after their arrival there, whilst under the charge of our agents in Africa.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Maclean, it was

Resolved, That the following be added to the By-laws:

Whenever appeals shall be taken upon a matter of account to the Board of Directors, the grounds and proof in the matter shall be set forth in writing, as well on behalf of the appellant as on behalf of the Executive Committee, and, on presentation, shall be referred, without debate, to the Standing Committee on Accounts, whose decision shall be final.

The Committee on Finance presented their report, and, on motion, the resolutions attached thereto were adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That in view of the present embarrassed state of the funds, the State Societies be requested to remit to the Parent Society, as early as convenient, such assistance as may be in their power to render.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be authorized, at their discretion, to dispose of such stocks, bonds, and lands, as may have come into their posses-

sion, for the general purposes of this Society, and apply the same to the liquidation of the debts of the Society.

Resolved, That in view of the pecuniary embarrassments of the country, and the depressed state of the funds of the Society, it be recommended to the Executive Committee to conduct their affairs, both in reference to outlays for emigrants and in Liberia, as well as in the employment of agents, with due regard to the liquidation of the debts of the Society.

ANSON G. PHELPS,
Chairman.

The Committee on Auxiliary Societies presented the following report, which, on motion, was adopted:

The Committee on Auxiliary Societies respectfully report:

That the subject referred to them is one of great importance, and that it requires longer and more careful inquiries and consideration than they are able to give during the present session of the Board, and they therefore ask leave to make their particular report at the next annual session.

W. PARKER FOULKE,
H. M. BLODGETT,
WILLIAM H. ALLEN,
JOHN N. McLEOD.

The Committee on Agencies, to whom was referred the Reports of Agents of the Society, presented separate reports on the several agencies, which, on motion, were adopted.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

FRIDAY, January 19.

The board met according to adjournment.

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Stanton, the minutes of the last session were read and approved.

The President read the following letter from the Hon. Justice Wayne:

WASHINGTON, January 16, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR: I have been in my chamber for more than a week with a sharp attack of erysipelas in the head and face, and am not enough relieved to venture out. Nothing less than such a cause should prevent me from attending the anniversary of the American Colonization Society this evening, and with every wish

Resolutions—Report of Committee on Emigration.

for its prosperity, and determination on my part to do all that I can to aid it, I am, very sincerely, your friend and obedient servant,

JAMES M. WAYNE.

Hon. Elisha Whittlesey,
Chair. Ex. Com. A. C. S.

The following resolution, presented by Rev. Dr. Maclean, was taken up, and, on motion, was adopted :

Resolved, That in future the compensation of all State or other local agents must be made from funds collected by themselves, unless by special agreement with the Executive Committee, or by instructions from the Board.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

On motion of Mr. Disoway, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Agencies be requested to prepare some plan of general application for the efficient establishment and continuance of agencies throughout the country, and to report at the next annual meeting of the Board.

The report of the Committee on Agencies respecting the agency of Rev. James Mitchell was taken up ; during the consideration of which, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the agents of the Society are expected, while continuing to act as agents, to conform to the policy of the Society in all the relations of colonization, as expressed by the Board at its annual meetings, or in its recess, by the Executive Committee.

On motion of Mr. Pettit, it was

Resolved, That the resignation of Rev. Mr. Mitchell, as agent for the Northwest, be accepted, and that the Executive Committee be recommended to re-appoint Mr. Mitchell to the office he formerly held, provided such an understanding can be arrived at with him as will secure a conformity by the agent with the general policy of this Society ; and further, that such a salary shall be paid to the said agent as may be agreed upon with him.

The Committee on Emigration presented the following report, which, on motion, was adopted :

The Committee on Emigration, to whom was referred so much of the annual report and statement of the Executive Committee as relates to that subject, and a paper on the same subject from the Rev. J. M. Pease, ask leave to report as follows :

The subject deserves a much more thorough examination and more extended report than is possible in the time allowed them. It would be well to examine minutely the history of all the expeditions that have been sent out for several years past; the characters and circumstances of the emigrants; the provision made for them and the whole treatment they have received on the voyage and after their arrival; and the results in respect to their life, health, happiness and usefulness in Liberia. It would be well, also, to examine all the complaints made by emigrants, and by others on their behalf, and to ascertain how much foundation there may be for any of them in fact, and what remedies may be applied. Instead of this a few brief remarks must suffice.

1. The matter of most immediate interest, is that of complaints concerning the treatment of emigrants.

Those complaints which have made the widest and deepest impression are contained in the published letters of a recent emigrant, whose good intentions the committee do not question. The letters themselves show, however, to any one acquainted with Liberian politics, that the complaints are a part of the arguments with which one political party is hoping to prevail against another at the next presidential election. The most important of the alleged facts are not personally known to the writer, nor had he ever had the necessary means of testing the accuracy of the statements which he had heard; and those statements are not sustained by any authentic information received at the office of this Society.

Some emigrants have complained of over-crowding and discomfort on their voyage; while other emigrants by the same ships made no such complaint, and even expressed their satisfaction with the voyage.

Yet it is undoubtedly true, that, owing to the impossibility of finding such a ship as was desired at the time when it was wanted, and the difficulty of refusing emigrants who had presented themselves without proper previous notice and were anxious to go, the number sent in some vessels has been undesirably large. But how far this may have affected the health of the

Resolutions—Adjournment.

emigrants, is not clearly proved, and opinions differ.

With regard to accommodations in Liberia, it is well known that the receptacles built for a moderate number of emigrants, several years since, and now not so good as new, have been insufficient for the number of emigrants lately sent, and the agent has been obliged to supply the deficiency as he could, by hiring buildings which were private property; and it has sometimes been difficult to procure such as he desired. With respect to the amount of injury or discomfort from this source, accounts differ, and we have not now the means of deciding.

Finally, it is certain that the continued life, health, and happiness of emigrants depends more on their own character and conduct than on all other causes put together. There has been very little sickness and but few deaths among those who, under the advice of the physician, have taken proper care of themselves.

On board the Sophia Walker there was an unusual amount of sickness and death, owing to the bad quality of water, which became bad on the voyage. The cause of this change is not yet ascertained. It was certainly not owing, as some have alleged, to the bad preparation of casks, as the same change occurred in casks which had been proved good by the experience of several years.

In conclusion, the committee believe that the Executive Officers of the Society have faithfully endeavored to conduct emigration with all due regard, not only to economy, but also to the welfare of emigrants; and that experience has enabled them to make many important improvements, and will enable them to make others.

Respectfully submitted, by order of the committee,

JOSEPH TRACY,
Chairman.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Haight, it was

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Emigration be published in the African Repository, and other colonization papers.

Rev. Mr. Gurley stated that he desired to present three resolutions, which he thought of some importance, but as we were near the close of the session, he would merely ask that they be received and laid upon the table, unless some gentleman should deem it important to move

their adoption. After some exchange of opinion, the resolutions were received, as follows:

Resolved, That the union of the Northern and Southern sections of the United States, in efforts for the establishment of christian communities of voluntary free colored emigrants in Africa, tends to strengthen and perpetuate the political ties which make us one nation, and to advance the highest interests of all classes of our population.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this meeting, such united endeavors by citizens of the Northern and Southern States most effectually tend to adjust and settle all sectional excitement and injurious agitation in regard to our colored population, and to rescue Africa from the ignorance, superstition, and bondage in which she has for ages been enthralled.

Resolved, That it is highly important that the friends, agents, and other representatives of this Society should seek, in their discourses and writings, to separate its one simple and grand purpose from all questions likely to create distrust or angry controversies between the North and the South, and to present the cause in such a light of unquestionable and enlarged benevolence as must commend it to the reason and just confidence and regard of both.

On motion of Mr. Gregory, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be presented to the President of the Society for the able and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of the chair on this occasion.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be also presented to the Secretaries of the Board, the Executive Committee, and other Officers, for their important services to the cause.

The minutes were then read and approved.

On motion, the Board adjourned to the third Tuesday in January, 1856, at 12 o'clock M.

The meeting was closed with prayer by Rev. R. R. Gurley.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE,
President A. C. S.

D. M. Reese, Secretary.

J. W. Lugenbeel, Asst. Secretary.

Receipts and Expenditures of the American Colonization Society for 1854.

Dr.

Receipts and Expenditures of the American Colonization Society,

Cr.

From 1st January, 1854, to 1st January, 1855.

To balances due the Society as per last report...			
Receipts from the following sources, to wit:			
Legacies.....	\$27,302 91		\$15,869 80
Profit and Loss account.....	775 41		1,114 44
Contingent Expenses.....	9,861 16		4,562 40
Donations.....	24 71		1,494 42
Emigrants.....	21,160 82		5,043 31
African Repository.....	31,840 27		10,648 53
	1,771 56		40,671 81
Total receipts including the above balances...	92,736 84		2,676 24
Balances due by the Society.....	23,448 01		3,434 75
			85,515 70
			30,669 15
			\$116,184 85
By balances due by the Society as per last report			
Payments for the following objects, to wit:			
Profit and Loss account.....			
Purchase of Life annuities provided in			
wills, and tax on legacies.....			
Paper and printing Annual Report, and			
for Com. Lynch's Report.....			
Salaries of the Secretary, Recording Sec-			
retary, and Clerk of the Am. Col. Soc.,			
office rent, fuel, stationery, and postage.			
Compensation of Agents, employed in			
collecting funds.....			
Charter of vessels, outfit and support of			
emigrants.....			
Paper and printing the African Repository,			
and expense of collecting subscriptions.			
Erection of a Receptacle for Emigrants,			
and salaries of Physicians in Liberia...			
Total expenditures, including the above			
balances.....			
Balances due the Society.....			

COLONIZATION ROOMS, Washington City, January 1st, 1855.

NOAH FLETCHER, Book-keeper.

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's Account for the past year, and compared it with the proper vouchers, and they find the same correct.

PAUL T. JONES, }
JAS. D. COULLING, } Committee.
JAMES ADAMS, }
JOHN ORCUTT, }
JAMES B. HOSMER, }

Address of Governor Dutton.

Address of Governor Dutton, of Connecticut,

AT THE 33TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE A. C. S., JANUARY 16, 1855.

MR. PRESIDENT: I know of no way in which I can better justify myself for occupying a small portion of the time of this audience, than by presenting some reasons why this Society deserves a greater degree of confidence, and is entitled to a warmer support, than it has ever done before.

The first reason which I shall suggest, is, the judicious and impartial course which it has pursued, in the recent excited state of the public mind on the subject of slavery. The agitation of that subject will, as a matter of course, always, to some extent, embarrass the operations of this Society—the public mind has, of late, as we all know, been more sensitive on this exciting topic than ever before. At the South, a strong jealousy has prevailed, lest an institution, which they consider exclusively their own, should be disturbed, their peace destroyed and their safety endangered, by the zeal of its enemies in other parts of the Union. At the North, a universal alarm has prevailed, lest slavery should invade territory hitherto free, and lest the power of the Government should be wielded by the friends of the peculiar institution. Under these circumstances your Society, Mr. President, has pursued the even tenor of its way, you do not meddle with the question, whether slavery shall be abolished, or whether it shall be perpetuated; whether it shall be restricted within narrower limits, or shall be allowed to pervade a wider sphere—you do not consider yourselves a tribunal before whom men are to be brought to be tried and punished for their offences—your work is one of philanthropy, not of censure. The agitation of those questions which convulse the Union and in the opinion of some threaten its dissolution, does not diminish the number or relieve the wretchedness of those whose degradation excites your pity—you do not even inquire, whether this agitation is justifiable or not—on this subject you leave men to think and act as they please. You see a numerous class, scattered through the length and breadth of our land, who are free without the privileges of freedom; whose numbers are continually increasing, and whose condition here is without hope of improvement. It is difficult to decide, whether their condition at the South or at the North is most to be deprecated. In slaveholding States they have fewer privileges, but they enjoy a climate more congenial to their physical nature, and they

are less isolated in their condition. In the non slaveholding States, they feel the baneful influence of a prejudice, which, whether well founded or not, deprives them of many rights, and banishes them from the society of those among whom they dwell. They are also exposed to the destructive influence of an uncongenial climate, which reduces their numbers and threatens them with extinction. Your Society, sir, does not stop to enquire, whether they are, or are not, suffering injustice at the hands of their fellow-men. They are equally entitled to commiseration, and to relieve their miseries will be equally meritorious, whether they are victims of oppression, or are only suffering from the mysterious visitations of Providence. You are in no situation to punish their oppressors if they are suffering wrongfully, nor to elevate their condition, so long as they remain where they are. But you have discovered a way, by which all the ends of benevolence will be accomplished, without disturbing any section of the Union, and by means of which both the white and the colored race will receive immediate relief. The way is one which it required no genius to discover, but which needs only to be stated to be approved. It is the plain and obvious way of restoring the free colored race to the land of their nativity—there is unoccupied territories enough there to accommodate them all; a climate calculated to ensure life and health, and a soil fertile enough to sustain them and their posterity.

Another reason is, that this Society is truly of a national character—many of the benevolent associations of the day are necessarily sectional. Their operations are limited to certain portions of the country, and, however praiseworthy, are not calculated to foster a national spirit. But I understand, sir, that every State in the Union has already received benefits from this Society, and has an interest in its future efforts. In the present excited state of the public mind on the subject of slavery, something is wanted to allay the bitterness of feeling which sectional interests and jealousies are calculated to create. Nothing is so well adapted to promote harmony, as for all parties to be engaged together in some great work of benevolence. Love and malice cannot dwell together in the same breast. Here is a work of philanthropy in which all can unite. Here extremes may meet, without any abandonment of their peculiar principles.

Address of Governor Dutton.

Whatever views men may entertain, on the subject of slavery, whether they believe as I do, that it is a violation of the laws of nature, a blight and a curse, productive of evil and only of evil continually, the continuance of which for a moment, nothing would justify, but a well grounded apprehension of the substitution of greater evils by an attempt to abolish it, or whether they regard it as some profess to do, as an institution sanctioned by God himself, and constituting the best condition of society, in one thing, it seems to me all must agree, that the residence of free colored persons in this country, is undesirable both to themselves and to the whites, and that their removal would be a national blessing. I regard it, sir, as peculiarly proper that this Society should hold its annual meetings in the capitol of the nation and during the session of the National Legislature, that that body may have cognizance of its proceedings.

This Society, sir, is also national in another respect—it has no community of interest in feeling, with any of the various parties which divide up our population. We stand here on a platform broad enough to hold men of every religious creed and of every political faith. It is not a Baltimore platform or Syracuse platform or any of the political platforms. We need not stop to enquire whether the man who takes his position here, is a Democrat or a Whig; an anti-slavery man or a pro-slavery man; a Know Something or a Know Nothing; if he is a genuine philanthropist, we will hail him as a brother.

Another reason, Mr. President, why this Society should be patronised, and encouraged to press its claims upon our National Legislature, is, that the character of our nation is suffering and deservedly suffering, in the eyes of the civilized world, for its treatment of the Republic of Liberia. It is incomprehensible to many, why our Government should not have been the first to acknowledge her independence. It was reasonable to suppose that the similarity of her condition with that of our own Republic, in the days of her infancy, the recollection of the pleasure which the recognition of our independence gave, and the encouragement and aid which it afforded, and especially the fact that the Colonists of Liberia were once inhabitants of this country, would have prompted early action on the part of our Government. Instead of this course, an example has been set by others, and we still hesitate about following it. Aristocratic England, Imperial France, Despotism Prussia, Monarchical Belgium, and Slaveholding Brazil, have all voluntarily and freely stepped forward

and taken the young Republic by the hand and introduced her into the family of nations, while Republican America stands aloof. It is to be hoped, for the honor of the nation, that some satisfactory explanation of this course may yet be given.

I believe, Mr. President, that our public servants have misapprehended the views and wishes of their constituents on this subject. I am satisfied that the great body of the people, are prepared not only to hail the acknowledgment of the Independence of Liberia as a just and noble act, but to approve of a liberal appropriation, to aid the beneficent efforts of this Society. That Congress has the constitutional power to make such an appropriation, has been demonstrated before you, Mr. President, by high judicial authority. That it will take an early opportunity, to appropriate some of the surplus money in the Treasury to such a great national object, is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

Liberia, Mr. President, deserves to have her independence acknowledged. She planted herself on the extreme limit of a vast continent, relying upon the conquering power of love to man, and on aid from One who is able to save—although attacked by savage tribes, instigated by the fiends who traffic in human flesh and blood, she has hitherto sustained herself and may now be regarded as safe. When we compare what she has done with what other colonies have accomplished, we do not take into the account, the disadvantages under which she has labored. We forget that a large proportion of the colonists, had been kept here in a state of ignorance and dependence; that they were called on to discharge the duties of free-men and legislators, without having obtained the usual qualifications, and without having the advantage of experience. They were also called on to make and administer laws not only for themselves but for a much larger native population, wholly unacquainted with the usages of civilized society. From being under a state of tutelage themselves, they were suddenly placed in the condition of guardians and conservators of others. Notwithstanding this, wise laws have been enacted and enforced; free institutions established, and all the functions of government administered in a highly satisfactory manner. Not a colony which was planted on our Atlantic coast, made such rapid progress.

The disclosures which have been recently made in our courts of justice, and in publications, in which, according to the taste of the day, the authors proclaim their

Address of Governor Dutton.

own crimes, and glory in their shame, showing that the slave trade is still carried on to an alarming extent, is another reason for sustaining this Society. If these disclosures can be credited, the plague-spot is to be found even in New York and Boston. Men are to be found in those cities rolling in wealth, and setting pernicious examples of luxury and extravagance, from the fruits of this worst of piracy. Will not these facts startle our National Councils, and urge them to speedy action? If they suffer the laws of the country to be thus violated, can they escape the condemnation and contempt of the civilized world? Who can read, in a work designed to apologize for the traffic, the sickening details of the manner in which, at the present day, a slave-ship is freighted; of the terror that seizes the helpless victims of brute force, when the slave merchants visit a native village; of the abandonment of husbands and fathers, for the sake of gain, of every feeling which distinguishes a man from a brute, without determining, if possible, to make new efforts to put a stop to such atrocities? Are we to infer from these disclosures that the vessels of war stationed on the African coast are to be withdrawn? Certainly not. Let it be remembered, that wherever a colony has been planted on the coast, this infernal traffic has been suppressed. The only legitimate conclusion that can be drawn is, that it is by the combined efforts of a naval force and Colonization that the slave-trade is to be stopped. One tithe of the expense which is now deluging Europe with blood would plant a colony on every head-land, and station a vessel of war at the mouth of every inlet and harbor on the coast, and thus prevent the erection of a single baracoon.

Mr. President, let me urge another reason why a strong effort should be made at the present peculiar condition of the world in favor of this cause. There never was so favorable an opportunity of presenting a contrast between great public objects, prosecuted on one side by the deadly agency of war, and on the other by the benign influence of peace. More than half Europe is now engaged in a most fearful struggle. Never before have the shocking details of the battle field been exhibited in such a revolting light; never before has the destruction of life by contending armies had so much the appearance of wanton, deliberate murder; never before has there been so little of what is noble and praiseworthy in motive or deed, to draw off the attention from what is brutal and degrading. It is difficult for

most men to understand the cause of this expenditure of money and life, and they are disposed to enquire, with Wordsworth's simple-minded little Wilhelmine, "What did they kill each other for?" We shall be told, I suppose, that it is to protect the rights of a portion of the human race. Never before did a work of benevolence present such a hideous appearance. But let us allow the claim. If we can secure the happiness of another portion of the race, having stronger claims upon us than the Turks have upon the English or French, by improving property, by saving life, and promoting civilization and christianity, ought we not to do it? There is danger that benevolence, if it resorts alone to Minie rifles and Colt's pistols to accomplish its objects, will not be identified, and will be mistaken for something else.

Mr. President, there never was so favorable a time for an effort in the cause of humanity. Civilization has advanced more rapidly within the last quarter of a century than ever before. Barbarism has remained stationary, or retrograded. The power of the former to overcome the resistance of the latter, is, therefore, greater than ever before, while the result of success is to the same extent proportionably more important.

The contact of the two is also safer than ever before. It has been too often the case that the vices of civilization have to a great degree counteracted the effects of its improvements, and that, as in the case of our first parents tasting of the tree of knowledge, has to the savage, been the precursor of death. While philanthropy has extended to him the waters of life, avarice has followed, presenting the poisoned cup. But now that great moral reformation, which is extending its benign influence so rapidly over the whole civilized world, will give its protection to those who are just learning the rudiments of civilization and christianity.

Mr. President, the proof that is continually augmenting, that the colored race is not necessarily inferior to the whites in intellectual and moral powers, furnishes the friends of this Society with another motive for persevering effort. Not a year passes which does not exhibit among them instances of strong mental faculties, and of high moral attainments. This never would be the case if there was any physical weakness associated with the color of the skin. All the analogies of nature are opposed to any such idea. A dark soil indicates to the husbandman fertility, and a light-colored one barrenness. The blackest jet is capable of as high a polish as the whitest alabaster. The Roman poet, who excelled

Address of Governor Dutton.

all others in his observations on the productions of the earth, warns us

"Nimium ne crede color;
Alba ligustra cadunt, vaccinia nigra leguntur."

To color do not trust;
White fruits are left to fall off and decay,
White blackberries are pick'd and borne away.

Africa, Mr. President, is too fine a continent to remain any longer a waste. A rich soil and a tropical sun will enable it to produce in abundance all the drugs, spices, and fruits for which the world now depends on the East and West Indies. No quarter of the globe can vie with it in commercial advantages. It only needs an intelligent and enterprising population to secure a large share of the trade which now takes a devious and dangerous course round the Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. President, the rest of the world owes a debt to Africa which ought to be recognized. It has now run over 3,000 years, and there is danger of its being outlawed. In tracing the history of the world to the most remote antiquity, Africa appears to have been the mother of the arts and sciences, and to have carried them to a high degree of perfection. Many a modern genius has made, as he supposed, a wonderful new invention, but has found to his mortification that it is as old as the Catacombs of Egypt, and that if he should apply for a patent, his right might be disputed by a mummy. Africa alone has preserved and transmitted to us actual exhibits of persons, articles, and customs, that existed more than thirty centuries ago. From Africa the light of science penetrated Greece, and from Greece it was disseminated through the rest of the world. If Africa had always been the dark region which it is now, who can tell how many centuries

the civilization of Europe would have been retarded. Who can assure us that instead of Americans being assembled to consult for the enlightenment of Africa, a company of Europeans would not have been now met, to speculate on the probability of finding a new continent beyond the untried Atlantic ocean? Who can estimate the influence which the pyramids have had upon the progress of the human race? Thus they have stood for more than three thousand years, the wonder and admiration of more than one hundred generations, a living proof of how much the skill and energy and combined action of man can accomplish. Who can gaze at those gigantic productions of human power without enlarged views of his own ability, and a more determined purpose to produce something which will last beyond his own life. Silently, unconsciously, undesignedly, they also teach, and have for ages taught, a great moral lesson, that no monument raised by man can endure the ravages of time which has not its foundations laid broad upon the earth, and unless it points towards heaven. Such a monument, let us trust, this Society is now erecting.

In all its physical qualities, Africa is the same now as it was when the foundations of the pyramids were laid, and when Thebes was the first city of the world. The same soil is there which at a later day nurtured the iron frame of Hannibal, and the same vertical rays of the sun now scorch the earth which filled his soul with such fiery energy. If under the influence of civilization, depressed by heathenism, Africa could produce a Hannibal, why may we not hope that the same civilization, elevated by Christianity, will yet give birth to a Washington?

Address of Commander A. H. Foote, U. S. N.

AT THE 38TH ANNIVERSARY, JANUARY 16, 1855.

MR. PRESIDENT—I cannot plead physical debility, as the worthy Governor of my own State has done in the exordium of his logical, classical and perspicuous address, even should I fail in making or in sustaining good points while advocating the cause of African Colonization. On other grounds, however, I can claim the indulgence of this audience, *for you*, Mr. President, will bear me witness, that when invited last evening, to participate in the exercises on this occasion I declined for want of preparation; and even to-day, when the request was renewed, I replied *categorically, positively, and unequivocally, no!* But called upon now for the third time, I yield to the importunity, with the hope, that personal knowledge and ex-

perience, with an array of facts which are the strongest arguments, will compensate in a measure for the want of a carefully prepared address.

Colonies have been founded in different ages from a multiplicity of motives. There have been penal colonies—military colonies, and colonies established, as in the early settlements of parts of our own country, from religious and political considerations. In penal colonies a new element characterizes the modern system, the object being not merely to remove the criminal but to reform him. It is a great result in this respect, that in Australia, there are now powerful communities, rich with the highest elements of civilization, constituted to a great extent of those who

Address of Commander A. H. Foote.

otherwise, as the children of criminals, would have been born to cells and stripes, if not brandings and gibbets, as their inheritance.

In this age, especially in our own country, we are called to the noble task of preventing rather than punishing; of raising society from the pollution of vice rather than curing or expelling it. This higher effort, which is natural to the spirit of christianity, should have accompanied it everywhere; a nation is responsible for its inhabitants, and ought to master whatever tends to crime among them. Those whom it sends abroad ought to be its citizens, not its reprobates. It owes to the world, that the average amount of virtue in it accompany its transferred communities, so that the world does not suffer by the transference. This ought to be the case when a race, like the free African, is transported to a location more suitable; and we believe that the higher and the better motives have characterized the American Colonization Society in its effort of returning the negro race to its own land; we believe that the transfer of that race to its more suitable locality is mainly an effort of philanthropic benevolence. Its motives, however, excel in degree, not in kind. The same inducements which at all times influenced colonizing measures, have had their place, with more or less force, in these schemes. In deriving support for them it has been necessary to appeal to every motive, and seek assistance by every inducement.

In presenting the claims of colonization, the increase of national prosperity, the promotion of national commerce, the relief of national difficulties, the preservation of national quiet by the exodus of this race, have all been urged in the different sections of the country and on different orders of men. But notwithstanding this appeal to the selfishness of human nature, the best and holiest principles were put prominently forward, and men of corresponding character called forth to direct them. They were truly efforts of christianity, throwing its solid intelligence and earnest affections into action for the conquest of a continent, by returning the Africans to their home, and making this conquest a work of faith and labor of love.

The slavery imported and grafted on this country by foreign political supremacy, when the country was helpless, has been subjected to a trial never undergone by such an institution in any other part of the world. An enemy held dominion where slavery existed, and while the masters were called upon to fight for their own political independence, there was opportunity for the slave to revolt or escape if

such had been his wish. Those who are not acquainted with the ties uniting the slave to his master's household, and the interest he feels in his master's welfare, would expect that when a hostile army was present to rescue and defend them, the whole slave population would rise with eager fury to avenge their subjection, or with eager hope to escape from it. But the historical truth is, that very few indeed of the colored men of the United States, whether slave or free, joined the English in the Revolutionary War. Thus the impression, that the position and influence of the negro in society would forever check the republican spirit and keep the country in dependence, frustrated the recorded expectation of those who forced this evil upon a reluctant people.

The small number of colored persons who did join the English, produced no slight difficulty. That small number ought perhaps to have been easily amalgamated somehow or other, with the vast amount of the English population; that this did not happen, and did not seem possible, is perfectly evident; either color, character, or position, or something else which it is for the English people to explain, prevented this. Many of them were found in the lanes and dens of vice, in London, there combining incumbrance, nuisance and danger. This condition of things, excited the attention of Granville Sharpe and other English philanthropists, and led to the foundation of the colony of Sierra Leone. Great Britain found herself hampered on a subsequent occasion with the charge of a few hundreds of the maroons, or independent free negroes of Jamaica. It was known that it would not answer to mingle them with the slave population of that island. They were sent to Sierra Leone and afterwards constituted the most worthy part of its population.

Similar difficulties have pressed with a manifold weight on society in this country: Jefferson, with other distinguished statesmen, endeavored to remedy them. A suitable location in the lands of the West was sought after for the settlement of the free negroes. The Portuguese government was also sounded for the acquisition of some place in South America. But these schemes were comparatively valueless, for they wanted the main requisite, that Africa itself should share in the undertaking. Christian benevolence now looked abroad upon the face of the world to examine its condition and its wants. Africa was seen looming up in the distance, dark, gloomy, and vast and hopeless—with Egyptian darkness upon it—"darkness that might be felt;" while na-

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tions, professedly christian, plundered it with an extent and atrocity of rapine, such as never elsewhere had been seen. Africa, therefore, became the object of deep interest to the christian philanthropy of this country, and all things concurred to bring out some great enterprize for its benefit and that of the African race in the United States. After repeated efforts and failures, a plan was matured; a meeting was called in this city on the 25th of December, 1816, and the American Colonization Society was formed with the resolution to be free, and christian and national.

There was peace in the world. Society was awakening to a remorseful consideration of the iniquities which had been practiced on the African race in their own land, and upon the same population in this. The gradual emancipation of slaves, as favored by Jefferson and others in the early days of the republic, was discussed. But the objects sought in the formation of the Colonization Society, were the removal and benefit of the free colored population, together with such slaves as might have freedom extended to them with the view of settlement in Africa. And thus the work of forming an African nation in Africa, with republican feelings, impressions and privileges, was commenced.

A faithful history would furnish a dark shady as well as a sunny side; pestilence and war, suffering and death, marked the early history of our African Colony. In the year 1837, fifteen years from the settlement at Cape Mesurado, there were four distinct associations at work in Liberia; each with its own little colony established in such spots as chance seems to have directed. There was a mass of conflicting or disconnected organizations, with separate sources of authority and separate systems of management, without common head or common spirit. Each colony was isolated amid encompassing barbarism, and far more likely, if left to itself, to fall back under the power of that which surrounded it, than to establish good policy or civilization among the savage African communities with which they were brought in contact. In this state of things the American Colonization Society, after consulting with the State Societies, drew up a common constitution for the colonies and established the commonwealth of Liberia. After an efficient administration, during which the people had begun to be the government, it was there, even among colored people, shown, that human nature has capacity for its highest ends on earth, and there is no difficulty or mystery in governing society,

which men of common sense or common honesty cannot overcome. Governor Buchanan died in harness. Then and there was a remarkable man withdrawn from the world. His character and his eulogium may be found in his deeds—they have a voice to tell their own tale. It is well known that Roberts, a colored man, the present President of Liberia, succeeded Buchanan as Governor of the Commonwealth; this totally separated and individualized the African race as the managers of local affairs, and made, as to internal concerns, all things their own.

The physical, material, and political resources or agencies were small. A few men, in a distant land, had taken up the subject of African colonization amidst the national strifes, political controversies, and gigantic enterprises of a mighty nation, and held fast to it. A few of pre-eminent generosity surrendered their slaves, or wealth, or personal endeavors to forward it. No one could stand on Cape Mesurado and see the intermingled churches and houses; the broad expanses of interior waters, bordered by residences, and see a people, elevated far, very far, to say the least, above those of their color in other parts of the world, without the consciousness that a great work was begun. It indicated a great fact in the history of the negro race; and it may be presumed that now the tidings are circulating through the depths of the interior that peace has come from the West, and that an African people has returned to bless their old dark continent with light and truth.

Liberia as a commonwealth was in the eyes of national law no government. The colony was founded by individuals in the United States, not by the government, therefore the United States could not afford the necessary protection when the right to extend jurisdiction, regulate trade, and substitute fixed duties, should be claimed by the Liberians. For these and other evils with which Liberia was oppressed, independence was the only remedy. Individuals from all sections of our country, bearing on them the imperial character of their nation, had transmitted it by the dark-skinned race to vivify with liberty and self-government the great slave-land of the world. This was perhaps an honor higher than they aimed at. The few judicious men of Liberia saw the necessity of making the experiment. The outlines of a constitution, as far as that already existing needed modification, were borrowed from that of the United States. A declaration of independence was drawn up and proclaimed in the year 1847; and Roberts, the governor, whose state of pu-

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plilage had been passed under the master mind of Buchanan, was elected President of the Republic. England, France, Prussia, Belgium, and Brazil, have successively acknowledged the independence of Liberia.

Our estimate of the colonists must not be conformed to the standard of an American population. Keeping this in view, the visitor will find the government and the people presenting an aspect altogether more favorable than he is prepared to find, judging them from their race, when in contact with a white population. The country is theirs; they are lords of the soil; and in intercourse with them it is soon observed that they are free from that oppressive sense of inferiority which mark the colored people in this country. As the country becomes settled, and the character of its diseases better understood, the acclimating fever is less dreaded. In fact now it rarely proves fatal when proper attention is paid to the sick. This having been passed through, the emigrants enjoy far better health than they did in the extreme north of our country. In fact, according to President Roberts, the number of deaths in Liberia is three per cent. smaller than in New England and Canada among the same class of population, showing that a tropical climate is better adapted to their constitution. The country possesses elements of great prosperity, and the productions of the soil are varied and abundant. It is the want of agricultural industry rather than the incapacity of the country to yield richly the fruits of the earth, that has been the difficulty with the Liberians. With well-directed labor of one half the amount required among the farmers of the United States, a large surplus of the earth's productions, over the demands of home consumption, might be gathered.

I bow to authority, and acknowledge allegiance to our governor who has so eloquently addressed us. But *you, Mr. President*, can appreciate the enjoyment of a military man on an occasion like this, in the presence of grave Senators, members of the House and perhaps Cabinet Ministers, when he has the democratic right of free speech. In the exercise of this privilege, therefore, I must join issue with our profound jurist and able scholar, when he refers to Cyprian and Hannibal as being negro Africans. Hannibal, Cyprian, and Terence were Asiatics or Europeans rather than Africans, the Great Desert being properly the Northern boundary of the African race. In ancient times, an African, with his physical conformation,

would have created as great a sensation at the head of an army, or in the chair of a professor, as it would now in the United States, England, or the Crimea.

Let, then, the black man be judged fairly, and not presumed to have become, all at once and by miracle, of a higher order. There are and will be among them men who are covetous, or men who are tyrannical, or men who would sacrifice the public interests, or any others, to their own; men who now would go into the slave-trade if they could, or rob hen-roosts, or intrigue for office, or pick pockets, rather than trouble their heads or their hands with more honorable occupations. Such things will be found in Liberia, not because men are black, but because men are men.

It should not be forgotten that the experiment in respect to this race is essentially a new one. In fact it may be said that the African has never reached, until the settlement of Liberia, a higher rank than the king of Dahomey. No philosopher among them has caught sight of the mysteries of nature; no poet has illustrated heaven or earth, or the life of man; no statesman has done anything to lighten or brighten the links of human policy. In fact, if all that negroes of all generations have ever done were to be obliterated from recollection forever, the world would lose no great truth, no profitable art, no exemplary form of life. The loss of all that is African, would offer no memorable deduction from anything but the earth's black catalogue of crimes. Africa is guilty of the slavery under which she has suffered, for her people made it as well as suffered it. The great experiment, therefore, is as to the effect of instruction given to such a race from a higher one. It has had its success and promises more.

Liberia is the restoration of the African in his highest intellectual condition to that country in which his character had become the most degraded. The question to be settled is whether that condition can be retained, or so improved that he may keep pace with the rest of the world. It is a necessary element in this proceeding that he be self-governing. It is to the establishment of this point that we look to decide the dispute whether negro races are to remain forever degraded or not. Time and patience, however, and much kind watchfulness, may be required before this experiment can be deemed conclusive. It is in Liberia alone that the colored man can find freedom, and the incentives to higher motives of action which are conducive to virtue. There these sources of good are

Remarks of Col. H. Baldwin, and Rev. Dr. Lee.

found in abundance for his race. In this country he can gain the intelligence of the free population, but is excluded from the vivifying motives of the freeman. In Liberia he has both. Means are needed to sustain this condition of things. The first of these is religion, which to a great degree pervades the community there. It is true that some of the lower forms of a vivid conception of spiritual things characterize the people, but far preferable is this to the tendency of the age elsewhere, towards attempting to bring within the scope of human reason the higher mysteries of faith. The second is the school, which keeps both intelligence and aspiration alive, and nurtures both. They will transfer, therefore, what the United States alone exemplifies, and what is vitally important to free governments, namely, a system of free public education in the common schools.

Liberia contains a population exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants. Not much more than one-twentieth of this number are American colonists. Its growth has been gradual and healthy. The government, administered in its present form for more than seven years, by blacks alone, appears to be firmly established. The country is now in a condition to receive as many emigrants as the United States can send. To the colored man who regards the highest interests of his children; to young men of activity and enterprise, the Republic certainly affords the strongest attractions. We would not join in any attempt to crush the aspirations of any class of men in this country, but it is an actual fact, whatever may be thought of it, that here the colored man has never risen to that position which every man should occupy among his fellows. For suppose the wishes of the philanthropist towards him to be fully accomplished; secure him his political rights; unfetter him in body and intellect: cultivate him in taste even; then while nomi-

nally free he is still in bondage, for freedom must also be the prerogative of the white as well as of the black man, and the white man must likewise be left free to form his most intimate social relations; and he has not, and never has been disposed, in this country, to unite himself with a cast marked by so broad a distinction as exists between the two races. The testimony on these points of those who have had abundant advantages for observation, has been uniform and conclusive. For the colored man himself, then, for his children, Liberia is an open city of refuge. He there may become a freeman, not only in name, but a freeman in deed and in truth.

Liberia has strong claims upon christian aid and sympathy. It may in a few years become the base of missionary operations and send forth colored people with whom the climate agrees, with words of life to their brethren throughout the length and breadth of the continent. The independence of the Republic ought to be acknowledged by the United States. This according to the opinion of President Roberts, which also might be guaranteed by treaty, would not imply the necessity of a resident colored representative or even diplomatic correspondence, while the moral, commercial, and political effects, would be beneficial to both parties. Reference to the influence of Liberia on the extirpation of the slave trade has been made by the previous speakers. It is gratifying to the friends of colonization and humanity to find that the Republic has wholly exterminated that atrocious traffic over its entire extent of coast, a distance of six hundred miles.

Mr. President, I have already exceeded the limits assigned me, or I would in this connection express my views on the subject of the African Squadron, and the African slave trade. I am however prepared to enter upon this discussion before the Board of Directors as soon as the opportunity may be afforded.

Remarks of Col. H. Baldwin, and Rev. Dr. Leroy M. Lee.

After the address of Commander Foote, the President rose to adjourn the meeting, but was restrained from doing so by Col. H. Baldwin, of Syracuse, New York, who respectfully asked permission to say a few words. The privilege was accorded, when that gentleman approached the stand and addressed the auditory.

Although not a member of the Society he had a plan to suggest, which would, while strengthening the arm of the Society, prove beneficial to the negroes of this country. The Society had, so far, failed of its great object, accomplishing but

little good. It was known that our government had acquired an immense tract of land from Mexico, which is rich in resources, but uninhabited. He proposed that the proceeds of the sales of the public lands be devoted to the purchase of the slaves, and that they either be sent to this Mexican possession or Liberia, according to their own desire. Those who do not choose to emigrate to either, to remain where they are, to be employed as the laboring white men are at the North. He declared his high respect for the constitutional rights of Southern men, and, of

Remarks of Col. H. Baldwin, and Rev. Dr. Lee.

course would consult them as to the sale of their slaves. This was the home of the American black man; he knows no other, and it would be cruel to force him hence without his consent. He earnestly contended that his scheme was feasible and practicable. The blacks could be settled on our acquired Mexican territory, either to become an independent republic, or, ultimately, to be admitted into the Union as a State.

The President again rose to adjourn the meeting, when

The Rev. Charles A. Davis said a gentleman from Virginia had in vain been endeavoring to catch the President's eye, anxious, he believed, to reply to the extraordinary speech of the gentleman from New York, and he hoped his friend, Dr. Lee, would have the privilege of doing so. For his own part, he, Mr. D., was unwilling to adjourn without some notice of the speech to which they had just listened.

The President invited Dr. Lee into the altar, who said: He differed entirely with the gentleman from New York, in the object he proposed, and in the views he expressed as the object of the American Colonization Society. He respected age, and desired always to treat it with veneration. He was constrained to express his decided opposition to the course of the venerable gentleman; but hoped to do so with kindness of feeling.

In the first place, sir, we are not the *nation*, have no legislative authority, and no public domain to sell. And if we had, would not regard such an appropriation of its produce as a wise expenditure. The scheme of the gentleman is not as *new* as he seems to regard it. Jefferson once held a similar opinion, but on mature reflection abandoned it. It is now regarded as an obsolete idea.

In the second place, sir, as a Society, we have nothing to do with schemes of emancipation, on the one hand, nor of abolition on the other. Both subjects are contraband. He might, and would, were it necessary, express his disagreement with some of the personal opinions of the Governor of Connecticut, but preferred to agree where agreement was possible and pleasant; and he had said truly, and with great force for the Society, we are neither Whigs nor Democrats, Abolitionists nor pro-slavery men, but are an association of philanthropic men, trusting in God, and laboring to promote the good of the colored race. Having nothing to do with political parties and religious sects, the Society stands among them all as a centre of unity, around which all good men may rally, and unite with each other in accom-

plishing the great object of African colonization.

Again Mr. President, our object is not, as the gentleman from New York said, to remove the colored man to Liberia without his consent. This is an express stipulation of the constitution. We seek to restore the negro to his home, in the land of his fathers. This is not his home. He is a stranger here, whether bond or free. Africa is the only land in which he can enjoy freedom. He has gained much by the centuries of his contact with American civilization. But it is only in the land of his fathers that he can enjoy freedom—that in the higher civilization that welcomes and awaits him, he may fold his arms, and with his eye fixed on heaven, look around on the world, and in proud consciousness of freedom, say, "I, too, am a man!" (Applause.) Mr. President: The history of the world shows that friction among equals, refines and elevates; here, so great is the disparity between the white and colored races, that it only partially elevates, partially refines. In Africa, where all are of one color, and all equal, social refinement and intellectual improvement may go on with mutual advantage and in endless progression.

He repeated, he regretted exceedingly the gentleman's speech. We are seeking other and better objects than those presented by the gentleman from New York. To secure them we must adhere to the long cherished and well defined objects of the organization. As a minister of the gospel, he was well acquainted with public opinion in the South. In Virginia and North Carolina, he had preached in behalf of colonization, and taken up collections in aid of the cause. The opinion is too decided to admit of change in our principles, or our plans for promoting them. The north, south, east and west, believe that in order to the complete success of this Society, it must stand by its first principles. (Applause.) They were wise men who laid the foundations of this Society. Governor Dutton had compared it to the pyramids. Its foundation was firm and deep; its sides were equal, and its apex ever pointing upwards toward heaven as if in supplication of its blessing. Sir, we are only safe on our original foundations. We must maintain them, here, now, and always. If, in support of our principles, our noble ship go down, let us nail our flag to the mast, and sink with colors streaming over the waters that engulf our cause. The constitution, sir, is our protection, and the guarantee of success. Shall we abandon it for Utopian schemes? Never. No, sir, never, never.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

"*Article 1.* This Society shall be called 'The American Colonization Society.'

"*Art. 2.* The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is, to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co operation with the General Government and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject.

"*Art. 3.* Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by vote of the Society or of the Directors.

"*Art. 4.* The Society shall meet annually at Washington, on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

"*Art. 5.* There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life and of Delegates from the several State Societies and societies for the District of Columbia and Territories of the United States. Each of such societies shall be entitled to one Delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year previous to the annual meeting.

"*Art. 6.* The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall *ex officio*, be members of the Board, having a right to be present at its meetings and to take part in the transaction of its business; but they shall not vote, except as provided in Article 7.

"*Art. 7.* The Board of Directors shall meet annually in Washington, immediately after the annual meeting of the Society, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee. Seven Directors shall form a quorum. But, if at any annual meeting, or meeting regularly called, a less number be in attendance, then five members of the Executive Committee, with such Directors, not less than four, as may be present, shall constitute a Board, and have competent authority to transact any business of the Society; provided, however, that the Board thus constituted shall carry no question unless the vote be unanimous.

"*Art. 8.* The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment, or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

"*Art. 9.* This Constitution may be amended, upon a proposition to that effect by any of the Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society, three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.

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THIRTY-NINTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

WITH THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OF THE SOCIETY:

JANUARY 15, 1856.

WASHINGTON:
C. ALEXANDER, PRINTER,
F, NEAR SEVENTEENTH STREET.
1856.

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THIRTY-NINTH
ANNUAL REPORT

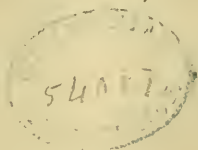
OF THE

✓ AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

WITH THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OF THE SOCIETY:

27.5
5614^u
JANUARY 15, 1856.



WASHINGTON:
C. ALEXANDER, PRINTER,
F, NEAR SEVENTEENTH STREET.
1856.



THIRTY-NINTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

JANUARY 15, 1856.

Financial condition of the Society.

THE past has been a year of mingled prosperity and embarrassment. In common with all the other great benevolent institutions, our income has suffered from "the pressure of the times." And yet it is our privilege to record, and to congratulate our friends upon, the fact that our receipts have been larger than we could reasonably have anticipated under the circumstances.

The Treasurer's report shows a total income of fifty-five thousand two hundred and seventy-six dollars and eighty-nine cents, which amount has all been expended, and the treasury is *empty* at the close, as it also was at the beginning, of the year. Of this amount, twenty-six thousand one hundred and forty-five dollars and eighty-seven cents, were donations to the cause, the hearty free-will offerings of its friends. These indicate the state of the public feeling—the measure of the general estimate in which the enterprise is held by the community at large. Last year we received from the same source twenty-one thousand one hundred and sixty dollars and eighty-two cents, which is four thousand nine hundred and eighty-five dollars and five cents *less* than the amount we have received this year. Last year we received in payment for the expenses of emigrants and freight sent to Liberia, thirty-one thousand eight hundred and forty dollars

and twenty-two cents, while this year we have received only seventeen thousand one hundred and forty-seven dollars and sixty-eight cents, showing a difference of fourteen thousand six hundred and ninety-two dollars and sixty-nine cents. This money for expenses of emigrants is received in part from State appropriations, from legacies, and from living owners, for colonizing their own people. In very few instances, however, is the whole expense thus provided for. Several States limit the amount to be used for each emigrant to fifty dollars, and many will make provision for only a very small part of the expenses. These deficiencies have to be made up by benevolent contributions. The great excess of the receipts of last year over this, for emigrants' account, will therefore be accounted for, by the fact that we have sent this year less than half as many emigrants as we did last year.

The following statement will show the actual amount which each State has contributed, as its share of our whole receipts the past year, viz:

Maine.....	\$1,194 77
New Hampshire.....	995 64
Vermont.....	1,129 17
Massachusetts.....	3,723 88
Rhode Island.....	643 71
Connecticut.....	4,582 61
New York.....	7,669 40

Decease of Friends of the Cause.

New Jersey.....	2,622 00
Pennsylvania.....	1,727 60
Delaware.....	362 78
Maryland.....	3,475 32
District of Columbia.....	1,531 89
Virginia.....	4,182 84
North Carolina.....	347 16
South Carolina.....	82 00
Georgia.....	819 60
Alabama.....	65 00
Florida.....	31 00
Louisiana.....	819 96
Mississippi.....	6,643 87
Kentucky.....	3,064 10
Tennessee.....	1,767 56
Ohio.....	2,123 25
Indiana.....	45 00
Illinois.....	309 45
Missouri.....	141 00
Michigan.....	31 50
Iowa.....	27 00
Wisconsin.....	1 00
Arkansas.....	516 00
Texas.....	16 00
California.....	20 00

Other Countries, viz:

Choctaw Nation.....	267 50
New Brunswick.....	5 00
England.....	1 24
Turkey.....	10 00
North India.....	56 40

In this connection we cannot refrain from expressing our high sense of gratitude to our distinguished friend David Hunt, of Mississippi, who, near the close of the year, perceiving that we were in want of funds, and having already made his annual contribution of five hundred dollars, sent us the generous donation of five thousand dollars! May Heaven reward him for his munificent offering!

It will be perceived that but few legacies have been paid this year—only two thousand five hundred and fifty-four dollars and eighty-six cents in all having been received, —while last year we received nine thousand

and eight hundred and sixty-one dollars and sixteen cents. This falling off in our receipts from this source is contrary to our expectations, as several large bequests were due to the Society; some of which we confidently expected would have been received this year, and which would have relieved us of much embarrassment, and enabled us to have prosecuted our work with new and enlarged usefulness. But alas! we were disappointed. Some of them, from present appearances, will never be paid. Others will be delayed for a longer or shorter time, from causes over which we have no control. Would that our friends while living would remember how difficult of execution is a will making bequests to benevolent institutions!

We have not yet received any thing from the McDonogh estate.

Jonathan Coit, late of New London, Connecticut, and one of the life directors of this Society, departed this life in October. He had been a liberal and constant contributor to our funds, and in his will he left a bequest of five thousand dollars, which will doubtless be paid this year.

Two of the Vice Presidents of the Society have departed this life since our last annual meeting:—the Hon. Abbot Lawrence, of Boston, Mass. and the Rev. P. Lindsley, D. D. of Nashville, Tenn.

It will be remembered that we commenced this year under the pressure of a heavy debt, of upwards of thirty-two thousand dollars, and that the Board of Directors at their last annual meeting adopted the following resolution, viz :

“That in view of the pecuniary embarrassments of the country, and the depressed state of the funds of the Society, it be recommended to the executive committee to conduct their affairs, both in reference to outlays for emigrants to Liberia, as well as in the employment of agents, with due regard to the liquidation of the debts of the Society.”

Expeditions—Number of Emigrants.

Under the guidance of this resolution we have acted during the year, and it is our privilege to report that we have paid off the debt, sustained the credit of the Society, and done somewhat to advance its interests. The present indebtedness of the Society is merely such as occurs on the departure of an expedition for Liberia, when goods and provisions are bought on credit, and the regular business of the Society runs on currently from time to time. We can therefore congratulate the community and ourselves on being able to commence another year under circumstances so much more favorable than we did the last.

To accomplish this result we have been obliged to conduct all our affairs under the most rigid economy, and to curtail our operations both in this country and Liberia. We have sent out as few emigrants as a wise regard to the interests committed to our trust would allow. Early in the year we advertised that we would only take those whose expenses were in whole or in part provided for, and such others as were connected with them by marriage or otherwise, or such as circumstances rendered it necessary should leave before the close of the year.

We have only sent three expeditions to Liberia, with two hundred and seven emigrants. The *Bark Cora*, chartered by this Society, sailed from Baltimore the 2nd, and from Norfolk the 5th of May, with one hundred and six emigrants; the same vessel, again chartered by this Society, sailed, on her second voyage, from Baltimore, November 1st, with fifty-three emigrants sent out by this Society and twelve sent by the Maryland Colonization Society. The third and last expedition sailed from New York the 24th December, in the *Bark "Lamartine,"* chartered and fitted out by the New York State Colonization Society, with forty-eight emigrants.

The expenses of colonizing these emigrants is larger than has heretofore been usual. We have never paid so high prices for the charter of vessels and for provisions as during this year.

The following table will show all important information respecting the emigrants, viz :

	3	2	1	No.	WHERE FROM.
	<i>Bark Lamartine</i> - -	<i>Bark Cora</i> - -	<i>Bark Cora</i> - -	Vessel.	
	24Dec	1 Nov.	2 May.	Time of sailing.	
79	43	13	23	Born Free.	
123	4	38	81	Emancipated.	
3	1	2	2	Purch. themselves.	
4	4	-	-	Mass.	
1	1	-	-	R. I.	
7	7	-	-	Conn.	
13	13	-	-	N. Y.	
11	11	-	-	N. J.	
7	7	-	-	Pa.	
7	-	-	-	Md.	
753	-	21	734	Va.	
1	1	-	-	N. C.	
1	1	-	-	Geo.	
4	4	-	-	Ala.	
44	-	31	1352	Tenn.	
52	-	-	52	Ky.	
207	48	53	106	TOTAL.	

A new State Auxiliary Colonization Society was formed in North Carolina last spring which promises much usefulness to the cause.

Since our last annual meeting an Auxiliary State Colonization Society has been formed in *Iowa*, under very favorable auspices. Soon after the formation of said Society, an act was passed by the Legislature of *Iowa*, then in session, granting to

State appropriations—The Colonization Ship.

every colored person in the State a free passage to Liberia, and appropriating fifty dollars for the expenses of each one! The then governor however vetoed this bill, and thus defeated the appropriation. We shall hope for better success hereafter.

It is our privilege to report, and we do it with great satisfaction, that the Legislature of Missouri now in session has passed an act appropriating three thousand dollars a year for ten years to aid the operations of the Society in that State.

It is also our privilege to report another appropriation by the Legislature of New Jersey, in most liberal and generous terms, by which three thousand dollars were placed at the disposal of the Colonization Society of that State, to be applied by them in building houses, and other necessary expenditures, for the reception and accommodation of emigrants, and also a thousand dollars a year for three years, to defray the expenses of emigrants from that State. This action of the New Jersey Legislature is more liberal in its provisions than that of any other State. It provides not only for their removal to Liberia, but also embraces certain provisions for their comfort and happiness after their arrival there. If all the States which have made appropriations would liberalize and extend them accordingly, it would relieve this Society of a very heavy pecuniary responsibility, and also greatly increase the inducements to their free people to emigrate.

The following States have already made appropriations to aid in colonizing their own free colored people, viz. Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Indiana and Missouri.

The Legislature of the State of Georgia have had the subject before them, and we entertain strong hopes that they will make an appropriation before they adjourn.

Early in the year the Maine State Colonization Society was revived, or more properly a new State Colonization Society

was formed, under very favorable auspices, and as one of its first acts, appointed a special committee to devise ways and means, and obtain a ship for this Society. This committee desired the Rev. R. R. Gurley, to unite his efforts with theirs, in order to accomplish this great work. To this he readily acceded, and has been prosecuting it nearly all the time since, by every effort in his power, and with great success. It was determined by the committee to raise thirty thousand dollars to build the ship, by subscriptions conditional upon that amount being subscribed by the first of the present month. The object met a prompt approval everywhere. The public press warmly advocated it. The following paragraph from the Portland Argus is but a specimen of their earnestness and zeal: "We are happy to be able to state that the subscriptions for building a *ship* for the Colonization Society, have been started nobly in this State. At Bath, last week, the sum of five thousand dollars was cheerfully subscribed, and in generous sums. There are three one-thousand-dollar subscriptions; one of five hundred dollars, one of two hundred and fifty, and several of one hundred dollars, and smaller sums. This is noble; worthy the public spirited and philanthropic citizens of our sister city. We hope the solid men of Portland will not be behind their neighbors. We believe they will not be. There never was presented in our humble opinion, a definite object for benevolent effort, so easy of accomplishment, that will be productive of so wide-spreading and far-reaching results as will be the building of this *ship* for developing the commerce and facilitating intercourse with the young sister republic of Liberia." And the following from the Daily Tribune of Bath:

It is with the liveliest satisfaction, that we observe the movement indicated by an Address published in your sheet of Mon-

Report of Committee on Colonization Ship.

day, and put forth by a highly respectable Committee of the Maine Colonization Society, the members of which Committee, are located in different and remote parts of our State, and whose object is, to collect by subscription the means necessary to build and equip a ship, for the use of the American Colonization Society.

This noble purpose, if carried out in a manner worthy of Maine, and we have no doubt of such a result, will do honor to the "Pine Tree State." And surely, no State in the Union has a stronger claim to the privilege of leading in this work :— it is quite in "our line of business," and, while we are sure of the requisite enterprise, energy and skill, we cannot believe that the philanthropy will prove deficient.

In no work of benevolence, probably, could our citizens of all religious distinctions, as well as political parties, more cordially unite ; and it is truly comforting that a kind Providence indulges us, now and then, with opportunities of this sort.

To those whose benevolent feeling prompts them, especially, to the work of evangelizing the heathen, the opportunity could hardly be better,—if their promptings are, to relieve and comfort the oppressed and place them in a situation freely to exert their powers for the good of themselves and others, here, a most direct opportunity offers ; and if, to extend the enjoyment of those free institutions, religious and civil, so dear to ourselves, here we have the most hopeful prospect of success. We would therefore hope that every man, woman and child in Maine, may be ambitious to participate in accomplishing the work proposed.

Public meetings were held in various places, earnest speeches were made and warm appeals were issued. The Clergy advocated it. Sabbath schools made contributions. It was a great work for a single State, and the time was short. The committee met the 5th of November, and adjourned to the 28th December, determined in the meantime to ascertain what would be done in their several districts, and cherishing the belief that such pledges would be given as would warrant them to go forward without delay.

The committee met the 28th December, and resolved to go forward and build the ship. The following is the official statement of their action, viz :

The committee on the subject of building a ship for the American Colonization Society met on the 28th inst. at Bath. A letter was received from the Rev. J. W. Chickering enclosing a resolution of the Executive Committee of the Maine Colonization Society, authorizing the Chairman of this Ship Committee to pledge on certain conditions the State Society for such amounts as might be found deficient in the required sum of thirty thousand dollars. After a free and full conversation in regard to the state of the subscription and the prosperity of the enterprise, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :

The Committee on the Colonization Ship consider the pledge of the Executive Committee of the Maine Colonization Society, to make up what is deficient in the sum of thirty thousand dollars, as a valid ground of confidence that this pledge will be speedily redeemed by the liberality of the good people of this State, and therefore resolved, to go forward and build the ship, fully expecting to be sustained by their fellow citizens of Maine, and the friends of the Colonization Society throughout the Union.

Resolved further, that in adopting the preceding Resolution the Committee feel that they assume a heavy responsibility, from which they confidently rely upon their fellow citizens promptly to relieve them by subscribing the few thousand dollars now deficient, and the Committee add that proposals will hereafter be made for the construction of the ship.

On motion of Samuel Tyler, Capt. G. F. Patten, Major Thomas Harvard, of Bath, and Wm. Chase, Esq., of Portland, were appointed to conduct and superintend the building of this ship.

G. F. PATTEN, *Chairman.*

Thus nobly was this great work commenced and to this final determination has it come. We congratulate our friends in Maine !

In this review of the important events of the year, the Society cannot but express the high gratification felt by the friends of Colonization and Liberia, that in the liberal provision made by Congress at its sessions in 1854-'5 for a general Consular System, one thousand dollars was appropriated for a consul at Monrovia. Thus act, important for the commerce of our country, is equally beneficial to the operations of our Society.

Liberian affairs—Interior Settlements.

In the history of Liberia during the past year, there are many matters of interest.

A new and prosperous settlement has been formed at Cape Mount, almost on the very spot where formerly existed a notorious slave factory. The Government of Liberia has the honor of commencing this settlement and paying the larger part of the expenses. The 7th of April last President Roberts, in company with A. D. Williams, left Monrovia in the Government schooner "Lark," with about seventy volunteers, and all the necessities for defence and comfort. They were all landed in excellent health and spirits, highly pleased with their new home. They were successful in all their plans, found the natives friendly and well disposed to the settlement, the prospects for trade remarkably good, and at our last advices all things promised well. It is very desirable that we should send a company of emigrants there, and for their comfort and accommodation we need a good, substantial building as a receptacle. The place is called Robertsport.

In Monrovia, the ALEXANDER HIGH-SCHOOL has been reorganized with very favorable prospects. This institution is destined to accomplish a vast amount of good in Liberia.

The MONROVIA ACADEMY, under the superintendence of the Rev. James W. Horn, is in a prosperous condition, and has made arrangements to enlarge its operations.

A new seminary for *young misses* has been opened in the seminary buildings, (up stairs,) under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church mission.

In Bassa county, the Protestant Episcopal mission has established a seminary of learning. The mission building is nearly finished and presents a handsome appearance. Several private buildings of improved style have been erected. A site was selected about half a mile below the

mission premises for the location of our new receptacle for emigrants, and considerable materials had been prepared for the building. It was also our intention to build one in Monrovia, of large size and substantial structure. The bricks are made, and other things prepared. But our pecuniary embarrassments at the commencement of the year compelled us to suspend the work for the time being. We regret that we have not yet been in circumstances to recommence it. We alluded to the necessity for these improvements in our last report. We cannot do justice to ourselves and the great interests of Liberia without again calling attention to it. The buildings which have heretofore been erected have been temporary. We have never been able to build what we needed exactly—substantial, permanent, large, well-planned and arranged, airy buildings, where the emigrants for the first six months could be taken care of under regular hospital rules and system, under the eye of the physician and agent every day, and every attention paid to their comfort and welfare. Such a building we need, and must have in Greenville, Sinou county; another in Bassa county; another in Mesurado county, and a fourth at Cape Mount. To erect these buildings and properly fit them for use we need during the year upon which we are now entering, at least *twenty thousand* dollars.

It has been our endeavor to carry into execution the will of the Board of Directors as expressed at their last annual meeting respecting the establishment of an interior settlement. By the first opportunity, we sent instructions to our agent and our physician at Bassa to select a suitable place interior of Bassa, and to make all necessary preparations for commencing the settlement, so that a company might be sent interior immediately on the arrival of our regular spring expedition. But at our last ad-

Election of President and Vice President of Liberia.

vices little or no progress had been made. They saw, or thought they saw, insuperable obstacles in the way. Under date of 28th March, 1855, the Hon. S. A. Benson writes, "I have carefully considered your request, that an experiment be made of acclimating a few emigrants out at the mountains, who are to be sent out in May, and I have consulted with our most judicious men, throughout Liberia, and find it to be the unanimous opinion that such an enterprise would be injudicious. It is believed, that notwithstanding the natives seem perfectly friendly in that region, and manifest anxiety that a settlement be formed out there, yet it is difficult for a native to resist temptation, and from the non-protection of the emigrants, the natives might be tempted (as the past has taught us) to stir up some difficulty so as to gratify their avarice; and though the natives might not really intend to commit any aggression, yet, reports to that effect would certainly be put in circulation out there, and that too while, perhaps, some of the emigrants are sick, and a knowledge of their defenceless condition would operate very detrimentally to their acclimation; and in either case, I would certainly be censured throughout Liberia. There can be no question as to the superiority of the interior for acclimation: the astonishingly bracing and recruiting effect that a visit to the interior has on the old settlers should place this beyond doubt.

"I hope, sir, that you will not consider me as setting up myself to dictate to you and the executive committee. You know me better than that. It is a pleasure to me to try and carry out any request you make. But as I understand the state of things out here better than you do, I know a suggestion will always be acceptable. Let fifty old settlers precede any emigrants to that place; which will not be done without an inducement. The government will make a sufficient appropriation of land for each. You support them (rations)

for *twelve* months, and require them to give six months labor each for the Society, and allow each man *fifty dollars* besides, to go towards erecting him a house. The six months labor of fifty men, for the Society, will make sufficient preparation for the reception of at least one hundred emigrants, and the old settlers being permanent settlers, then a settlement capable of self-defence will at once be formed."

Again: under date of Sept. 29, 1855, he says, "my desire for the formation of the New Jersey interior settlement is greater than ever. I hope we may be able to succeed. But, sir, it will require a man of much energy and discretion to have the superintendence of it until it gets well established. You may rely on my doing every thing that may be in my power (officially or otherwise) for the accomplishment of the desired object."

Within the past year Liberia has passed through a political excitement, unlike any thing which she had before experienced. President Roberts, who had so long nobly filled the Presidential Chair, had declined a re-election, whereupon an animated contest sprung up as to his successor. The election was held the 1st of May, when STEPHEN A. BENSON was elected President, and BEVERLY P. YATES, Vice President, to serve for the term of two years, commencing the 1st instant. They were elected by large majorities, and the excitement of the canvass soon subsided, and all things again moved on with their former easy and gentle flow.

In the various departments of moral and social organization, there is a gradual improvement. New churches have been built in various localities; new fields of missionary labor have been opened, and the spiritual laborers have entered upon their work, while many of the older churches have enjoyed refreshing seasons of divine grace.

Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society.

The annual meeting of the American Colonization Society was held according to adjournment, on the 15th of January, 1856, at 7 o'clock P. M., in Trinity Church, Washington City. The chair was taken by JOHN H. B. LATROBE, Esq., President of the Society.

After calling the Society to order, the President remarked :

“Rarely has the Society met under circumstances of greater interest than now attend it. No longer assembling to learn the progress of a doubtful experiment ; it convenes to promote the development of the Republic it has founded.

With a reputation that has spread from the small circle of philanthropists to whom it owed its existence, not only through our own country, but across the sea, to the nations that have made treaties with the work of its hands, the American Colonization Society meets, to-night, with all the *prestige* of a great success.

What was once regarded as the fair boasting of enthusiastic friends—I mean the assertion that the prosperity of its colonies had been unequalled in the annals of colonization—is now generally acknowledged to be its distinguishing characteristic.

All things seem to have worked together for the good of colonization. Even the early feebleness of Liberia was a blessing to it. The slowness of the growth of the colonies is of itself a guaranty of their stability. If a generation and more have been added to the free colored population, here, since the society was organized, a generation and more have, in the same time, grown up in Liberia, that have never known another country, and to whom Africa has become a fatherland.

The civilization of Liberia is no longer dependent on the lives of those who, in the first instance, transplanted it from America : *but, born upon the soil, it is, now, native to it.* It is a christian civilization too ; and, second only to this interest, it is a republican civilization ;—republican, not in name, merely, but republican in all those elements of thought and action, on which depends the perpetuity of republics. There it stands,—this republic of our creation,—recognized by the old world,—unrecognized, as yet, by the country, of whose benevolence and wisdom it is the noblest illustration ! There it stands ; with its

churches, its schools, its benevolent associations, its political assemblages, all conducted by its citizens, with an aptness for affairs, a faculty for self-government, an appreciation of order, and a law abiding spirit, such as, exhibiting themselves in the early history of the colonies of Great Britain, made republicanism a necessity of freedom here, as they are now making it a necessity of freedom in Liberia.—There it stands ; a missionary nation ; a putter-down of the slave trade ; an indicator of the capacity of its people,—the work of the forecast and philanthropy of the north, the south, the east and the west of this Union, represented in the American Colonization Society. There it stands ; inviting to its homes the free colored people of the United States, when they shall, themselves, admit that it is their interest to emigrate. Aided, in so doing, at first, by associations for the purpose, and until the attractions of Liberia and the repulsions of America, producing a self-paying colonization, African Colonization shall be placed in this, as in all other respects, on a footing with the colonizations that have preceded it.

May it not, then, be well said, that the circumstances of our meeting are of peculiar interest : and that, assembling as we do, for the thirty-ninth time, from different parts of the Union, we should feel encouraged in our labors for a cause whose general progress, despite occasional and untoward events, seems to have been, in many ways, blessed indeed. Thanks for these blessings becomes the part of our duties, and prayer for guidance a proper recognition of our dependence upon Him by whom they have been vouchsafed.

At the request of the President the prayer, at the opening of the annual meeting, was then offered by the Rev. Mr. Cummings.

Extracts from the Annual Report were read by the Secretary.

The President then introduced to the audience the Hon. George P. Marsh, late Minister to the Turkish Empire, who delivered the following address :

*Mr. President,
and Gentlemen of the Society:*

Although the quarter of the Union, or to speak more precisely, the State, which I have the honor, on this occasion, in a certain sense, to represent, has from the earliest organization of this society warmly

Address of Hon. George P. Marsh.

sympathized in your objects, and actively participated in your operations, yet this sympathy and this participation have not found their motive in any hope of present benefit to the people of Vermont, or indeed in any calculations of interest direct or remote. Like that more northeasterly State which is now giving you such a munificent proof of its interest in your cause, the land of my fathers is cursed, or, when I remember how essential a condition of human virtue and true prosperity it is that man shall eat his bread in the sweat of his brow, shall I not rather say, blessed, with a soil, whose mountain forests nature interspersed with no flowery prairies, whose rivers she fringed with no fertile savannas, whose rugged surface tempted the rude and sluggish husbandry of the savage by no facility of cultivation, and the rigors of whose climate were compensated by no edible plant of spontaneous growth.

The Green Mountains, too sterile ungrateful and cold to furnish food and shelter to even the frugal and hardy Indian, remained, to a recent period, with trifling exceptions, an untenanted and untenable wilderness, and were never the home of man, until subdued and made habitable by Anglo-American industry. They present even in their improved condition, no attraction to the sensitive and indolent African, and it is hardly a departure from the truth to say, that none of that race dwell within our borders.

From the inconveniences then, whatever they may be, which attend the co-occupancy of the same soil by races physically distinct, and incapable of amalgamation without violence to natural law, we are wholly free. Our inland position moreover excludes us from sharing in the advantages, present or future, which may result from the commercial intercourse between the African and American coasts. The operations of your society, therefore, will neither relieve us from an incumbrance, nor open to us new fields of industry or enterprise, and the interest which we feel in your success must be referred to other than selfish aspirations.

Knowing, then, nothing by experience, and little by personal observation, of those evils, the entire or partial removal of which, if not a direct object, it is hoped may be a result of your action, I shall be pardoned, if in the few remarks I propose to offer, I regard the subject as purely a matter of philosophic and philanthropic interest, apart from any consideration of its effects, for good or for evil, upon the people of the United States, their domestic policy, or their internal re-

lations. As seen in this light, the object of the Colonization Society is not to receive benefits, but to confer them; not to rid ourselves of a burden by transporting to a foreign clime a class of persons whom it is inconvenient to tolerate among us; but in a spirit of enlarged and enlightened charity, to place those persons in the condition most favorable to their own growth in virtue, prosperity, and happiness, and at the same time to make them the instruments of diffusing the light of Christianity and civilization over a world, no portion of which has yet been redeemed from the dominion of darkness and of sin.

Whatever opinions may have been formed upon a partial and imperfect observation, with respect to the latent capacities of the African race, it must be allowed that they have never till now been submitted to the test of fair experiment. —The African has not hitherto been brought within the reach of Christianity and civilization, under circumstances securing to those influences their most favorable action, and the extent to which they may become informing and elevating forces, is a question which, as yet, admits of but a conjectural answer.

After the violent extinction of the old Egyptian civilization by Persian, Grecian, and Roman triumphs, Greek and oriental culture and Christianity had scarcely become naturalized in the valley of the Nile, before they in their turn were overwhelmed by the Moslem inundation, whose advancing waves laid waste also the remaining institutions which pagan and Christian Rome had reared upon the Mauritania coast, and finally spent themselves upon the Spanish peninsula, thus interposing for a time an impassable barrier between Europe and Ethiopia, and sparing in their fury no traces of Christian life in Africa but a remnant of the Coptic church, and the pale fires that glimmered on the altars of Abyssinia.

All subsequent contact between the primitive African tribes and the Christianity and civilization of Europe must be admitted to have been of a character in many respects unfavorable to the former. But it is nevertheless indisputable, that in spite of these circumstances, the American career of the African race has, as a whole, been one of progress. The American negro has advanced in the scale of humanity, and does rank higher in both intelligence and the social virtues than his Ethiopian brother, who has never been torn from his parent soil. Conflicting parties have drawn very different and discordant inferences from this acknowledged

Address of Hon. George P. Marsh.

fact; but the admitted progress of the race, in spite of the degradation and disadvantages of their position, does at the least warrant and encourage the hope of a more rapid and extended advance of the colored tribes, in all the elements of social progress, whenever the obstacles which now oppose themselves to their improvement shall be withdrawn.

To place the African in circumstances where those obstacles shall no longer be operative, without at the same time removing him beyond the reach of active Christian benevolence, and thereby the better to enable him to become a participant in the good things of this life and of that which is to come, as well as a dispenser of these same blessings to others: this is the great immediate object of your society; and it may, therefore, rightfully claim a place in the front rank of those grand charities, which at this moment are exerting so mighty an influence upon the temporal as well as the spiritual condition of man.

Viewed in these aspects, the colonization of western Africa by a people of American birth, but of African origin, is an event of great significance in the history of philanthropy, and it is moreover invested with much philosophical interest, as an experiment whose results will be pregnant with great and weighty political instruction. It will serve to determine the possibility of the elevation of the people who are its immediate object, and of their Ethiopian brethren, to or towards the moral and intellectual level of Caucasian humanity, and at the same time to throw light on a multitude of questions connected with the colonial relation, and the natural development of political society. All colonies known to history have first existed in the form of dependencies of the mother country; and they have usually remained in that condition, until metropolitan oppression or a diversity of interests have made a severance of the ties that bound them necessary or desirable, and until a national self-consciousness has grown up, and a conviction both of the power to shake off a foreign yoke, and of a readiness to submit to the salutary restraints of a self-imposed government, has been developed. Then it is, that the colony, now become an empire, passes at once from a state of pupillage to its complete majority, and claims its place as an equal member of the family of nations. Its full growth and stature have, however, already been in a good degree attained, under institutions imposed upon, not created by it; institutions shaped by external causes, not born of spontaneous

and internal impulses; and its whole future character and career have been, in some degree, pre-determined by extraneous and arbitrary influences. Thus, the form, or at least the social relations, of its religious establishments, the organization of its municipalities, the spirit and authority of its judicial and legislative departments, and the inter-dependence of ruler and people, have been dictated by a power always foreign in its seat, and for the most part discordant in material interests, and diverse in political tendencies.

From whatever motive founded, colonies have uniformly been regarded as a mere possession of the mother country, properly tributary to its greatness, and accordingly, to be administered with a single eye to its advantage. Their commerce and industry have been shackled with a thousand restrictions. They have been forbidden to avail themselves of the natural advantages of their soil, their climate, their sea-coast, or their geographical position. They have been permitted to grow or manufacture, to export or import such articles, and on such conditions only, as would best promote the trade, the industry, or the revenue of the home government. Intercourse with foreign nations has been altogether prohibited to them, or allowed to be carried on only through the mother country. They have been taxed to support the splendor of a distant court, and although often forbidden to maintain fleets or armies for their own defence, yet compelled to contribute to the costs of contests by which they had nothing to gain and every thing to lose, and involved in all the evils of wars of policy, or ambition, in which no proper interest of their own was originally at stake.

Hence their growth has been crippled, the progress of their industry, the extension of their trade, the development of their resources, the free organization of their institutions, have been impeded; and if they have sometimes been spoiled by indulgence, taught a self-enfeebling reliance on the bounty of the wealthy and powerful commonwealths of which they are offshoots, and thus been kept in a condition of childhood and imbecility, they have far more frequently experienced in their relations with the metropolis, nothing but the rigors of a jealous, a selfish, and a short-sighted policy.

From all apprehension of these or similar evils, the colony of Liberia is happily free. Owing her existence to the noblest and most elevated motives, she has been generously nourished in her infancy, and by a voluntary renunciation of all ma-

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terial interest in, and all controlling authority over her, her founders, though still stretching out to her a helping hand, have emancipated her from colonial dependence, while yet in her cradle.

It is natural that from a tendency to imitation, and from a spirit of deference to the advice of her patrons, who have found what they conceive perfect models in the institutions of their own country, her constitution and her laws should closely resemble those of her American fatherland, but the resemblance is matter of choice not of constraint, and so far as experience shall show, that our forms are unsuited to the future character or condition of the newborn nation, it will be free to change them, and fashion them in such shape as its own internal necessities and external relations shall require.

Removed as are the people of Liberia from the vortex of European and American politics, and connected by political ties and political interests with none of the powers of the Christian world, they will be exempt from the international complications which forever threaten the peace of the European continent, and they are already too strong to have any thing to fear from the jealous hostility of the native tribes. They enjoy the universal sympathy of enlightened Christendom. Their future expansion will trench upon none of the territory permanently appropriated by European colonization. Their independence has been virtually or formally acknowledged by all civilized powers; and there is, therefore, nothing in their relations to other commonwealths to forbid the hope of an almost unending career of peace and prosperity.

But by what means is their national greatness to be achieved? First, within their own proper limits, by continued accessions of population, with increased material means, from the United States, and the assiduous cultivation of all the arts of peace; and, then, by territorial extension along the coast and into the interior, as fast and as far as, not the sword, but the power of Christianity and civilization can spread their bounds, and fill them with savages converted into men.

It has been observed by physical geographers, that the shallow seas, the straight lines, and the curves of great radius, which bound the African Continent, admit of but few harbors, and, therefore, seem to forbid a free intercourse between Africa and the rest of the world, and thus force her to turn back upon herself, and seek an independent spontaneous development, instead of building her progress upon the culture which other nations have

accomplished before her. Thus the wisdom of the old Egyptians, whose empire in its most enlightened period was isolated from the remainder of the habitable globe, by pathless deserts and harborless coasts, was aboriginal and of indigenous growth.

In this idea lies a hint of the true policy of Liberia, a neglect of which has hitherto proved the great economical error of her people. They have made haste to be rich, not by diligent elaboration of the great resources of their soil, and by creating out of the raw material, which bounteous nature has placed at their disposal, the elements of wealth, and power and greatness: but, by a commerce, the capital for whose successful prosecution they have not yet accumulated, and whose exclusive pursuit cannot but be highly prejudicial to more important branches of industry, and consequently to the best interests of the Liberian State.

The soil of Liberia yields in profusion all that ministers to the corporeal necessities, comforts and elegancies of refined life. Whatever man requires for his shelter, his clothing, his food, the preservation or restoration of his health, the higher enjoyments as well as the lower appetites of his sensuous being, all are found here, and the widest range of commercial exchange can add nothing to that which Africa now spontaneously yields or can readily be made to produce. Were it then true, as, happily for our moral and spiritual interests, it is not, that man's life doth indeed consist in the abundance of that which he possesseth, the Liberian wisely availing himself of the bounty of indigenous Nature, and, consequently, without any acquisitions from foreign traffic, rivaling in wealth, and luxury, and all the constituents of material greatness, the barbaric splendor of the half-civilized East, might fairly be pronounced the most favored and fortunate of mortals. But let us rather hope that, to these good things of outward life, he will add the better blessings that flow from knowledge, philosophy, morality, and religion, that, in spite of the enervating physical influences, the stronger appetites, and the manifold temptations of tropical climates, he will subordinate the sensuous to the spiritual man, and revive, in a christian form, the old glories which, under a like fervid sun, shed such lustre on the epochs of heathen Sesostris and moslem Haroun al Raschid.

Under these circumstances the economical precept most earnestly to be inculcated upon the rising commonwealth is, Foster not commerce at the cost of productive industry, and seek not from abroad those

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treasures which nature offers you in more plentiful abundance at home.

I would by no means contend that Liberia ought to imitate the jealous policy of China in excluding strangers from her territory, or depriving her people of the advantage of being their own carriers in foreign traffic; but the first aim of her government and her counsellors should be so to develop her domestic resources and to cultivate her capabilities as to enable her to control her commerce instead of depending upon it; to make it an adjunct—not a fundamental condition—of her internal prosperity.

When we consider the fertility of the soil, its adaptation to the growth of the vegetable products most coveted in civilized countries, either as furnishing raw material for manufacturing industry, or as ministering directly to the luxury and elegance of refined life, the probable mineral treasures of its interior districts, and especially the proximity of its coasts to the great marts of the old world, we cannot doubt that Liberia, rich in the wealth of both Indies, and nearer by hundreds of leagues than either of them to the shores of Europe, must, in the end, contribute greatly to swell the current of maritime commerce.

But the material for this commerce must first be won by assiduous toil from the bosom of the earth, and augmented by contributions from the productive regions of Central Africa, when the Liberian Republic shall have opened new paths to internal commerce, and grown powerful enough to protect them against the jealousy or the rapacity of the native tribes; her harbors must be rendered more accessible and secure; judicious sanitary measures must have diminished the dangers of her climate to foreign residents; she must have fortified her ports and acquired the physical strength to deny participation in her trade to those nations which refuse to acknowledge the principles of a just reciprocity in commercial intercourse.—Doubtless, commerce, with Europe and America, may itself be made auxiliary to the attainment of these ends, but they should be chiefly sought by means independent of maritime trade, and to Liberia, as to other nations, foreign commerce can be truly profitable only while it is not regarded as indispensable.

It has not before happened in the history of man, that a virgin tropical soil has been offered to him for free industrial elaboration under the influences of christianity and civilization. The equatorial regions conquered by Spain and Portugal in the sixteenth century were already densely

peopled, agriculture and manufactures had been carried to considerable perfection, and society was organized upon a basis not much inferior to that of contemporaneous Europe.

The conquerors sought to found slavish tyrannies, not free and independent commonwealths, to drain the realms they had subdued, not to develop their resources and elevate them to the rank of civilized christian empires. Their native population, the serfs not the subjects of their rulers, toiled for stranger and foreign lords, and even the permanent European settlers were kept in the worst condition of colonial dependance, and the most humiliating vassalage to the mother country.

But, in Liberia, the face of the earth was void, and though it abounded with every plant and herb of the field, yet we may almost literally say, there was not a man to till the ground.

This new garden, which the Creator has planted, has been given as a heritage to the sons of Ham, who went forth into bondage, brutified heathen savages, and now return to Ethiopia, which opens her arms to receive them, free christian civilized men.

They are commencing their national career under the most auspicious circumstances of external relation and local condition, and if thus favored, they shall fail to achieve prosperity and happiness for themselves, and to do great things for debased and wretched Africa, men will need no further proof that the Ethiopian is indeed an inferior race, and the Caucasian may well scorn to acknowledge him as a brother.

Let us now consider the moral position which Liberia may be expected to sustain towards the vast continent, a few degrees of whose coast she now occupies. With the comparatively unimportant exception of Abyssinia, the only means of moral and intellectual culture which independent Africa has hitherto enjoyed has been the Mahomedan religion. A distinguished living writer observes, "Something like Judaism or Platonism, must always precede Christianity, except in those who have really received christianity as a living power in their childhood." Islamism, a religion almost identical with Judaism in its moral and social aspects, however repugnant to European ideas of ethical and theological truth has, in Africa, been always a forward step, and the Moslem is as much advanced above the heathen Ethiopian as the christian European is above him. With Islamism come the rejection of idolatry and polytheism, the knowledge of the true God, the doctrine of ab-

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solate unquestioning submission to His will, and unrepining resignation to all the dispensations of His providence, so remarkably exemplified in Musselman life, reverence for a revealed word, the history of God's chosen people, even the recognition of the divine mission of His Son, and finally organized commonwealths, laws, letters, and the useful arts. Wherever the religion of Mahommed is preached it is promulgated in the sacred language of Arabia—the original tongue of the Koran—which is never read in translation, except by way of commentary. That noble speech, one of the most powerful instruments of human thought, is thus propagated as widely as the faith, whose revelations and whose symbols can be properly uttered in no other tongue, and all its vast stores of knowledge, and eloquence, and poetry, are made accessible wherever the doctrines of Islam are adapted. In spite, therefore, of the rigid exclusiveness of Mohammedanism, and the hostility it inculcates against every unbeliever, it is, nevertheless, the pioneer of civilization, and in the scheme of Providence the precursor of christianity among the heathen.

It is remarkable, that this patriarchal form of religion which, elsewhere, has well nigh fulfilled its mission, and throughout the Asiatic continent is retreating before the triumphs of that purified christianity which American apostles are doing so much to diffuse, is in Central Africa alone an aggressive and growing influence. Hither only does Mecca send forth her missionaries, and hence alone does she hope to recruit the pilgrim host which, in the palmy days of Islamism, flocked from every quarter to worship at her shrine. Retiring from Eastern Europe, and enfeebled in all the Asiatic realms, Mohammedanism takes refuge in pagan Africa, there to rule her appointed hour, and then to give place to that divine faith for which, in the hands of an overruling Providence, even her intolerant spirit, by the complete eradication of polytheistic and idolatrous superstition, has been made to pave the way.

But it is not overpaganism alone that African Mohammedanism is winning conquests, and its modern encroachments upon christianity are due to the same cause which mainly promoted its old successes against the nominal followers of the Cross in Asiatic and European Turkey. Wherever Islamism has triumphed over other creeds, it has conquered as a new revelation, a higher and more spiritual dispensation, and it has never raised a single trophy over christianity, except

where christianity itself has become so corrupted and so depraved as to have sunk below Mohammedanism, whether regarded as a spiritual or as a moral influence; whether as a rule of obedience to God, or of social duty to man.

The debased christianity of Southern Abyssinia has not vitality enough to resist the assaults of an energetic, living, though erroneous faith, and under the preaching of the missionaries of the Koran, thousands of those whose infancy lisped the name of Christ have now uttered the profession, There is no God but God, and Mohammed is his prophet.

If, then, we would resist the spread of Islamism at the only point where it is advancing its land marks, or if we would plant with a nobler vine the fields it has reclaimed from pagan desolation, we shall find in Africa the most abundant room for the exercise of the apostolic spirit, and the widest theatre for the display of every form of christian benevolence.

But, aside from philanthropic and political considerations, the African continent is rich in scientific attraction, and our relations with a country which is the original home of so numerous a portion of our own population, cannot but clothe it with a special interest for us. I do not refer to those ethnological questions which have been and are discussed with such zealous and sometimes acrimonious heat, but to the natural and civil history and the geography of a land which, for thousands of years, has furnished to the scientific enquirer more wonders and more enigmas than the rest of the globe together.

Cupit Nili querere, the search for the sources of the Nile, has for twenty centuries been used, as a proverbial expression, to stigmatize a vain and hopeless search, and the problem indicated by it, though at last apparently near its solution, is yet among the desiderata of geography. The course and outlet of the Niger till detected by the heroism of Park and Lander was nearly as mysterious; the vast Sahara, though known to be studded with oases, rich in animal and vegetable life, is almost a blank upon our maps; and now the verification of the reported discovery of almost civilized nations, of inland towns, rivaling in extent and population the great cities of Europe, and of a Mediterranean wholly Ethiopian, a Central sea, whose surface many times exceeds the combined area of all our North American lakes, is held out as a tempting lure to the enterprise of the adventurous traveller. The natural history of Africa, scarcely less unique and peculiar than that of Australia, offers, in both the vegetable and the ani-

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mal kingdoms, a boundless field of inquiry. The collections of every visitant furnish new proof that botanical learning has not yet exhausted the flora of the native soil of myrrh, and frankincense, and cinnamon, and the coffee plant, while the zoologist finds the land of the giraffe and the hippopotamus, as did the naturalists of old Greece and Rome, forever fertile in new animal wonders.

The journeys of Marco Polo, of Mandeville, of Rubruquis, and other early travellers, however remarkable in themselves, were isolated facts, attended with no very important results, and the regular career of modern geographical discovery must be considered as beginning with the partial exploration and conquest of North-western Africa, by the Portuguese in the fourteenth century, when the power of the Mohammedans in the Spanish peninsula had become so weakened that Portugal, then in her heroic age, could venture to cross the straits and wage war against the Moors on African soil. That enlightened monarch, John I, personally shared in the dangers and glories of these enterprises, and during his reign, and for a century after, voyages of discovery along the Libyan coast followed each other in rapid succession. The Madeira islands and other insular groups of the Eastern Atlantic were soon discovered, and before the close of the fifteenth century Diaz had crossed that fiery zone which popular geography had pronounced impassable by man, and da Gama, by doubling the formidable "Cape of Storms," (which the sanguine courage of the Portuguese King, with better augury, re-christened 'The Cape of Good Hope,') and opening a new route to India, had confirmed the geographical accuracy of the disputed narrative of African circumnavigation by Carthaginian voyagers.

The successes of the Portuguese in African discovery and conquest had given a stimulating impulse to the commercial enterprise of Spain, of England, and of France, and hence had resulted numerous important maritime expeditions, the most memorable of which, as well as, perhaps, the first properly national effort of any of those countries in the field of nautical exploration, was that greatest of human exploits, the voyage of Columbus. But in spite of the rivalry which her example had incited, Portugal was able to monopolize, as her own peculiar domain, both Africa and Southern Asia, and she strengthened her title to those infidel realms by the papal bull, which divided the spoils of the East and the West between His Most

Faithful Majesty of Portugal and his Most Catholic brother of Spain.

The restless activity of the Portuguese soon explored the eastern shores of the great peninsula, and before the middle of the sixteenth century, their emissaries had visited the capital of Abyssinia, the supposed residence of the fabled Prester John, whose court from the time of Mandeville had occupied so important a place in the imagination of Europe, as the concentration of all the power, and splendor, and wisdom of the East. The traders of the factories, early founded by the same energetic people on the Western coast, soon penetrated far into the interior, established commercial relations with remote tribes, and, as there is good reason to believe, had acquired two hundred years ago a better acquaintance with tropical Africa than the scientific world at this moment possesses. But it did not suit the policy of the government or the commercial jealousy of the merchants to reveal their knowledge to the rest of Europe. The reports of the Portuguese explorers were therefore suppressed altogether, or allowed to circulate only in manuscript, in which perishable form some of them still exist in the national archives and other great collections.

From the sixteenth to the latter part of the eighteenth century, therefore, when Bruce's wonderful journey again aroused European curiosity and interest in Central Africa, little progress was made in the general knowledge of that continent, but from that period to the present day, an almost uninterrupted succession of explorers, who have perilled and too often sacrificed their lives in fruitless attempts to disclose the mysteries of its geography, has proved the romantic and powerful attraction with which it is invested.

Of late years it is chiefly to German zeal and enterprise, that the world is indebted for its increasing knowledge of African geography, and the name of Barth, who has just returned from one of the most painful and hazardous journeys ever accomplished by civilized man, must be acknowledged as standing at the head of the list of African discoverers, if not of modern travellers.

American philanthropy can boast of martyrs to the cause of African christianization and improvement, but among the victims whose lives have been sacrificed to science on Libyan soil, we can claim as our own no name but that of our famous Ledyard, who died in Egypt before he had gathered any of those new laurels which could not have failed to crown his brow,

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had he escaped the fate which has struck down so many of his successors in the same perilous path to fame.

The achievements of Fremont and of Kane, not to mention other meritorious explorers, prove that there exist among us men possessed of the requisite hardihood, zeal, endurance, prudence, and knowledge, to compete successfully in the field of geographical discovery with any of those who have earned the highest distinction as scientific travellers, and it is earnestly to be hoped that some American candidate for fame will ere long accomplish somewhat in that common field of exploration, which is now the most attractive and promising *terra incognita* on the earth's surface, and thereby contribute to discharge the obligations which, in so many ways, we owe to Africa.

But if Americans of the white race shall fail to perform this duty, we may well hope that it will be fulfilled in large measure by sons of the Americano African empire of Liberia. Among her people may be found young men possessed of the suitable physical constitution and moral attributes, and who may readily be imbued with the scientific culture required for the solution of the great problems of Libyan geography. Their position gives them unrivaled facilities for the preparatory studies in natural history, in ethnology, in language, in the knowledge of the observances necessary to disarm the suspicions and conciliate the good will of the ruder tribes. The community of color and of blood will appeal to the sympathies of the native races, and the superior intelligence of the traveller will win for him a confidence and respect which none of the dreaded white family could ever hope to command.

For similar reasons, the Liberian State, wisely administered, may aspire to exert, first a moral, and then, more or less directly a political influence over the entire peninsula. It will become a focus of knowledge, and art, and moral culture, and spiritual religion, irradiate with light and truth the whole of that dark continent, and bring back to the church of the New Testament the land that gave to the church the greatest of her uninspired luminaries, Augustin.

The exodus of the degraded Ethiopian from the new world, which his toils have done so much to build up, his emancipation from the restraints which here obstruct him, his restoration to the birth-place of his ancestors, may not improbably be an event scarcely less important in human history than the return of the Hebrews to the Land of Canaan.

Let, then, Ethiopia, indeed, "stretch out her hands to God," but look to her own sons as the earthly instruments of her redemption from bondage, temporal, intellectual, and spiritual, and let us strive to contribute to the distant, perhaps, but still certain, fulfillment of the prediction, that Africa shall be explored, civilized, christianized, by Africans.

The Rev. Dr. L. M. Lee, of Virginia, who was expected to speak on the occasion, was by the severity of the weather, and obstructions in travelling, prevented from arriving in the city in time. The Rev. Dr. Dewitt, of New York, and the Rev. Dr. Burrows, of Virginia, favored the meeting with earnest and eloquent speeches, expressive of deep interest in the enterprise and their confident expectation of its future and great success. The Society then adjourned to the next day (the 16th) in the lecture room of the church.

January 16.

The Society met according to adjournment.

John H. B. Latrobe, Esq., was elected President.

The following gentlemen were elected Vice Presidents :

VICE PRESIDENTS.

1. Gen. John H. Cocke, of Virginia.
2. Hon. Charles Fenton Mercer, of Va.
3. Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D. of Conn.
4. Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, of N. J.
5. Hon. Louis McLean, of Maryland.
6. Moses Allen, Esq., of New York.
7. Gen. Walter Jones, of Dis. of Col.
8. Joseph Gales, Esq., do
9. Rt. Rev. Wm. Meade, D. D. of Va.
10. Rev. James O. Andrew, D. D., Bishop of the M. E. Church, South.
11. William Maxwell, Esq., of Virginia.
12. Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio.
13. Hon. Walter Lowrie, of New York.
14. Stephen Duncan, M. D., of Miss.
15. Hon. William C. Rives, of Va.
16. Rev. William Winans, D. D. of Miss.
17. James Boorman, Esq., of N. Y.
18. Henry A. Foster, Esq., of do.
19. Robert Campbell, Esq., of Georgia.
20. Hon. Peter D. Vroom, of N. J.
21. Hon. James Garland, of Virginia.

List of Vice Presidents—Adjournment.

22. Hon. Willard Hall, of Delaware.
23. Rt. Rev. Wm. M. O'fev, of Tenn.
24. Gerard Ralston, Esq., of England.
25. Rev. C. Van Rensselaer, D. D. of N. J.
26. Thomas Hodgkin, M. D., of Eng.
27. Rev. E. Burgess, D. D., of Mass.
28. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., of R. I.
29. Thomas Massie, M. D., of Va.
30. Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. A.
31. Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, of N. J.
32. James Raily, Esq., of Miss.
33. Rev. G. W. Bethune, D. D., of N. Y.
34. Rev. Beverly Waugh, D. D., Bishop of the Meth. Epis. Church.
35. Rev. W. B. Johnson, D. D. of S. C.
36. Moses Sheppard, Esq., of Md.
37. Rt. Rev. C. P. McIlvaine, D. D. of O.
38. Rev. T. J. Edgar, D. D., of Tenn.
39. Hon. J. R. Underwood, of Ky.
40. Rev. J. J. Janeway, D. D., of N. J.
41. Hon. H. L. Lumpkin, of Geo.
42. James Lenox, Esq., of N. Y.
43. Rev. Joshua Soule, D. D., Bishop of the M. E. Church, South.
44. Rev. T. C. Upham, D. D., of Me.
45. Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio.
46. Hon. Thos. W. Williams, of Conn.
47. Rev. John Early, D. D., of Virginia.
48. Rev. Lovick Pierce, D. D., of Ga.
49. Hon. R. J. Walker, of Miss.
50. Samuel Gurney, Esq., of England.
51. Charles McMicken, Esq., of Ohio.
52. John Bell, M. D., of Penn.
53. Hon. Charles M. Conrad, of La.
54. Rev. Robert Ryland, of Va.
55. Hon. Fred. P. Stanton, of Tenn.
56. Rev. Nathan Bangs, D. D., of N. Y.
57. John Beveridge, Esq., do.
58. Hon. James M. Wayne, of Ga.
59. Hon. Robert F. Stockton, of N. J.
60. Hon. Henry W. Collier, of Ala.
61. Hon. Edward Everett, of Mass.
62. Hon. Washington Hunt, of N. Y.
63. Hon. Horatio S. Seymour, do.
64. Hon. Joseph A. Wright, of Ind.
65. Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, of N. J.
66. Hon. George F. Fort, of N. J.
67. Gen. John S. Dorsey, do.
68. Hon. Ralph J. Ingersoll, of Conn.
69. Benjamin Silliman, LL. D., do.
70. Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Penn.
71. Hon. Edward Coles, of Penn.
72. Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., do.
73. Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D., do.
74. Edward McGehee, Esq., of Miss.
75. Thomas Henderson, Esq., do.
76. Daniel Turnbull, Esq., of La.
77. Hon. Thos. H. Seymour, of Conn.
78. Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, of Ohio.
79. Rev. O. C. Baker, of N. H., Bishop of the M. E. Church.
80. Hon. William Appleton, of Mass.
81. Rev. E. S. Janes, D. D., of N. Y., Bishop of the M. E. Church.
82. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., of Pa., Bishop of the M. E. Church.
83. Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., of Delaware, Bishop of the M. E. Church.
84. Rev. R. R. Gurley, of Dist. of Col.
85. E. R. Alberti, Esq., of Fla.
86. Judge Ormond, of Alabama.
87. Hon. Daniel Chandler, of do.
88. Rev. Robert Paine, D. D., Bishop of the M. E. Church, South.
89. Hon. J. J. Crittenden, of Kentucky.
90. Rev. R. J. Breckenridge, D. D. of do.
91. Solomon Sturges, Esq., of Ohio.
92. Rev. T. A. Morris, D. D., of do., Bishop of the M. E. Church.
93. Henry Stoddard, Esq., of do.
94. Rev. E. R. Ames, D. D., of Indiana, Bishop of the M. E. Church.
95. Hon. S. A. Douglass, of Ill.
96. Rev. Jas. C. Finley, of do.
97. Hon. Edward Bates, of Mo.
98. Hon. J. B. Miller, of do.
99. Hon. W. F. Darby, of do.
100. Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D., of do.
101. Hon. H. S. Foote, of Cal.
102. Hon. J. B. Crockett, of do.
103. Gov. H. Dutton, of Conn.
104. Capt. George F. Patten, of Maine.

After which the Society adjourned to the 3d Tuesday in January, 1857, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

W. McLAIN,
Secretary.

Extracts from the Minutes of the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met the 15th of January, 1856, at 12 o'clock, M., in the basement of Trinity Church, City of Washington. J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq., President of the Society, in the chair.

After prayer, by Rev. Dr. Babcock, of Philadelphia, on motion, Rev. Dr. B. J. Haight, of New York, was appointed Secretary to the Board, and Dr. J. W. Lugenbeel, Assistant Secretary.

G. P. Disosway, Esq., S. H. Huntington, Esq., and William Coppinger, Esq., were appointed the committee on credentials.

On motion of Rev. J. B. Pinney, the reading of the minutes of the last annual meeting of the Board was postponed until to-morrow.

Rev. W. McLain, Secretary of the Society, read the thirty-ninth Annual Report of the Society; which, on motion, was referred to a committee of three, for revision, with a view to its publication, and to designate the portions to be read at the anniversary of the Society this evening.

Rev. Mr. Pinney, and Rev. Drs. Maclean and Babcock were appointed said committee.

On motion, the Board adjourned to 9 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, January 16.

The Board met according to adjournment.

After prayer by Rev. Dr. Davidson, the minutes of the session yesterday, were read and approved.

The committee on credentials reported the following delegates from State Societies:

Maine Colonization Society—Professor T. C. Upham.

Connecticut Colonization Society—Hon.

J. A. Rockwell,* Hon. L. F. S. Foster,* Hon. Isaac Toucey,* Hon. John Woodruff,* Hon. Ebenezer Flower,* Hon. S. H. Huntington,* H. Huntington, Esq., William Williams, Esq., and Rev. John Orcutt.*

New York State Colonization Society—Rev. Thomas DeWitt, D. D.,* Rev. B. J. Haight, D. D.,* Rev. J. N. McLeod, D. D., Rev. John B. Pinney,* Hon. Washington Hunt, Hon. Hamilton Fish,* D. M. Reese, M. D., Anson G. Phelps, Esq., Smith Bloomfield, Esq.,* H. M. Schieffelin, Esq., G. P. Disosway, Esq.,* John C. Devereux, Esq., Hon. D. S. Gregory, William Coppinger, Esq.*

New Jersey Colonization Society.—William Rankin, Esq., J. G. Goble, M. D., Daniel Price, Esq., Rev. S. B. Howe, D. D.,* Rev. R. Davidson, D. D.,* J. P. Jackson, Esq.*

Pennsylvania Colonization Society.—Rev. Rufus Babcock, D. D.,* President W. H. Allen,* Rev. John Miller,* Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D.*

Colonization Society of the District of Columbia.—Rev. George W. Samson,* George J. Abbott, Esq.,* J. W. Lugenbeel, M. D.*

Virginia Colonization Society.—Rev. J. L. Burrows, D. D.,* Rev. P. Slaughter,* Rev. Leroy M. Lee, D. D.,* Rev. W. H. Starr,* Dr. Daniel Green,* Philip Williams, Esq.,* Charles T. F. Green, Esq.,* George Williamson, Esq.*

Kentucky Colonization Society.—Rev. A. M. Cowan,* Hon. H. Marshall, Hon. W. L. Underwood, Hon. A. K. Marshall, Richard Pindall, Esq.

Life Directors present—Rev. J. B. Pinney, Rev. W. McLain, Rev. John Maclean, D. D., Rev. R. S. Finley, Rev. R. R. Gurley, John P. Crozer Esq.

Executive Committee present—Harvey

* Those marked thus (*) were present.

Standing Committees—Resolutions.

Lindsley, M. D., Hon. E. Whittlesey, W. Gunton, Esq.

The Annual Statement of the Executive Committee to the Board of Directors was read.

The President announced the Standing Committees of the Board, as follows :

Committee on Foreign Relations—Messrs. Maclean, of N. J., Miller, Rockwell, Howe and Fish.

Committee on Finance—Messrs. Orcutt, S. H. Huntington, Howe, Abbott and Starr.

Committee on Auxiliary Societies—Messrs. Allen, Finley, DeWitt, Slaughter and Davidson.

Committee on Agencies—Messrs. Disowsay, Coppinger, Bloomfield, Gurley and Finley.

Committee on Accounts—Messrs. Pinney, Malcom, Lee, Crozer and Burrows.

Committee on Emigration—Messrs. Tracy, Gurley, Davidson, Samson and Babcock.

On motion, it was

Resolved ; That so much of the Annual Report and the statement of the Executive Committee as relates to foreign relations, to finance, to auxiliary societies, to agencies, to accounts, and to emigration, be referred to the standing committees on those subjects respectively.

On motion, it was,

Resolved ; That so much of the statement of the Executive Committee as refers to legacies be referred to the Committee on Finance.

The President stated the order of the day, being the report of the committee on the basis of representation of State societies, presented at the last annual meeting of the Board ; which, after discussion, on motion of Rev. Mr. Slaughter, was made the order of the day for to-morrow.

The committee to whom was confided the subject of an exploration of the country lying east of Liberia, in Africa, at the last annual meeting of the Board, presented the following report, which was read :

The committee to whom was referred the subject of an exploration of Africa, respectfully report,

That the proposed exploration being dependent upon an appropriation to be made by the Congress of the United States, and the difficulties in the way of the requisite legislation having, as is known to the Board, been too great to be overcome by any means within the control of the committee, the subject is unavoidably referred back to the Board. The committee, however, respectfully express their own opinion, that the importance of the subject entitles it to the continued attention of the Board.

WM. PARKER FOULKE,
W. McLAIN,
ELISHA WHITTLESEY.

On motion, the committee on exploration was continued until the next annual meeting of the Board.

On motion, the Board took a recess for the meeting of the Society.

After the meeting of the Society, the Board was called to order.

The following proposition to amend the 7th article of the Constitution, made by the New York State Colonization Society, and published in the official paper of this Society, for October, 1855, to wit : Insert after the words Executive Committee, where it first occurs in the said 7th article, the words, "and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary State Societies, communicated to the Corresponding Secretary," was then considered and adopted, having received the unanimous sanction of the Board.

On motion, the Board adjourned to 7½ o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION, January 16.

The Board met according to adjournment.

On motion of Rev. W. McLain, it was

Resolved ; That the thanks of this Board be presented to the Hon. George P. Marsh for the address which he delivered at the annual meeting last evening ; and that a copy be requested for publication.

The Committee on Accounts reported that they had examined the Treasurer's

Representation of State Societies.

account, and found the same correct. (See the exhibit, page 25.)

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Miller, it was

Resolved, That the subject of the care of emigrants, brought to our notice by the statement of the Executive Committee, be referred to the Committee on Emigration, to consider any improvements that may be made in our present system.

On motion, the Board adjourned to 9½ o'clock, to-morrow morning.

THURSDAY, January 17.

The Board met according to adjournment. After prayer by Rev. Dr. DeWitt, the minutes of the sessions yesterday were read, amended, and adopted.

A printed communication from Rev. Alex. M. Cowan, agent of Kentucky State Colonization Society, addressed to the President of the American Colonization Society, was presented; and, on motion, was referred to the Committee on Emigration.

The Board then proceeded to the order for the day, being the majority and minority reports of the committee on the basis of representation of State societies, presented at the last annual meeting of the Board.

The resolutions presented by the majority of the committee being under consideration, the Rev. Dr. Maclean offered a substitute, which, after various amendments, was adopted, as follows:

1. Any citizen of the United States, paying personally or by his agent, the sum of one thousand dollars to the funds of this Society, must be received as a director for life, whether contributed by himself or by others in his behalf.

2. All other funds, excepting salaries and agency expenses, received into the treasury of this Society from inhabitants of any State or territory where there is any auxiliary society, or from inhabitants of the District of Columbia, if there shall be an auxiliary in said District, whether by donation, annual subscription, bequest, or in payment for the African Repository, shall be considered as received from the auxiliary society of such State, Territory, or District, and shall be reckoned as a basis of representation.

3. All moneys paid from the treasury of any State, Territorial, or District society aforesaid, with the previous assent of this Society, expressed through its proper officers, shall be considered as paid into the treasury of this Society, and shall be reckoned as a basis of representation.

The Board then proceeded to the consideration of the majority and minority reports of the committee on secretaryships, presented at the last annual meeting of the Board, when the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That there shall be a Corresponding Secretary, whose duty it shall be to conduct the general correspondence of this Society, and to superintend its publications.

Resolved, That there shall be a Financial Secretary, whose duty it shall be to receive, keep, and disburse the funds of the Society; to manage the procuring and outfit of vessels, the shipment of emigrants, and generally the financial and commercial transactions of the Society, and to conduct the correspondence immediately connected with these subjects.

Resolved, That there shall be a Traveling Secretary, whose duty it shall be to visit, as often as practicable, and as the interests of the Society shall require, the States and Territories of the United States, to promote by his personal agency the establishment and activity of State and Territorial societies, auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, and to superintend the collection of emigrants, and their transportation to their respective places of embarkation.

Resolved, That there shall be a Recording Secretary, whose duty it shall be to keep the records of the proceedings of the Board of Directors, and to keep the accounts and books of business of the Society.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Miller, it was,

Resolved, That a committee be now appointed to nominate the Secretaries and the Executive Committee.

Messrs. Miller, Maclean, of N. Jersey, Pinney, Slaughter, and Lee, were appointed said committee.

A letter from Rev. Mr. Tracy, containing an outline of the report on the subject of emigration, was then read, which was referred to the Standing Committee on Emigration.

Election of Secretaries and Executive Committee—Adjourned Meeting.

On motion, the Board adjourned to 7 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION, January 17.

The Board met according to adjournment.

The committee appointed to nominate the secretaries and the Executive Committee presented their report; whereupon the following named gentlemen were duly elected:

Corresponding Secretary, Rev. R. R. Gurley.

Financial Secretary, Rev. W. McLain.

Traveling Secretary, Rev. John Orcutt.

Recording Secretary, J. W. Lugenbeel, M. D.

Executive Committee, Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Hon. E. Whittlesey, Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., A. O. Dayton, Esq., William Gunton, Esq., W. W. Seaton, Esq., Rev. George W. Samson.

The Committee on Foreign Relations presented the following report; which on motion, was adopted.

The Committee on Foreign Relations respectfully report,

That they have no knowledge of any matter connected with the Foreign Relations of the Society which calls for the special attention of the Board.

They learn with gratitude that, in the kind providence of God, the affairs of the Republic of Liberia are in a prosperous condition, and that the new administration of that country commands the respect and confidence of the citizens of Liberia and her friends in this country.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That when this meeting shall adjourn, it adjourn to meet the first Tuesday in March next.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Gurley, it was

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board the most cogent reasons exist why the several State societies, and all the friends of the cause, should unite their best efforts greatly to increase the income of this Society.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, hereby express their sense of obligation to the Rev. Rector, wardens, and vestry of Trinity Church, for the kindness shown to this body, by opening their spacious edifice to the Society for its anniversary, and the basement of their building for the meetings of this Board.

On motion of Mr. Disowsay, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be presented to the President of this Society for the impartial and able manner in which he has discharged the duties of the chair on the present occasion.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Lee, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be presented to the Secretaries of the Board, the Executive Committee, and other officers, for their important services to the cause.

The minutes were then read and approved.

On motion, the Board adjourned to the first Tuesday in March, 1856, at 12 o'clock, M.

The meeting was closed with prayer by Rev. Dr. Lee.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE,
President A. C. S.

B. J. HAIGHT, *Secretary*.

J. W. LUGENBEEL, *Asst. Secretary*.

Adjourned Meeting of the Board of Directors.

[Extracts from the Minutes.]

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met, according to adjournment, the 4th March, 1856, at 12 o'clock, M, in the Colonization Rooms, City of Washington. J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq., President of the Society, in the chair.

After prayer by Rev. Mr. Miller, of

Philadelphia, on motion, Rev. John Miller, in the absence of Rev. Dr. Haight, was appointed Secretary to the Board.

On motion, Rev. E. R. Craven, Hon. James Bishop, and A. W. Kellogg, Esq., were received as delegates from the New Jersey Colonization Society, in the absence of regular delegates; and Hon. Edward

Delegates present—Resolutions—Portrait of Elliot Cresson, Esq.

Everett as a delegate from the Massachusetts Colonization Society.

The following delegates from State Societies were present :

Massachusetts Col. Society—Rev. Joseph Tracy.

Connecticut Col. Society—Hon. S. H. Huntington.

New York State Col. Society—Rev. J. B. Pinney, Hon. D. S. Gregory, Hon. Abraham Wakeman.

New Jersey Col. Society—Rev. R. Davidson, D. D., Rev. E. R. Craven, A. W. Kellogg, Esq.

Pennsylvania Col. Society—Rev. Rufus Babcock, D. D., Rev. John Miller.

Col. Society of the Dist. of Col.—Rev. G. W. Samson, J. W. Lugenbeel, M. D.

Virginia Colonization Society—Rev. W. H. Starr, Rev. P. Slaughter, Rev. D. S. Doggett, D. D.

Life Directors present—Rev. J. B. Pinney, Rev. W. McLain, James Hall, M. D., Rev. R. S. Finley, Rev. R. R. Gurley.

Executive Committee present—W. Gunton, Esq., Rev. G. W. Samson, H. Lindsly, M. D.

The minutes of the annual meeting of the Board in January last were read.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Tracy, it was

Resolved, That the attendance of the members of the Executive Committee on the meetings of this Board, and the free and full expression of their opinions, and communication of information in their possession, is highly important, and earnestly desired by this Board, and is hereby respectfully and earnestly requested.

The following resolution, presented by Rev. Mr. Miller, was referred to the committee on agencies :

Resolved, That the labors of neither of the Secretaries, appointed at the meeting in January, be so confined to their particular departments, as that they may not, where the opportunity offers, engage in any important agency for the Society, under the direction of the Executive Committee.

Rev. Dr. Babcock read a letter from Hon. Edward Coles, of Philadelphia,

having reference to Secretaries and Agents of the Society ; which, on motion, was referred to the committee on agencies.

On motion, the Board adjourned to 7 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION,

March 4.

The Board met according to adjournment.

The special committee appointed at the annual meeting of the Board in January 1855, to procure a portrait, for this Society, of the late Elliott Cresson, Esq., presented the following report :

The Committee appointed at the last (1855) annual meeting of the Board of Directors, to procure a portrait of the late Elliott Cresson, Esq., to be deposited in the rooms of the American Colonization Society, respectfully report :

That they have attended to that duty, and that they now have the gratification of presenting to the Society an excellent likeness, suitably framed, of that earnest advocate and efficient promoter of African Colonization.

Through the kindness and liberality of the distinguished artist, Thomas Sully, Esq., and of Messrs. Edward Coles, Wm. L. Helfenstein, William Parker Foulke, John W. Claghorn, Joseph Harrison, Paul T. Jones, Stephen Colwell, Archibald Robertson, Eli K. Price and Thomas Watson, Esq's., of Philadelphia—active supporters of our noble cause, and warm personal friends of the lamented deceased, the Society will receive this handsome portrait, free of all expense.

PAUL T. JONES.

WM. COPPINGER.

Committee.

March, 1856.

Whereupon, on motion of Rev. R. S. Finley, it was

Resolved, That the report be accepted, and that the thanks of this Board be offered to the gentlemen to whose liberality they owe the portrait of this distinguished friend of colonization.

Rev. Mr. Tracy, chairman of the standing committee on emigration, presented a report, during the consideration of which, on motion, the Board adjourned to 9 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow.

Committee on Emigration—Resolutions—Adjournment.

WEDNESDAY, March 5.

The Board met according to adjournment.

After prayer by Rev. Mr. Slaughter, the minutes of the sessions yesterday were read and approved.

Rev. Mr. McLain presented a letter from Rev. Dr. Maclean of New Jersey, a Life Director of the Society, regretting his inability to attend the present meeting of this Board.

A similar letter from Rev. Dr. Haight, of New York, was presented by Rev. Mr. Pinney; and also one was presented by Mr. Gregory, from Dr. Goble, of New Jersey, and one by Rev. Mr. Slaughter, from Rev. Dr. Sparrow, of Virginia.

The Board proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee on emigration. It was accompanied by a paper which was laid before the Board. The report, as amended and passed, is as follows:

The Committee on Emigration respectfully submit the paper just read by their chairman, and recommend it to the attention of the Board and the Executive Committee. They also submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee, with whom it must rest to settle the details, and from time to time to select the particular objects, ever keeping in view the great object of emigration and improvements in Liberia, as worthy of earnest and liberal support, are specially recommended to pay careful attention to the health and comfort of emigrants on the way out and after reaching Liberia, and that all practicable plans for comfortable residences for the emigrants during the six months after their arrival, and the opening of roads and improvements, and settlement of the interior, deserve their immediate consideration.

The following resolutions, presented by Rev. Mr. Slaughter, after free and full discussion of the subjects embraced in them, were adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed at the earliest practicable period, to build comfortable receptacles at, at least, two points in Liberia; and that,

for this object, a special appeal be made for \$10,000.

Resolved. That the Executive Committee also be instructed to take such measures as in their judgment shall be most expedient to test the climate in the interior, by planting a settlement at some suitable point beyond the supposed influence of malaria.

The President read a letter from Hon. Mr. Whittlesey, chairman of the Executive Committee, stating the reasons that prevented him from being present at the meetings of the Board.

On motion, the Board adjourned to 7 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION,

March 5.

The committee on the disposal of the income of the legacy of Augustus Graham, made a report, which was adopted.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Pinney, it was

Resolved, That the Board regret that the monument to the memory of Gov. Buchanan, which was contemplated by resolution passed by the Board in January, 1851, has not yet been erected over his grave, and re-affirm the resolution and renew the appropriation then made, and express an earnest hope that the Pennsylvania Colonization Society will proceed to accomplish it during the current year.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Tracy, it was

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Executive Committee to form an estimate, as accurate as may be, of the expense necessary, the present year, on account of the interior settlement, and make a special appeal therefor, privately, to individuals or societies, as they may deem expedient.

The minutes were then read and approved.

On motion the Board adjourned to the third Tuesday in January, 1857, at 12 o'clock, M.

The meeting was closed with prayer by Rev. Dr. Davidson.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE,
President A. C. S.

JOHN MILLER, *Secretary*.
J. W. LUGENBEEL, *Asst. Secretary*.

Treasurer's Statement.

Dr. Receipts and Expenditures of the American Colonization Society. Cr.

From 1st January, 1855, to 1st January, 1856.

To balances due the Society as per last report	-	\$30,669.15	By balances due by the Society, as per last report,	\$23,448.01
Receipts from the following sources, to wit:			Payments for the following objects, to wit:	
African Repository, -	-	2,497.31	For paper and printing the African Repository,	2,281.62
Donations -	-	26,145.87	and expense of collecting subscriptions -	1,117.76
Contingent expenses, -	-	130.32	Paper and printing the Annual Report, &c. -	24,319.44
Legacies -	-	2,554.86	Charter of vessels, outfit and support of emigrants,	6,813.09
Emigrants, -	-	17,147.68	Compensation of agents employed in collecting	
Profit and loss account, -	-	993.71	funds, -	
			Improvements in Liberia, salaries of agents, and	
Total receipts, including the above balances	-	80,138.90	physicians, and to aid in forming a new settle-	
Balances due by the Society, -	-	11,687.54	ment at Cape Mount -	8,856.60
			Salaries of the secretary, recording secretary, and	
			clerk of the A. C. S., office rent, fuel, stationery	5,076.03
			and postage, -	846.54
			Profit and loss account, -	-
			Total expenditures, including the above balances,	72,759.09
			Balances due the Society, -	19,067.35
				\$91,826.44

COLONIZATION ROOMS, Washington City, January 1st, 1856.

NOAH FLETCHER, Book-keeper.

J. B. PINNEY,
LEROY M. LEE,
HOWARD MALCOM, } Committee.

The committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's Account for the past year, and compared it with the proper vouchers, and find the same correct.

January 16th, 1856.

APPENDIX.

Munificent Donation.

WE have seldom had the gratification to announce an instance of such distinguished beneficence as that on the part of a citizen of Maryland towards the American Colonization Society, in bestowing the gift of a large fund to be expended in the construction of a ship for that institution. This animating intelligence is communicated in the following letter from J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq., President of the Society, to its Corresponding Secretary :

BALTIMORE, Feb. 15, 1856.

Rev. R. R. Gurley, *Cor. Secretary, &c.*

MY DEAR SIR :—I have the very great pleasure of enclosing a letter from Mr. John Stevens, of Talbot County, Md., proposing to give a ship, costing from \$35,000 to \$36,000, to the American Colonization Society, and indicating the mode and times of payment with the accuracy which makes the matter a certainty. I know of no similar liberality touching our cause, nor indeed illustrating any other cause. Girard's great temple is his monument. Institutions for the blind and the like perpetuate in the same way the memories of their founders or benefactors. Noble as is their generosity, it is the exhalation, most fragrant, too, of the excitements of great cities, and the collisions, as fire comes from flints, of society—excitements and collisions that bring benevolence into action. But here, in this particular case, we have a quiet country gentleman, living on his farm, remote from cities, deliberately giving, in the shape of that which the winds and the waves may in a moment destroy, so that it can be to him no monument in the common phrase, a large portion of his worldly means to benefit a philanthropy slow in its workings, and whose illustrations are to take place long after he is no more.

I cannot tell you how this impresses me. My first feeling is admiration of the individual : my next regards the good that will be done collaterally, in the example that will be set ; the illustration that will be given to our Northern friends of what Southern men can do ; the prestige of such a donation throughout the country ; and, among others to which I cannot be indifferent, the fact that the donor is an Eastern Shore gentleman of the State of Maryland—considerations, all of them, indepen-

dent of this, that the gift places us at once in possession of what we have so long been struggling to obtain, a ship of our own, built on our plan and in the best manner.

All that remains seems to be to accept the gift, and I venture to express the hope that the Executive Committee may see no reason not to do so in the manner most agreeable to themselves and to Mr. Stevens.

You will observe that Mr. Stevens indicates two of the assignees ; and, assuming to do what the party named himself would not do, I hope Mr. Whittlesey may be the third, as chairman of the Executive Committee.

Most truly, my dear sir, yours,

JNO. H. B. LATROBE,
Pres. Am. Col. Soc.

On the receipt of this letter the Executive Committee met and adopted resolutions expressive of their admiration of the liberality of Mr. Stevens, and in grateful acknowledgment of his philanthropic gift. In his note enclosing the resolutions of acknowledgment of the Committee to the President of the Society, the Secretary says :

“The Executive Committee respond, as will every friend of the Society, to the sentiments you are pleased to express in regard to the high merits of Mr. Stevens, and the exalted position which must ever be justly his among the most eminent benefactors of the society. Examples of such liberality are rare, but their moral influence mighty, memorable, and of enduring and ever-increasing power. They touch ten thousand hearts as with celestial fire : they multiply themselves, and we trust this will essentially and powerfully contribute to render, among the prosperous and wealthy, great acts of beneficence the rule, not the exception, in the experience of this society, our country, and the human race.

In addition to the generous purpose of a benevolent citizen of Maryland to give a ship to the American Colonization Society, the good people of Maine have contributed largely for a ship, and determined to build one ; so that before the close of the year we may find the Society in possession of two fine packet ships to ply between the United States and Liberia.

From Yoruba—Interesting Facts.

From Yoruba--Interesting Facts.

We cannot refrain from the insertion of extracts from brother Clarke's letter, furnishing as it does, most thrilling facts concerning the country in which we have commenced operations. The letter appeared originally in the Christian Index.

EXTENT OF THE FIELD.

Within our reach, are the important kingdoms of Yoruba, now occupied, Nufi, Gambard, Housa, and Borgu. And it is not a little, unimportant matter, that through these fertile regions passes the mighty and majestic Niger. These are populous kingdoms, boasting of towns and cities, containing tents and hundreds of thousands of inhabitants. And almost every true research increases the number to our surprise. The difficulty of obtaining correct information accounts for this fact. But recently a populous country to the east, called Ejeshia or Elesha, containing large cities, is beginning to attract some attention. With regard to this point, I am constrained to believe we are as yet only in the gray dawn of day. Every travel will bring fresh and important facts to light. Africa is second Asia.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY.

The general appearance and face of the country is such as you never have seen. Those who have visited the prairie lands of Texas have seen something *similar*. Frequently the eye has a sweep for miles over a country, whose rolling grandeur, heightened by imposing scenery of glen, hill-top and mountain, and covered with a carpet of green, can scarcely be surpassed. At one time as you trace the lonely path, in some reverie your mind is mingling with the distant past; or enraptured with the passing view so similar to the hallowed associations of early days, you forget you are in the *so-called* wilds of benighted Africa. This is no fancy sketch. If there is a fairy land of which I dreamed in childhood, this is the land. Thanks be to God for his unspeakable goodness. There are no heavy forests, except the skirts of branches or rivers. And then the timber is different from anything you have ever seen. It is quite tall, differing in this respect from the stunted, shrubby growth of the prairie. These hammock lands, high and dry, are of the very first order.—Swampy and marshy places are very seldom seen. Water of a good taste in abundance, except in the middle of a dry season.

CLIMATE, HEALTH, ETC.

As to the climate I have but little to say. It is undoubtedly unfavorable to the health of Europeans and Americans, more par-

ticularly to those who neglect necessary precautions, yet is more pleasant than most persons suppose. The heat soon becomes a matter of but little unpleasantness; and the water far from being despired. In the wet season, the most dangerous to health, fires are not only conducive to health, but even agreeable to the feelings. The hot days and cool nights, the excessive vegetation and continual south sea winds always keeping the air more or less damp, are some of the phenomena, operating as causes to render the climate prejudicial to the health of whites. But with precaution and comfortable dwellings, we may enjoy a reasonable portion of health, and finish the work assigned us. No wonder so many lives have been sacrificed, where so few have been the comforts, and *self-preservation* a name. But my experience is too short to dwell on this point. Let not him who putteth on his armor, boast himself as he who taketh it off.

FARMS, CULTIVATION, ETC.

Around the city of Ijaye, whose population, at least, must number fifty thousand souls, the country for miles is in a state of wonderful cultivation. The diameter of this circuit may be estimated with safety at fifteen or twenty miles, being, as is the fact of the case, thousands of acres with cultivation. There is no man in America, if dropped down at night into one of these extended farms, but waking in the morning, but would be filled with profound astonishment. I was unprepared to witness any such scenes in Africa. It may be asked why, what do they cultivate? Corn, cotton, yams, potatoes, guinea corn, peas, &c. And without enumerating farther, go into their markets, and there you will find a most unending variety of articles. From one view I have perhaps seen thousands of acres in a state of cultivation that would make your heart leap for joy. But yesterday evening I had one of these views. This work is all accomplished by means of a small hoe, set at an angle of thirty or forty degrees, with a handle two feet and a half long. And by whom? By thousands of industrious laborers. Every morning, from the six gates of Ijaye go out streams of living beings, perhaps ten thousand people, or more, to work their farms, and return in the evening with the profits of their day's labor on their heads. For four and six miles, from three o'clock until night, the roads are almost thronged with people on their return home. Nearly every man, woman, and child, has a load of some kind, either to be carried home or to market. I would suppose at least

 Virginian History of Colonization.

one thousand bushels of corn or more to be brought into town, on the head, every day.

MECHANICS, ARTS, GOVERNMENT, ETC.

Weavers, tailors, barbers, blacksmiths, shoe and saddle makers, besides some ingenious specimens of art are all to be found here. I need hardly relate what I have seen, as it would only tend, in the minds of many persons, to excite their incredulity. Let one or two remarks suffice.—There is to be seen any day in the market metal polished to the brightness of gold and silver, hoes very respectable, Yoruba cutlas of a very superior finish, excellent morocco, carved calabashes, of such superior skill as would excite the ambition of an American artist. I cannot tell you a

tenth of their ingenuity. The most superior saddle stirrup I ever met with is to be found here. I mention these facts to give you some idea of their ingenuity and mental capacity. The nature of the government, absolute tyranny, is incompatible with any marked advance of the people towards civilization. Still there are some signs, arising from continued intercourse, that vindicate a claim above savages. These evidences are to be seen in their flashes of wit, and their great fondness for proverbial sayings. They are haughty in their belief of their superiority unless convinced of this folly by some intercourse with the whites. Their dexterity is more clearly evinced, perhaps, in trading than anything else. They are a wonderful people. Africa is second Asia.

Extract from Introduction to the Virginian History of Colonization;

BY THE REV. P. SLAUGHTER.

BUT it has been said, that it is not an act of humanity to send the free blacks to so inhospitable a clime. We confess that we have had some misgivings upon this point, founded upon the distressing mortality which has befallen some companies of emigrants to Liberia. But farther reflection and more accurate information have dissipated our doubts. Tropical Africa is the cradle of the negro race; and nothing seems to us more improbable than that the original seat of a people is not a fit habitation for them. But the conclusion is not warranted by the facts in the case. The mortality in question can, in nearly every instance, be distinctly traced to the inadequacy of the provision made for their comfort, or to the indiscretion of the emigrants, in rashly exposing themselves, during their acclimation, to the sun by day and the dews by night. These are contingencies to which emigrants to every new clime are liable; and in these cases may sometimes implicate the proper authorities in criminal negligence of the duties confided to them. Again, a comparison of the Colonization of Liberia and of Virginia will be most instructive and convincing. A single passage from Howison's History of Virginia will suffice: "In 1609, Capt. Smith left at Jamestown 490 persons with abundant supplies. Indian ambuscades were in every hedge. The settlers were afraid to go out for food or recreation. Famine with all its horrors was soon among them, and disease and death

followed in its train. They ate the skins of horses, the bodies of Indians, dogs, and vermin. Of 490 persons, 60 only survived." The first two expeditions to our shores were overwhelmed at sea. The third effected a landing in 1656; and in five years was extinct. The fourth was successful, after a series of cruel distresses whose recital fills the mind with horror. If disasters had attended the colonization of Liberia similar to those which occurred at Jamestown and Plymouth, and which have signalized many removals from Virginia to our southern and western States, our enterprise would have been overwhelmed by the curses of those who have no tears to shed over the young, the beautiful, and the brave, whose bones bleach the prairies of the west and the shores of the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean.*

But, it is said, that the growth of Liberia and the operation of the Colonization Society are too slow. This objection is characteristic of this age, and of the American people. We are impatient of results that are long in coming. Every thing, now-a-days, that is worthy of doing, must be done with the speed of lightning and the energy of an earthquake. This is an age of "expresses" and electric telegraphs, but not of miracles. Time is an indispensable element in human progress; and an omen of lasting grandeur and renown. French Republics may spring up in a night, like enchanted palaces in Arabian

*The present writer, who has taken some pains to inform himself, has no hesitation in expressing the opinion that it is not humane to send emigrants indiscriminately to Liberia; and, except in case of peculiar fitness, he would not recommend the sending of emigrants who have no means of support other than that which the Colonization Society can furnish.

Extracts from Mr. Gurley's Report of a visit to Liberia in 1849.

tales; but America was more than 150 years old before she declared her independence. Time was, when it was proposed to offer bounties to quicken immigration to our shores; and now, the emigration from the old world to the new is such as the world has never seen since the first dispersion of mankind. Emigrants are swarming over in crowds like the travelers to eternity; "while those who are left behind seem to feel a melancholy restlessness, like a bird whose wing is crippled at the season of migration; and a voice like that heard before the final destruction of Jerusalem seems to proclaim in their ears—"arise! let us depart hence!" The present indications are, that by the time the resources of Liberia shall have been developed, and she shall have acquired a capacity of assimilating large numbers of our free blacks, the pressure upon them from a combination of causes will have become so intense, that a spontaneous movement will take place to Africa, like that of the pauper population of Europe to our own shores. A million and a half of

poor Irishmen migrated from Ireland in five years. An exodus like this would soon carry our 400,000 free blacks to Africa.* But in Virginia, we have to deal with a much more practical proposition. The average increase per annum of the free negroes in Virginia, from 1830 to 1840 was two hundred and twenty-nine and one-fifth; and from 1840 to 1850, it was 411 per annum. The cost of transporting these, at \$60 each, would be \$24,600. But if we deduct from this annual increase the number of those (amounting in 1850 to more than 200) who were emancipated and allowed to remain in the State, the remainder would be less than the number actually sent to Liberia from Virginia in 1854. If, moreover, a judicious discrimination was made between the old and infirm, and the young and vigorous; removing the latter, and suffering the former to spend the barren remainder of their days among us, it is clear, that all our free blacks could be soon removed, except a small and comparatively inoffensive remnant.

Extracts from Mr. Gurley's Report of a Visit to Liberia in 1849.

"Of the agriculture, commerce, and manufactures of the republic, and in particular its trade with the United States, and the susceptibility of that trade to be beneficially increased," it may be confidently asserted that the soil of the republic is capable of yielding abundantly the most valuable productions of the tropics. In some preliminary observations to an agricultural manual, prepared in 1825, for the Liberian settlers, by Mr. Ashmun, that gentleman writes to them thus: "Suffer me to put down two or three remarks, of the truth and importance of which you cannot be too sensible. The first is, that the cultivation of your rich lands is the only way you will ever find to independence, comfort, and wealth. You may, if you please, if God gives you health, become as independent, comfortable, and happy as you ought to be in this world.

"The flat lands around you, and particularly your farms, have as good a soil as can be met with in any country. They will produce two crops of corn, sweet potatoes, and several other vegetables, in a year; they will yield a larger crop than the best soils in America; and they will produce a number of very valuable articles, for which, in the United States, millions of money are every year paid away

to foreigners. One acre of rich land well tilled will produce you three hundred dollars' worth of indigo. Half an acre may be made to grow half a ton of arrowroot. Four acres laid out in coffee plants will, after the third year, produce you a clear income of two or three hundred dollars. Half an acre of cotton trees will clothe your whole family; and except a little hoeing, your wife and children can perform the whole labor of cropping and manufacturing it. One acre of canes will make you independent of all the world for the sugar you use in your family. One acre set with fruit trees will furnish you the year round with more plantains, bananas, oranges, limes, guavas, paw-paws, and pine-apples than you will ever gather. Nine months in the year you may grow fresh vegetables every month; and some of you, who have low-land plantations, may do so throughout the year."

My observations on the banks of the rivers of the republic, (especially the St. Paul's, the St. John's, and the Sinou,) along both sides of Stockton creek, and among the gardens of Monrovia and the plantations in its vicinity, confirmed my belief in the general correctness of the statement, though the agricultural improvements do not equal all the expectations

* Thousands of dollars are annually remitted by the Irish in America to their friends in Ireland, to pay for the transportation of the latter to the United States. A similar process was begun in Liberia; and will increase. This fact explodes the objection suggested by the expense of colonizing our free blacks.

which it would naturally create. The committee of Montserado county fail, however, I think, to do full justice to themselves and their fellow-citizens when they say: "In agriculture, little more is done than to supply ourselves with the necessities and a few of the conveniences of life." Considering how limited have been the pecuniary means of the emigrants to Liberia, and the difficulties always inevitable to the settlers in a country to the climate of which they are strangers, and with the products of which they have to make themselves acquainted, I am rather surprised that they have done so much in agriculture than that they have done no more. Substantial farm-houses, surrounded by well-cleared and cultivated plantations of from ten to thirty and fifty or seventy acres, adorn, on both sides, the banks of the St. Paul's (with occasional interruptions) for the distance of twenty miles. Several hundred acres are cleared (in part out of a dense and lofty forest) at Bassa Cove, Edina, and at Bexley, (some five or eight miles up the beautiful river St. John's;) and at Greenville, Rossville, and Readville, on the Sinou, are similar decided evidences of agricultural industry and improvement. It may be confidently predicted, that, whenever adequate capital, skill, and machinery shall be introduced, the *culture of rice and cotton, the sugar cane and coffee, will prove as successful and profitable as in any region of the world.* My personal inquiries and observations in Liberia have led me to concur in the opinion expressed by the intelligent committee of Bassa county, that in internal resources "it is unsurpassed by any country of the globe." This committee and that appointed by the citizens of Sinou county both declare that the disposition for the cultivation of the soil is increasing. "We have," say the committee of Montserado county, "an extensive territory, which can at any time be easily enlarged, by compact with the proprietors of the soil, to any desirable extent. The soil is of the highest fertility, and adapted to a great variety of articles available in the arts and in commerce. The forests teem with valuable timber for furniture, house, and ship building. The rivers abound with choice fish, and the woods with game; and our gardens can be made to produce everything in their kind necessary to a comfortable existence."

The same committee state "that coffee of a superior kind is indigenous here, and the people are turning their attention to the cultivation of it, and means only are wanted to bring it in large quantities into the market; sugar cane also thrives well, though, for the same reason, no consid-

erable quantity has been produced; cotton, ginger, arrowroot, and numerous plants and shrubs employed in the *materia medica*, grow here with the vigor and fruitfulness of indigenous articles." In addition to the great staples of *rice, cotton, sugar cane, and coffee*, the Liberians specify *corn, cassada, yams, sweet potatoes, cabbages, arrowroot, turnips, beets, carrots, tomatoes, lima and other beans, peas, cymplings, chiota, ochra, cucumbers, choice varieties of pepper, ground-nuts, palma christi, the India-rubber tree, the croton-oil-nut, and the palm tree*, (so multiplied in its uses,) as among their productions; and among their *fruits, oranges, lemons, limes, guavas, pine-apples, plantains, bananas, tamarinds, rose-apples, pomegranates, cherries, cocoa-nuts, paw-paws, mango plums, alligator pears, palango, bread fruit, melons*, and various other valuable vegetables and fruits of the tropics. Most of these have I myself seen growing luxuriantly in the gardens and farms of the republic.

According to the late Mr. Buxton, whose researches on the subject of the agricultural and commercial resources of Africa were very accurate and extensive, of dye-woods there an abundance, yielding carmine, crimson, red, brown, brilliant yellow, and blue; of gums there are copal, senegal, mastic, and sudan or Turkey gum. The shea or butter-nut is hardly less valuable than the palm-nut. The tree producing it is said to extend over a large portion of the continent. Park thought the butter made from it superior to that made from cows' milk. The same gentleman quotes, from a report on Sierra Leone, the opinion of Mr. McCormac, "that the delta of the Seeing Broom, Kitiam, and Gallenas rivers could grow *rice* enough for the supply of the whole of the West Indies."

Mr. Darymple, in 1779, found three different kinds of cotton at Goree, and states that it grows spontaneously everywhere, and that the samples sent home were considered by English merchants superior to that from the West Indies. According to the testimony of Colonel Denham, (as quoted by Mr. Buxton,) cotton of three kinds—white, brown, and pink—grows wild about Sierra Leone.—The first is excellent. Mr. Ashmun states: "It is believed that none of the varieties of the American cotton shrub answers in all respects to the indigenous African tree. The cotton of this country is on all hands allowed to be of a good quality, and the mode of growing, curing, and manufacturing the article pursued in America may be adopted here, making due allowance for the much greater size and duration of the African tree. The

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same tree bears a succession of crops for a great number of years."

It is known to all who have visited Liberia, that large substantial cotton cloths, spun, woven, and dyed by the natives of interior Africa, are brought in great numbers for sale to the merchants of Monrovia and the neighboring settlements, and are purchased by the Africans on the coast.

Of the coffee here, Mr. Ashmun wrote: "No country will bring the product to higher perfection than Africa. Whether it is a native of the country, or was introduced at an early period by the Portuguese and Spaniards, may not now be certainly known. It has propagated itself on your hills, and along a great extent of the African coast, without culture, for many ages. South of your river (the Montserado) it grows everywhere, and the tree and berry attain a size unknown elsewhere. No crop is surer; and African coffee frequently produces four pounds to the tree in a season." The quality of the Liberia coffee is thought to approach nearly, if not to equal, that of the Mocha; and the tree, properly attended, will produce at least in quantity one-third more.

From what I saw of the growth of the sugar cane on several plantations on the St. Paul's, it is impossible for me to doubt that it will soon prove among the most valuable productions of that rich country. The Liberia Herald stated, more than a year ago, that Mr. Cyrus Willis, of Millsburg, had made in one season more than three thousand pounds of beautiful sugar, and a quantity of excellent sirup. From the appearance of his cane fields, it was thought his subsequent crop would produce eight thousand pounds. Though the death, recently, of this enterprising man is to be regretted, it is hoped and expected that his experiment will be prosecuted successfully by others. Beaver says: "Of the vegetables that are wild, the sugar cane, cotton shrub, and indigo plant seem the most valuable. No country in the world is more amply enriched than this is with the chief productions of the animal and vegetable kingdoms. The ground-nut yields a pure golden-colored oil, of a pleasant taste, and has been sold as high as £50 per ton. The castor-nut grows wild on the banks of the Gambia and elsewhere. The ginger of Africa is particularly fine and high-flavored; it yields about sixty for one; and the people only want instruction in the method of preparing it for the European markets."

"The woods of this continent are extremely valuable. Travellers enumerate not less than forty species of timber, which grow in vast abundance, and are

easily obtained—such as mahogany, teak, ebony, lignumvitæ, rosewood," &c.

"With few considerable exceptions, the whole line of coast in western Africa accessible to trading vessels presents immense tracts of land of the most fertile character, which only require the hand of industry and commercial enterprise to turn into inexhaustible mines of wealth."

The tea plant is reported by McQueen, on the authority of an Arabian traveller, and others more recent, to grow spontaneously and abundantly in the interior of Africa.

Every civilized stranger, instructed in the truths, and sensible of the value, of the christian religion, who visits the republic of Liberia, must experience an inexpressible delight, not only in the visible evidences of the institutions of a free and well-organized State, but in the quiet, ever-active, and beneficent operations of missionary teachers, penetrating, and making glad by their presence, the gloom of the African forest, and, under the protection of its government, inviting not only its sons and daughters into their schools, but imparting, with a zeal, a cheerfulness, and a perseverance not to be discouraged and not to be defeated, a knowledge of letters, of some branches of science, and, above all, of Divine revelation, to the superstitious and barbarous population of Africa. To find christian teachers and ministers, with libraries, small, but of choice books, in their thatched dwellings, beneath the shade of the palm tree, in spots where but a few openings have been made in the dense forest; to see groups of native African children gathered for instruction; to listen to voices of christian worshippers, and hear the songs of christian praise, amid the habitations of idolatry and cruelty—gives beauty even to the aspect of uncultivated nature, and animates with unwonted joy every thoughtful and benevolent heart.

The authorities and people of Liberia cherish a sincere attachment to the government and people of the United States. They are sensible that under the auspices of American benevolence they have attained to their present elevation, from which they are permitted to see before them a widely expanding and glorious prospect of social happiness and political prosperity and renown. To the entire people of the republic, the recognition of their independence by the government of the United States is an object of earnest desire. The peculiarities of the condition of the free people of color, and others of the African race, in this country, they well know, and have no wish, by any relations which may

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be established, between their government and ours, to cause inconvenience or embarrassment. While their wish and purpose is to maintain a just self-respect, as a free and independent republic, before the world, they will, I doubt not, be disposed to accommodate (as far as may be without exposure to dishonor or self-reproach) their arrangements to the sense and views of the American government. It has been suggested that they might conduct all their public affairs in this country with the United States through some one or more of its citizens, in case our government should feel inclined to confide to citizens of Liberia any business it might wish transacted in Africa with the authorities of that republic.

The scheme of African Colonization originated not only in benevolence towards our colored population, but towards both races on this continent, and towards two quarters of the globe. At its inception, our most illustrious statesmen—a Jefferson, Marshall, Monroe, and Madison—gave to it their sanction. It was seen to unite christian philanthropy with political expediency—a just regard for our national welfare with the more solemn obligations of religious duty. It has derived strength from the homes of the good and pious in our southern States, and found eloquent advocates and defenders in their legislative halls. Many States have urged its claims upon the general government, and the voices of the churches of every name second their appeals.

But it is the success of the plan of African Colonization, as seen in the independent Republic of Liberia, that most conclusively commends it to national consideration. On that far-distant shore, for ages darkened by superstition and outraged by crime, a community of free colored persons from the United States, aided by American benevolence, have adopted a constitution of free government, and taken their high position among the independent States of the world. England and France have acknowledged their right of self-government and their just claim to the respect and comity of nations. What higher motives can be imagined than those which have given existence to this republic?—what work more honorable or more sublime than that to which it is dedicated and destined? Though at present few in numbers and very limited in means, a vast field for action and influence opens before it; and in its constitution and laws, in the spirit of its people, the advantages of its position, and the motives and necessities of those who are hastening to build up their homes and their fortunes under the shadow

of its wings, we see the elements of mighty power, of an unbounded growth and prosperity. It has been justly said, that “the great necessity of the world at this moment is a free, civilized, and powerful State within the tropics—a necessity felt through every period of the world’s history, and now about to be realized. The western coast of Africa is in every point of view the most effective position for such a State to occupy. The black race, of which there cannot be much less than 150,000,000 on earth, is pre-eminently the race needing such a development, and prepared for it; and the United States are exactly in a condition to found such a commonwealth with this race, and under circumstances the most glorious to ourselves, the most hopeful to the world, and the most beneficial to the blacks.”* Around this Republic of Liberia—the morning star of Africa’s redemption, revealing how great evils may be transmuted by the hand of the Almighty into an incalculable good; which looks with encouraging and cheering aspect upon the African race in every part of the earth; reconciles the gift of liberty with the highest interests of those who bestow and those who receive it; opens a quarter of the world for many years shut up in barbarism to the genial and renovating influence of letters, laws, commerce, and christianity—are gathered the sympathies of all virtuous and generous minds, allied with its safeguard, the all-encircling and never-slumbering power of an omnipotent Providence. The rapid increase of free persons of color in many of the States of this Union; the importance, for their benefit more than our own, of their organization into a community by themselves, in the land of their ancestors; the immense advantages such a community must secure to itself and extend to others, by developing the resources and turning into legitimate channels the commerce of Africa, by the civilization it must impart, and the moral and political truths it must exemplify and enforce among her ignorant, debased, and chaotic population—all commend the Republic of Liberia to the regards of the general government of this Union. Engaged in a work of unsurpassed dignity and importance, the inhabitants of this small republic are accomplishing more good, as I must believe, than any equal number of human beings, in private stations, on the face of the globe. More than to the united endeavors of all christian nations, with their treaties and armed squadrons against the slave trade, is humanity indebted for its suppression along many hundred miles of the African

Rt. Rev. Bishop Payne's account of the Grebo tribe, at Cape Palmas.

coast to the people of Liberia. But it should not be concealed, that to explore Africa ; to establish commercial intercourse and relations with her interior tribes ; to improve and fortify the harbors of the republic ; to make needful experiments in agriculture and the arts in a region to which the people from this country have so recently been introduced, and to maintain a wise system of education for all classes of her population, so that its territory shall offer an attractive home to all the free descendants of Africa, demands pecuniary means to which the present revenues of Liberia are unequal. But since this republic, more than any other power, will develop the resources and increase the trade of western Africa, the United States, in aiding her endeavors, will open new markets for American productions, and essentially augment American commerce. Yet far higher and nobler motives than those of gain, will, I trust, incline our national authorities to encourage and assist the citizens of Liberia, a few adventurous but determined children of Africa, gone out from our midst, that

they may recover their long-lost inheritance, show their ability to build up civilized cities and states in regions where they have been unknown, and bring a vast continent, now lying in dim eclipse, within the circle and the influences of enlightened and christian nations.

From the presence of our squadron on the African coast, benefits, doubtless, accrue both to Liberia and to our own commerce ; but I may be permitted, in the conclusion of this report, to avow the opinion that a recognition by the government of the United States of the independence of the Republic of Liberia, and an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars a year for ten years, to enable that republic to carry out the principles of its constitution, for the happiness of those who from this country are seeking a home upon its soil ; for the suppression of the slave trade ; and the civilization of Africa, would be in harmony with the character and sentiments of this nation, and give stability, progress, and triumph to liberty and christianity on the African shore.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Payne's account of the Grebo Tribe, at Cape Palmas,

EXTENDING THIRTY MILES ALONG THE COAST FROM THE CAVALLA TO FISHTOWN RIVER.

The Greboes emigrated probably about one hundred and fifty years ago, to the territory now occupied by them, from the leeward coast. The point of their debarkation was just below Grand Bereby. They lived a short distance from the coast, and constituted part of a tribe still living in that region, and known as the "Worebo." A crowded population appears to have led to the emigration.

The name *Grebo* is composed of *Gre* and *bo*. The latter designates a class, (e. g. *degu*, a doctor; *degu-bo*, doctors.) The former, "*Gre*," is the name of a species of monkey which leap with remarkable agility. In getting off from the shore at the time of emigration, it appears that many canoes were capsized. The Grebo word for capsized is *wore*, and hence those who capsized and remained were called *Worebo*. Those who were successful in embarking—leaping over the waves like the "*Gre*," were styled *Grebo*.

The Greboes, proceeding up the coast in their canoes, landed at different points as they became tired; and where they found water, formed small settlements. The coast at that time appears to have been uninhabited ; only at Cape Palmas, tradition relates that a small settlement of whites was found. These were probably Portuguese and slave traders. The first settle-

ments of the Greboes in this region were not permanent. They proceeded at different times up the coast until they reached Grand Sestres, where contact with other tribes, and a partial accession from them, produced a modification of the language and of the tribe. At length, directed by an oracle, the scattered settlements of the Greboes retraced their steps to the leeward. The great body proceeded at once and settled at Cape Palmas; although subsequently considerable numbers followed, and became engrafted into the tribe. From Cape Palmas, (Berina See,) Rocktown (Tasch) was colonized; and subsequently, after considerable intervals, Grahwah (Blege) and the river Cavalla towns (Wattah and Koblah.) Again, from Rocktown were colonized Middleton (Lede) Fishtown, (Wab,) and Half Cavalla, (Bwede.) The names here given are those of the seven principal Grebo towns, having an aggregate population of about twenty-five thousand.

The constitution of the Grebo tribe is patriarchal, although the government is almost purely democratic. There are in it twelve families, as in the case of the ancient people of God, deriving their names, probably, from the emigrant patriarch or father. Their appellatives are Nyambo, Grebo, &c. In nearly every one of the

Grebo settlements above enumerated, there are parts of these families, having in each case their distinct head man or patriarch. This patriarch usually occupies a particular portion of the town, with his sons, grandsons, and relatives around him. The male members of these deposit with the patriarch a portion of the money which they accumulate, and the latter in return pays the betrothment money (about \$20) for wives, as well as the fines and expenses, from any source, to which they may be liable.

Besides these duties to their relatives with whom they are connected, the patriarchs collectively constitute an upper court or senate in the body politic. To this body belongs the right of originating plans for promoting the public weal: to them are referred questions involving international rights and relations in the premises, and by them claims growing out of such relations are met. Indeed in all matters of grave interest, whether domestic or foreign, the voice of the patriarchs must be heard.

But the most influential class in every Grebo community is the Sedibo. This is most emphatically "the house of representatives," the *popular* house, for it is composed of all males beyond the age of 18 to 20, except the patriarchs. Usually, as soon as a young man is married and has a house, he pays into the treasury of the "Sedibo" a bullock, goat, half bushel of rice, and thenceforth, unless convicted of witchcraft, is entitled to all the rights and privileges of the Sedibo. These are by no means inconsiderable. They combine the legislative and the executive powers; for although the patriarchs may originate and advise, the Sedibo—the people in lawful assembly—must discuss and resolve, before any action can be had or law passed, and they meet and make laws at any time, and in relation to almost anything. They meet and decide that a man has stolen something, and for the offence make him pay a fowl, all that he possesses, according to their temper towards him. They determine that a certain man has been guilty of witchcraft, and given him *gëdu* (sassy-wood) and kill him. The fines imposed by this body are divided according to hereditary right. Thus, for example, if a bullock is slaughtered, (fines are almost always paid in something to eat,) one man by hereditary right takes the *shoulder*, another the *neck*, &c. These rights owe their origin to the same causes as the titles in Europe. They were given to ancestors for some services rendered, or by some powerful prince, and have thence come down in lineal descent to posterity.

The same principle prevails in respect to offices, of which there are four principal ones in every Grebo community. These are the *Woraba*, *Bodiä*, *Ibadiä*, and *Tëbawa*. The former two are taken from the class of "Nyekbade" or patriarchs—the latter from the *Sedibo*.

The *Woraba* (literal y town's father) is the oldest or most influential patriarch, lineally descended from the founder of the town. In the assembly of the patriarchs he takes precedence of all others, and has the largest share of all the perquisites of this body.

The *Bodiä* appertains to one family; but this is by appointment of an ancient oracle. The *Bodiä*, and, in fact, the other two offices of which I am to speak, though belonging to particular families, are only conferred upon those designated by some oracle consulted in reference to the appointment. The *Bodiä*, more than anything else, resembles the office of high priest among the Jews. The individual having been designated who is to fill the office, on an appointed day he is installed by a long ceremony, too tedious to describe. The leading features are, a sacrifice of a goat to the *Kur*, (demons and departed spirits,) the blood of which is sprinkled around and inside the door posts of the *Bodiä's* house. The *Bodiä* is shaven, clad in a new garment, has a tiger's tooth tied around his head, (this is a common ornament of gentlemen) has a monkey's skin prepared to be placed always beneath him when he sits, and *he is anointed*. The house in which he lives is called, from this circumstance, the *Tekai*, (the anointed house.) During the ceremony, the patriarchs of the several families, in order, give the *Bodiä* elect their respective charges. In substance these are: "Let trade be active; cause the earth to bring forth abundantly; let health prevail; drive war far away; let witchcraft be kept in abeyance," &c. Poor man! he has a load put upon him, which it is not wonderful can be borne only a short time. During his continuance in office he resides in the *Te-kai*, a house built by all the people. He keeps the public greengrocers and idols, and feeds them with rice and oil every new moon. In making sacrifices for the town to departed friends and demons, he officiates as high priest. He cannot sleep in any other house in the town but his own; he may not drink water on the highway; he may not eat while a corpse is in town; he must not mourn for the dead; he must not sit on the same bench. If he dies while in office (the ring put on his ankle, at his inauguration, having been previously taken off and

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placed on that of some member of his family) he must be buried in the stillness of the night; none but the most important public functionaries hearing of it, and none mourning for him when his death is made public. All Grebo Bodîâs, too, must be buried on the island off Cape Palmas, if they have died a natural death. If they have been killed by *gêdu*, (sassy-wood,) they must be buried beneath a running stream of water.

The nominal power of the Bodîâ is very great, as he has a veto on all questions brought before the people; but in practice is very limited, for he dares not act contrary to the popular will, which he is, therefore, very careful to ascertain. In truth, of all offices that of the Bodîâ is most comfortable. This arises from the superstitious notions and expectations connected with the office. It has been before stated, that, at his inauguration, he is charged with matters which God alone controls—with *Providence*. It follows that whenever adversity of any kind befalls the country, the Bodîâ is held responsible for it—"he has made witch"—this is the solution, and many a poor incumbent has paid the penalty with his life. It is no wonder that this highest office in the people's gift is far from being desired, and that in the most instances, when the oracle has designated the individual, they have almost to "take him by force and make him king." The two remaining offices, *Tibawa* and *Ibadia*, appertain to the Sedîbo, and on a vacancy occurring, are filled in the same manner as that of Bodîâ. These, too, are hereditary in families. In the assembly of the sedîbo, their assent must be obtained to any measure before it can be carried into effect; though, as in the case of the Bodîâ, this assent is rather the expression of the popular will than the guide of it. The most important duties of these offices devolve upon them in time of war. Then the *Ibadia* must always lead; and in case of retreat or defeat, the latter must always bring up the rear, or cover the retreat. They are consequently posts of the greatest danger. In reward for their services they have, by hereditary right, a large share of all perquisites of the Sedîbo.

The third class into which every Grebo community is divided is the *Kedîbo*. This is composed of youths and boys between the ages of 18 and 11 to 12. A small initiation fee admits any one of initiatability to this class. They have a treasury, a kind of head, usually selected from among the elder Sedîbo, to take care of their property. They have meetings, at which they discuss subjects of which they have

the control, but are subject to the direction of the Sedîbo in all important matters.

The *Kimbo* includes children from 6 to 11 years of age. Theirs is a separate organization, although their rights and privileges are of more limited character. Their chief perquisites are those obtained for their collective services in busy seasons. But it is wonderful to witness the stormy debates of this little society, as well as amusing to see them punishing each other for real or alleged offences, by *pulling pepper in their eyes*, beating them, &c.

There is a curious secret association or society to be found in every Grebo community, styled *Kwi-iru*, or "children of departed spirits." Although it is attempted to keep everything connected with this association concealed, it is known to be composed of persons of almost all ages in the community, except children. They have a "father," as he is called, but he is never visible or known except to members of the society. When, as is rarely the case, the "Kwi-iru" appear in the day, the "father" is always so masked as to be perfectly disguised. The night, however, is the usual time for this strange association to go abroad; often at midnight, on the outskirts of the town, or in the adjoining bush, a sudden, discordant shrieking, whistling, yelling, hideous noise bursts forth, as if scores of spirits had been let loose from the lower world, and as if their object was to frighten man from the earth. In a tumultuous body they run around and through the town. Women and children fly affrighted into their houses and close them up, for a heavy fine would be the penalty of their seeing and being seen by the mysterious visitors. If in their wild revellings they fancy to want anything from any one, they surround his house and there remain ye ling, dancing, screaming, and threatening until their demand is granted.

The avowed object of the association is to seek and to punish *witches* and *wizards*. These are said to be particularly active in practising their arts at night. They strip themselves naked and go to the houses of those whose lives they seek; and especially is it their delight to visit and dance on the graves of those whom they have succeeded in killing by their enchantments.—Wo, then, be to the man or woman who is seen walking around or through the towns in the night! The *Kwi-iru* pounce upon them, carry them to a house prepared for the purpose, put them in the top of it, where they are smoked until next day about 10 o'clock, or the usual time for subjecting them to the universal African

Rt. Rev. Bishop Payne's account of the Grebo Tribe, at Cape Palmas.

test, "gēdu," or sassy-wood. Early in the morning, an official of the Kwi-iru is despatched to the forest to get the bark of the gēdu tree. This arrived, the accused person is taken by the Kwi-iru to the field; there, in the presence of the assembled town's people, to be subjected to the test. The officer of the body beats the bark in a mortar, pours water into it, then turns it out in a wooden bowl and calls for the accused to come forward and drink. Holding the bowl in his hand, he looks towards the east, and says, in substance: "Oh, God! oh, God! oh, God! oh, God! I invoke thee four times! If this person be innocent, cause him to vomit this gēdu and escape. If he be guilty, may it kill him." The accused takes the bowl and repeats the same words. He then takes the potion. Immediately after doing this he starts to town, escorted by one or more members of the Kwi-iru, and followed by the multitude. The former, after reaching town, keep near the accused, and force him to walk incessantly until it is ascertained that the gēdu does not affect him, or he falls down suddenly dead, a victim to the poison. As soon as this takes place, a fiendish shout rends the air: "The witch is found—he is killed." Tied by the feet, the dead body is dragged out on the beach, where it lies for some hours exposed to the insults of the populace. Before the relations are permitted to bury it, they must purchase it from the Kwi-iru for a bullock, or something equivalent.

The Kwi-iru, as a kind of police, are often employed by the Sedibo to administer gēdu, in cases where persons are accused of witchcraft, either by them or by the Deyābo.

This last word, *Deyābo*, designates the most remarkable class among the Greboes. They are the life and soul of their superstitions. They are commonly called in English, *doctors* or *devil men*. Neither term, however, conveys a correct impression. They are possessed, or suppose themselves possessed, by a "Ku," demon or spirit, under whose inspiration they act and give their responses. They, in fact, do exhibit the peculiarities of those mentioned in Scripture as "possessed." They are "thrown down on the ground," they "gnash with their teeth," they appear dead while they utter strange unearthly words, they pine away." Whenever any of the above marks appear in an individual, he is said to be "possessed," and is at once placed with an old "Deyā" to be instructed in the arts and mysteries of the profession. The noviciate lasts from one to three days, according to circumstances. During this time, the candidate wears no

other covering than some glass tied with a cord around the loins. He does not wash. He has no connexion with his wife; sleeps apart, eats apart, &c. When the instructing Deyā is satisfied with his proficiency, and the candidate's family get a bullock ready to pay for his education, a day is appointed for inducting him into office. This is quite a long ceremony. The principal features only will be here given. The test of the reality of his possession is very singular. A fowl or duck is killed, and the head cut off; some of the blood of this is put on the candidate's eyes, and the head is then taken away and thrown into the bushes. The candidate is now sent to find it. If he succeeds, his possession is real; if not, he is deceived. The latter case, however, seldom occurs, as good care is taken that the head shall be found, and the candidate is escorted by his relatives (usually on the back of one of them) to the place of ceremony. There he is divested of his filthy hair and habiliments; is clothed in the usual dress of his class, furnished with a stock of greegrees and charms, and taken home by his relatives.

Established at home, he is a most wonderful character. Under the inspiration of his demon there is nothing which he cannot find out—nothing which he cannot do. Distance is annihilated. From hundreds of miles the secrets of hearts are known and revealed. Hidden acts of witchcraft are brought to light. The potent spells and charms of the Deyā control winds, rain, pestilence, health, wealth, life and death. There is no good sought nor ill deprecated for which he does not at once provide specific greegree. But it is especially in reference to witchcraft that the powers of the Deyābo are invoked and exercised. This is the great evil of the country—the one most practised—the most feared. To guard against this, the Deyābo make charms for the persons of individuals, for their houses, for the town, for the country. By consulting their demons they are supposed to be able at once to designate the witch or wizard in any particular case, and the word of a Deyā is taken, ordinarily, as sufficient proof that the party accused is guilty, or rather as sufficient ground for subjecting him to trial by gēdu. This fact, in connexion with the popular belief that death, in all cases—except those of infants and very aged men—is caused by witchcraft, causes a general fear through the whole community whenever one dies; for *any one in town* is liable to be arrested at any moment, and subjected to the dread ordeal of gēdu upon the mere ipse dixit of a Deyā.

There is one singular—and I may add

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hopeful—feature connected with this, at first sight most preposterous and wicked system. When the Deyā has consulted his demon and prepared his charms, it is common with him to say, “Now, nyena ba wenh, (if God wills,) this will accomplish the good you seek, but not otherwise.” Indeed, the intelligent Greboes contend that the whole system of the Deyābo is by *appointment of God*. The Deyā is their means of access to God: the Deyā, speaking by his demon, *conveys the voice of God*.

Such is the most intelligent view of the system of the Greboes' superstition. But it contains within itself the elements of its own destruction: for the Greboes believe that God is *holy and true*; but the Deyābo, they know by experience, *are all vicious, and all speak lies*. It is not wonderful, therefore, that, in the light of the Gospel, the system is losing its hold, and the Deyābo their influence upon the people.

The *moral character* of the greboes is substantially that given in the first chapter of Romans—that of man everywhere left to himself. But it is surprising, in their case, to see how much that is outwardly good and pleasant can coexist with the inwardly corrupt, and, indeed, how the latter contributes to the manifestation of the former. It has been stated that witchcraft (by which is meant the accomplishing of any object by magical preparations) is generally practised. The people are also, of course, all *vengeful*, and witchcraft affords the means of revenging themselves; and as all are conscious of *evil, all fear evil*; and this fear is the chief cause of the great courtesy which really characterizes the Greboes in their intercourse with each other.

The *physical character* of the Greboes is not inferior to that of any tribe on the west coast of Africa. This may be readily inferred from the fact that they are eagerly sought by vessels of war, as well as by traders. The class known on the coast as Kroomen, (Croomen, or Crewmen,) are, in fact, a large portion of them, Cape Palmas or Grebo people. A great many of them are to be found in Sierra Leone, and, indeed, in many of the foreign settlements from Sierra Leone to the Gaboon river.

Their *intellectual character* corresponds with the physical. In our schools the children learn rapidly. In the meetings and councils of the Sedibo and people, which I have attended, I have been struck with the order, decorum, and mental acumen displayed. In grave assemblies each man has his place and his time to speak; when this arrives, he stands up, usually holds a long staff in his hand, and asks

attention by saying “bateo,” (attend all;) the assembly responds “bate,” (we attend;) after he has finished, the next in order takes the staff, and proceeds in like manner. And in examining evidence they are most thorough; and keen, indeed, must be the foreign casuist who can get the advantage of them on matters coming within the range of their knowledge and experience.

The geographical position of the Greboes, in connexion with their physical and intellectual character, affords ground to hope that they are destined to be instruments of extreme good amongst the numerous tribes in their vicinity. They are situated at the mouth of the Cavalla river, navigable for canoes and boats about seventy miles, and having on its banks some twelve tribes. With these tribes the Greboes have daily intercourse, and they speak dialects so nearly alike that they are readily understood by each other. It is probable, too, that books published in Grebo will be understood by all these tribes. Hence it follows, that to Christianize the Greboes will be at once to diffuse its blessings throughout these tribes.

The *Episcopal Mission* in West Africa is established in the Grebo tribe. It embraces at present three principal and one sub-station. A fourth principal station will be opened during the year at Rocktown. Those at present in operation are: Mount Vaughan, Fishtown, Cavalla, and River Cavalla.

Mt. Vaughan station is within the immediate settlement of the colony, and is wholly colonial in its character. Here are a female day school, in which upwards of fifty children receive instruction, and a high school in embryo, having in it fifteen boys. This will be made a boarding school in part at the beginning of next year, being designed to train up teachers and ministers.

In connexion with this station is a chapel for the accommodation of the Colonist congregation; for whose benefit a stone church, St. Mark's, is in process of erection. The number of communicants here is twenty-two.

Fishtown station, under the superintendence of Rev. Jacob Rambo, is twelve miles from Cape Palmas. It is in the immediate vicinity of a native population of 3,500, with many villages near. In the boarding school of native boys and girls, there are twenty-five children. A comfortable chapel has been erected, in which, as well as in the villages around, stated services are held. There are at this station twelve communicants. A hand printing press is also now in operation there.

Report of the Kroo people, by Rev. Mr. Connelly.

Cavalla station, under care of Rev. J. Payne, is ten miles from Cape Palmas to leeward, as Fishtown is to the windward. There is a population (native) about the same as at Fishtown, with a larger within a few miles distance. In a chapel, built of native materials, in the middle of a native town, regular services are held, the average attendance being two hundred. Services are also held in many villages around. In the male and female boarding schools connected with the station, are sixty-three pupils. The number of communicants thirty-seven.

River Cavalla is an out station of Cavalla,

where there is a boarding school containing ten children. By the missionaries the gospel is preached in some twenty-five native towns and villages, besides the colony. Summary; 3 principal and 1 outstation; missionaries and their wives, 6; teachers, colonist and native, 13; pupils, colonist and native, 165: communicants, colonist and native, 71.

The language has been reduced to writing, and Genesis, the gospels of Matthew, Mark, and Luke, and Acts, translated, besides smaller books published in the language.

J. PAYNE.

Report of the Kroo people, by Rev. Mr. Connelly.

I have lived five years and one month in Settra Kroo, as a missionary. I will speak first of the country and climate; then of the people and of the success of the mission. As to the land, I have lived upon the beach, but travelled as far as fifty miles back into the interior. The land is neither rich nor poor; but it is all good and very fruitful. It has a little inclination to be gravelly and soft. The face of the earth, with a little exception, is covered with a jungle thicker than the swamps in the United States. It is also plentifully interspersed with large trees, and pleasantly variegated with hills and valleys. There is scarcely a tree, shrub, or herb, such as is found in the United States.

The chief productions of the country for food are cassada and rice; also cabbages and sweet potatoes. The animals are bullocks, sheep, and goats. The chief fruits are pineapples, oranges, cocoanuts, lemons, plantains, bananas, papaws, and guavas. The chief articles of commerce are palm-oil, cam-wood, rice, and ivory. In the rainy season (our summer in America) the mercury stands at about seventy-eight, and in the dry season (our winter in America) at about eighty-six.

If the land was clear and cultivated, I think the country would be as healthy as any other portion of the globe. The natives are as healthy as our colored people in America, and subject to fewer diseases. People from the United States are not so healthy as the natives, and especially white men. All foreigners, having to undergo acclimation, necessarily suffer in their constitutions.

I am far from thinking that this acclimation is not morally a benefit to the emigrants, and to the republic; because it tends to civilize the newly emancipated. Some three generations back—say two hundred or two hundred and fifty years—

some of the bush people, between two and three hundred miles in the interior, a people called *Claho*, came to the beach, (several of these men having followed the Poor river, and learned on the beach the value of salt,) and first commenced a settlement at Bassa, and subsequently removed to Little Kroo, very near Settra Kroo. Several of the tribes from the interior, with their several kings, came and united with them and consolidated themselves under one government, embracing five towns, called Little Kroo, Settra Kroo, Kroo-bar, Nana-Kroo, King Will's Town. Long ago, in the time of the Portuguese slave-trade, these people assisted slave vessels; and there is said by them to have been a compact or agreement, between them and the Portuguese and other slave-traders, that they should be exempt from slavery, and should be known by a black mark upon the forehead and nose, which is still universal among them, as well as their freedom from slavery, (they never making slaves of one another;) and their name, Kroomen, is said to be but a corruption of the title of Crewmen, because of their general employment among vessels visiting the African coast. Among the people polygamy exists extensively, and slavery to some extent—though these slaves are bought only from other tribes, and are never sold to foreigners or to any persons out of their own tribe. Their houses are built of a square form, and of sticks covered with bamboo plaited; and the roof of leaf thatch; and the floor is of plaited bamboo, raised eighteen inches on sticks, and the door and the loft above are not sufficiently high to permit an adult to enter standing. There are generally three rooms in each house, separated by partitions of plaited bamboo. The fireplace is made principally of hard clay, near one corner of the house, where is the only window, which serves both to admit light

and open a passage for the smoke. The smoke penetrates the interstices of the loft above, and preserves the rice, which would otherwise be destroyed by insects.

Their furniture consists mostly of a few cooking utensils; their floor answers for bed, table, and chairs, and their pillow is a round stick of wood. Their dress is a piece of cloth wrapped about the loins. Their devotions are a superstitious gazing on the new moon, and a feast on the first day of the moon among the headmen, and devotional walks in a thicket called the *devil's bush*. They depend on amulets or greegrees for protection and defence. These are purchased from the greegree doctors for different sums of money, according to the purposes for which they are designed. These amulets are sheep horns, or small pockets, filled with herbs and palm oil and dirt, made by the doctor or conjurer. These doctors are a distinct class of men who come into the profession hereditarily, the heads of the families teaching their craft. The children destined to this profession enter early upon these studies under some doctor—sometimes as early as seven or eight years, and are distinguished by a peculiar straw dress.

These doctors profess a knowledge of herbs and roots, and to have the means of curing diseases, and are called to relieve the sick and afflicted. But their greatest reputation is derived from their imagined supernatural knowledge.

The Kroo people consider death and sickness as caused by witchcraft, and they employ and rely upon the doctors to point out the person who has by witchcraft caused these evils. The persons who is designated as guilty of the crime of witchcraft, is arrested by the soldier king, and condemned to the ordeal of sassy-wood. The bark of the sassy-wood is powerfully narcotic, and a strong decoction of this the person condemned is forced to drink; and after he has drank it, he walks to and fro, exclaiming "Am I a witch?" "am I a witch?" while one of his executioners walks behind him, replying, "You are a witch, you are a witch;" and this continues until he either throws off from his stomach the poison, when he is pronounced innocent, or it operates as a cathartic, when he is declared guilty, and compelled to take more of the decoction, and is subjected to other cruelties, which cause his speedy death. When pronounced innocent, there is great joy and triumph among the friends of the accused, who march through the town dancing, singing, and firing guns, and the conjuror resigns his fee to those who employed him. These shocking scenes of the ordeal by sassy-wood were of almost daily occurrence in

former times, but have been much less frequent, say three or four times a year, since the establishment of a mission among them. Sometimes this sassy-wood is used to decide questions between individuals, and they voluntarily drink it to prove and settle some disputed points. This ordeal by sassy-wood is one of the most prevalent and cruel of African superstitions, and is practised among nearly if not all the tribes of Africa. We presume that thousands of the Africans perish by this sassy-wood superstition annually.

The government, in the tribes which united to form the Kroo people, was probably at first patriarchal, but at present it is a self-perpetuating oligarchy, though one of the headmen has the title of king, and another that of governor.

The headmen or aristocracy are about a dozen or fifteen, wear as a badge of authority an iron ring about the leg. The king has his office hereditarily, and the governor's office is secured to his family for past services rendered by his ancestors in conquering the country. The soldierking is elected for an indefinite time by the headmen, and is general and the officer commanding in war, and arresting and executing those condemned to drink the sassy-wood. This office is desired, as this officer is entitled to a liberal fee for any arrest or service. Besides these officers and their assistants, there are six or eight headmen, who are called palaver men, who, with those just mentioned, constitute the general council of the nation.

Each tribe uniting to form the Kroo people brought its own kings, and the families of these come to the office of king in succession. The laws of the Kroo people are a body of customs handed down by tradition from past generations, interpreted and enforced by the general council, who also enact occasional special laws, which are generally suggested or dictated by the doctor or conjuror. The laws are imperfect, inconsistent, and unfair. If one man loses anything, and accuses another of having stolen it, the accused is required to drink sassy-wood to prove his innocence. The ordeal of sassy-wood is therefore made a penalty for almost all crimes, and exerts a powerful restraining influence on the community. When the sassy-wood so affects the accused as to condemn him, the friends of the accused may buy him off from death for different sums of money, according to the wealth of the family of the accused. The reason why so few are saved is because of the poverty of the friends of the accused, and because if once rescued, the accused is exposed to be reaccused for any trifling offence. The ordeal of sassy-wood is frequently

made to decide points of honor, precisely like the custom of duelling in the U. States.

The leading motives of the Kroo people are sensuality and vanity. The men employed by vessels on the coast, and by traders as factors on shore, are industrious, but on the plantations and in their towns the men are idle, and the women perform most of the labor. The men build the houses and clear the plantations, but the women plant, watch, cultivate, gather and beat the rice, and also cut and bring the wood, and perform all the labor about the houses. The women seldom eat with the men, except a man's head or favorite wife, who superintends the cooking, and first tastes the food before he partakes.

The system of polygamy gives rise to jealousies and quarrels among the women. All lawful wives are purchased when children, and when they arrive at a suitable age, are taken to their husbands. Besides these, there is a class of women who go and live with any man they choose, and leave him for any other, at pleasure.—

When one or more of these leave a man, and run to another, the one to whom they resort fire guns, and his lawful wives rejoice with him, because they regard it as adding importance to their husband, and relieving them from a portion of their labor. There appears to be a strong affection between parents and children, and brothers and sisters; but polygamy doubtless lessens the affection between husbands and wives. They are passionate, but cowardly; fond of war and hunting, but have little skill in either. When specially intrusted with property, they may be expected to be faithful; but if (in most cases) they can slyly steal, they will do it; and in case one of their number informs against the thief, it is the law that the informer should pay for the stolen property.

The Kroo women—especially those who are old and incapable of other labor—are constantly and industriously engaged in making salt by boiling down sea water; and this is a principal article of trade with the interior tribes. The leading men of families have young men, (though these may be thirty or forty years old,) who are under their counsel and authority, as wards under guardians. These young men go abroad to different parts of the coast from Sierra Leone to Cape Coast, or even to Fernando Po—each group of ten or a dozen choosing one as a leader, who makes engagements for them; and, after securing as much money for them as possible by labor from six months to two or three years, they return home, when the property thus acquired is distributed among the families of these young men, according to the discretion of the guardian,

who is expected to buy a wife for each of these youths whenever he deems their labors sufficient to merit one. A man's importance among the Kroos depends much upon the number of his wives and bullocks, these being the chief property of the country.

The Presbyterian mission among the Kroos is about eight years old. It was commenced under the direction of the Presbyterian board of missions, by the Rev. O. R. Canfield, who died before the the mission house was finished. Mr. Canfield was succeeded by the Rev. R. W. Sawyer, who labored in the cause of the mission for two years. He then fell a victim to fever, when his widow conducted the affairs of the mission, assisted in its temporal matters by Doctor Day, for one year. She was then united in marriage to the Rev. James M. Connelly; and for the last five years they have continued their efforts in the mission.

In connexion with the mission there has always been a boarding school, where children were fed, clothed, and taught gratuitously. For three years this school averaged about sixty scholars; and for the last five years it has been on the decline, having on an average about twenty-five.—In this school there have been about three hundred children taught to read intelligibly, many to write, and all instructed in the doctrines of the christian religion; a few have studied some of the sciences, and many more have only learned to spell, while some could only be kept in school to get a knowledge of the alphabet. Our first and last lesson to all these children has been to teach them their responsibility to God as the Creator of the world, the necessity of faith in His Son, our Redeemer, and of the influence of the Holy Spirit to regenerate the heart.

In connexion with the boarding school we have kept up a Sabbath school, and occasional night and day schools, at different places; and the Gospel has been constantly preached on the Sabbath. The children of the Kroos generally learn to read and write in the course of four or six months, and appear to acquire knowledge as readily as children in the United States.

The Kroo people (and the Africans generally, that we have observed,) appear to have as good natural talents as other people. In regard to the influence of the mission, we are assured that it has exerted a powerful influence to restrain from vice, and cause those who cherished to seek to hide it; but we are not sure that any have become truly pious, though we trust the seed of Divine truth, planted among the Kroos by this mission, will finally show great and beneficial results.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

"Article 1. This Society shall be called 'The American Colonization Society.'

"Art. 2. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is, to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject.

"Art. 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by vote of the Society or of the Directors.

"Art. 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington, on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

"Art. 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life and of Delegates from the several State Societies and societies for the District of Columbia and Territories of the United States. Each of such societies shall be entitled to one Delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year previous to the annual meeting.

"Art. 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall *ex officio*, be members of the Board, having a right to be present at its meetings and to take part in the transaction of its business; but they shall not vote, except as provided in Article 7.

"Art. 7. The Board of Directors shall meet annually in Washington, immediately after the annual meeting of the Society, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary State Societies, communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven Directors shall form a quorum. But, if at any annual meeting, or meeting regularly called, a less number be in attendance, then five members of the Executive Committee, with such Directors, not less than four, as may be present, shall constitute a Board, and have competent authority to transact any business of the Society; provided, however, that the Board thus constituted shall carry no question unless the vote be unanimous.

"Art. 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment, or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

"Art. 9. This Constitution may be amended, upon a proposition to that effect by any of the Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society, three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.

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CONNECTICUT.—Hon. J. A. Rockwell, Hon. L. F. S. Foster, Hon. Isaac Toucey, Hon. John Woodruff, Hon. Ebenezer Flower, Hon. S. H. Huntington, H. Huntington, Esq., William Williams, Esq., and Rev. John Orcutt.

NEW YORK.—Rev. Thomas DeWitt, D. D., Rev. B. J. Haight, D. D., Rev. J. N. McLeod, D. D., Rev. John B. Pinney, Hon. Washington Hunt, Hon. Hamilton Fish, D. M. Reese, M. D., Anson G. Phelps, Esq., Smith Bloomfield, Esq., H. M. Schieffelin, Esq., G. P. Disosway, Esq., John C. Devereux, Esq., Hon. D. S. Gregory, William Coppinger, Esq.

NEW JERSEY.—William Rankin, Esq., J. G. Goble, M. D., Daniel Price, Esq., Rev. S. B. Howe, D. D., Rev. R. Davidson, D. D., J. P. Jackson, Esq.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Rev. Rufus Babcock, D. D., President W. H. Allen, Rev. John Miller, Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Rev. George W. Samson, George J. Abbott, Esq., J. W. Lugenbeel, M. D.

VIRGINIA.—Rev. J. L. Burrows, D. D., Rev. P. Slaughter, Rev. Leroy M. Lee, D. D., Rev. W. H. Starr, Dr. Daniel Green, Philip Williams, Esq., Chas. T. F. Green, Esq., George Williamson, Esq.

KENTUCKY.—Rev. A. M. Cowan, Hon. H. Marshall, Hon. W. L. Underwood, Hon. A. K. Marshall, Richard Pindall, Esq.

FORTIETH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

✓
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

WITH THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OF THE SOCIETY:

JANUARY 20, 1857.

WASHINGTON:
C. ALEXANDER, PRINTER,
F NEAR SEVENTEENTH STREET.
1857.

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JANUARY 20, 1857.

Tribute to deceased friends.

In submitting to the general meeting, a brief report of the proceedings of this Society during the year, it becomes a painful duty to record the decease, since the last anniversary, of several of its faithful friends and benefactors.

Among these, though not officially connected with the Society, is the Hon. John M. Clayton, of Delaware, who long felt a deep interest in the Republic of Liberia, and while Secretary of State prosecuted measures under authority of the President (General Taylor,) to ascertain its condition, character and resources, and make them publicly known. No eulogiums recently pronounced, in the Senate of the United States, (the chief scene of his labors,) on the character of this eminent statesman, have transcended the tribute justly due to his private and public worth.

That eminent banker and philanthropist, Samuel Gurney, of London, a Vice President of this Society, the amount of whose annual charities have seldom been equalled, and to whom the Government of Liberia is largely indebted for aid in obtaining possession of Gallinas, has finished his useful life on earth, and his remains repose near those of his celebrated sister, Mrs. Fry, of whose spirit he partook, and whose reward he doubtless shares.

Nor should the names of the Rev. Thomas Bond, D. D., long the editor of the *Christian Advocate*, and of the Rev. Asa Cummings, D. D., for thirty years conductor of the *Christian Mirror*, of Portland, Maine, be omitted, since both able and fearless in the cause of truth, stood ready at all times, through the press, to defend the benevolent and practical views of this Society.

Almost immediately after the announcement in the last report of the generous subscription in the State of Maine, (which had then reached nearly half the amount required) to obtain a ship for the Society, and of a resolution unanimously adopted by the friends of the object there on the 28th of December, 1855, to go forward, in full reliance upon the liberality of the good people of that State, and build the ship; the President of the Society communicated a letter from Mr. John Stevens, of Talbot county, Md., proposing to give a ship costing from \$35,000 to \$36,000 to the American Colonization Society. The means and influence by which this great gift was secured to this Society may be most briefly and accurately described in the language of

The Mary Caroline Stevens.

the last annual report of the Massachusetts Society: "He (Mr. Stevens,) had already corresponded with Dr. Hall, General Agent of the Maryland Society, concerning another Liberia packet, to be owned and sailed like the former, by the Chesapeake and Liberia Trading Company. Jan. 2, 1856, before the resolution of the Maine Committee, of December 28, was known, Mr. Latrobe, President of the Parent Society, wrote to him on the desirableness of a ship to be owned by the Society, and of his assistance in procuring it. Mr. Stevens replied, January 23, that he had nearly determined to furnish the \$35,000 supposed to be necessary, and "an additional thousand dollars would make no difference," if it should be wanted; but having been informed of the prospects in Maine, he deferred his decision until they could have an interview. February 4, Mr. Latrobe wrote again, informing him of serious difficulties still in the way of the seasonable execution of the Maine enterprise. Mr. Stevens replied February 12, offering to give the whole \$36,000; and to make all safe in case of his death, he proposed at once to transfer certain securities, which he described, amounting to \$34,828, and to advance the rest in cash; the funds and the ship, when built, to be held by trustees, for the use of the Society, and to be liable for no debts, except those growing out of its preservation and employment. The gift was accepted with thanks by the Executive Committee. Mr. Latrobe, President of the Society, Mr. Whittlesey, a member of the Executive Committee, and Dr. Hall, a Director for Life, who had been approved by Mr. Stevens, were appointed trustees; an assignment was drawn up and sent to Mr. Stevens, and was returned with his signature, and a check for the balance in a letter dated March 1. The letter was written by an amanuensis, except the last sentence of a postscript dated March 8. The gentleman who brought it stated that the life of Mr. Stevens was hanging by a thread. April 4, Mr. Latrobe was informed of his death. As he perceived his end approaching, he repeatedly expressed his joy that he had been allowed to live to finish this work." Without delay, the trustees decided upon the size and model of the ship, and a contract with Messrs. Abrahams and Ashcraft for her construction was signed on the 18th of April. As it was ascertained that to fit her with such extra conveniences and accommodations as might best suit her to the purpose of a permanent emigrant ship, some eight or ten thousand dollars in addition to the sum given by Mr. Stevens would be required, the Maryland Colonization Society made the generous loan of some eight thousand dollars, which is to be repaid by the conveyance of emigrants from Maryland to the independent colony founded by that State at Cape Palmas. With his accustomed liberality, F. W. Brune, Esq., of Baltimore, furnished two large iron water tanks capable of containing a full supply of water for emigrants on the voyage, at an expense of \$1200, while Thomas Wilson, Esq., of the same city, tendered whatever amount might be required to supply the cabin with a select and appropriate library.

This ship is of the capacity of 713 tons; her between decks have a height of seven feet, with all arrangements made in the best manner, and in accordance with the laws of the United States, for the health and comfort of emigrants; her lower hold is for supplies and cargo, while her cabin, 42 feet long, is capable of accommodating 16 passengers, and furnished in a style to compare well with that of the finest European passenger ships. The completion of this noble vessel was appropriately celebrated in Baltimore on the 25th of

Celebration of the gift.—Receptacles.

November, under the auspices of the Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society, who in the spirit of the illustrious founders of their institution, invited many friends of African Colonization from different cities and States to meet, view the ship, exchange congratulations, and partake of their hospitalities. The occasion awoke recollections of many venerated but departed benefactors of the enterprise; of the large honors due to Maryland for her early and generous appropriations to the cause; the favor of Providence towards it was devoutly acknowledged, and animated by memories of the past, and the vast prospect of good spreading out before them, all stood ready to renew and increase their endeavors with loftier courage and better hopes.

Though cheered by so large and valuable a gift, the committee failed not when first informed of the munificent purpose of Mr. Stevens, to communicate the fact to their friends in Maine, and earnestly suggest, that if in view of this noble act of liberality, they should think best to suspend their operations in regard to the ship, they would still pay over the subscriptions already made to the Society for its general purposes, yet to be held as a fund in trust, until such time as the Maine Society should be pleased to apply the amount of these subscriptions to the building of a ship for the Society, or designate some particular object, in connexion with the cause, to which it should be applied.

The Managers of the Maine Society, having alluded to the possible influence which the generous subscriptions of individuals in that State may have exerted upon that munificent son of Maryland, who nobly furnished the whole amount required for building that ship, add, "But while the original project has been thus suspended, it is hoped that at no distant day, when the wants of the Society and the growing trade of the young nation shall demand other vessels for constant use, a similar call will be as favorably met, and those whom God shall have prospered will gladly go beyond their former liberality of purpose."

The report on emigration of the standing committee, on that subject, submitted and adopted by the Board of Directors, at their last annual meeting, recommended special care in the selection of emigrants and in the provision for their health and comfort during the voyage and after their arrival; as also the adoption of measures for such various improvements in Liberia as might render it an inviting home to our free colored population. Subsequently, at the adjourned meeting of the Board, on the 4th of March, an able paper on the subject, was presented by the chairman of that committee, the Reverend Joseph Tracy, and it was declared "that all practicable plans for comfortable residences for emigrants, and the opening of roads and improvements, and settlement of the interior, deserve immediate consideration." The committee proceeded at once to carry into effect the views of the Board. It was resolved to make arrangements for the departure of an expedition on the first of June, to contract for two Burnetized Receptacles, to be ready for shipment on the wharf of Boston at that time, and to appoint the Rev. John Seys, who had resided, as superintendent of the Methodist Mission, several years in Liberia, a special agent to take charge of the expedition, to guard and promote the welfare of the emigrants, and subsequently to visit and carefully examine the higher eastern borders of Liberia and the adjacent country, select a site and make preparations to receive the company chosen, and expected to sail in the autumn, for the interior settlement. The Financial Secretary especially en-

 Receptacles.

trusted with the execution of these important measures, wrote immediately to the Rev. Joseph Tracy, Secretary of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, requesting him to make a contract for the two Receptacles. Mr. Tracy received this request on the 11th of March, and aided by an efficient committee of the Massachusetts Society, at once commenced the work. It had been decided, that by sending out the frames and other wooden materials for these buildings, and they, in great part, prepared by machinery, the cost would be less than that of building them of materials to be found in Liberia, and "by Burnetizing them, that is, steeping in a solution of chloride of zinc the part most liable to decay," their durability might, in a considerable degree, be increased. The dimensions and general idea of these buildings having been communicated to Mr. Tracy, "the specifications and drawings were generously furnished without charge by Isaiah B. Young, architect, and Messrs. Flint and Kent, contracted to furnish the buildings, ready framed, with the joiner's and glazier's work all done, and to place them on the wharf ready for shipment for \$6,600. The freight on these Receptacles cost \$4,000, and the erection \$1,400, making the entire expense of both \$12,000."

"Each of these buildings," says the last report of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, "is 96 feet long, 36 feet wide, and two stories high. Through the centre of each story, from end to end, runs a hall 8 feet wide, and another from front to rear 6 feet wide. In the second story, at each end of each hall, is a balcony of the same width, over the door below. On the lower floor, from the transverse hall to one end, is a dining room, 40 feet by 14, a stairway leading to the second story, and under the stairway a large closet, for table furniture and the like, connected with the dining room. The remaining three-fourths of the story is divided into nine rooms, each 14 feet by 15, and 9 feet high. Each room has two windows, and a door opening into the central hall. The dining room and three other corner rooms have each an additional window looking out at the end of the building. Narrow windows, one at each side of each outer door, light the halls. The second story has twelve rooms, each 14 feet by 15—except that space for the stairway is taken out of one of the rooms—and 8 feet high. The windows and doors of these rooms are as in the second story; the doors at the ends of the halls opening into the balconies with side-lights to light the halls. The roof projects about six feet at the sides and ends, which, in that latitude, is sufficient to prevent the direct entrance of the rays of the sun, at noon, at any of the windows, except slightly for a few weeks before and after the winter solstice. With a pavement or planking below, the projecting roofs form a piazza surrounding the whole house. Each is to be placed on a foundation of stone or brick rising two feet above the surface of the ground. The cooking will be done, as is usual in warm climates, in detached kitchens, of cheap construction."

The New York Colonization Society declared, through their Secretary, the Rev. J. B. Pinney, their unanimous vote to appropriate \$5,000 towards the Receptacles, while New Jersey and Pennsylvania expressed, through their societies, a readiness to co-operate in the work; the former by an advance during the year, on certain conditions, of \$2,000, and the latter by the payment of \$1,500.

The Board of Directors, at their last annual meeting, expressed by resolution the opinion that the most cogent reasons existed why the several State societies and all the friends of the cause should unite their best efforts greatly to increase the income of this Society, and in accordance with this resolution the Executive Committee, at their meeting, on the 7th of March, declared themselves deeply impressed with the importance of obtaining, during the

Agencies.

present year, at least a hundred thousand dollars, and, if possible, much more, it being evident to the committee that more than the above sum could be expended during the time specified with immediate and vast advantage to Liberia and the cause of African colonization ; and the secretaries were instructed to make every possible effort to secure the amount specified as required, and to obtain the vigorous co-operation of the several State societies. These views of the committee were published in the African Repository for April, and the co-operation of the State societies earnestly invited by letters. The New York Society, at its annual meeting, on the 6th of May, voted unanimously, that in pledging to the Parent Institution the sum of \$5,000 it had been moved by a deep conviction of the importance of the measure recommended by the Directors and adopted by the committee, and that the friends of the Society might well congratulate themselves on the general harmony of opinion prevalent among the several State societies, and the increasing zeal and liberality expressed by those interested in the enterprise throughout the Union. Having stated that the appeal from Washington is for \$100,000, they add in concluding their report, "so far as the Board of Managers of the New York State Colonization Society, and the society they represent, can aid in securing the adequate income, they have not hesitated to pledge that aid." Very friendly sentiments were expressed by other State societies, and we are happy to acknowledge such a measure of co-operation as should inspire hopes for the future of still more general, constant, and efficient support to the cause.

The appointment of the Rev. John Orcutt, as Traveling Secretary of this Society, left no agency in Connecticut where his services for several years had been very successful, and on the 11th of June the Rev. Wm. Warren, a gentleman highly recommended by his predecessor and others, was invited to accept the agency for that State.

At the same time the Rev. James C. Finley, son of the venerable Dr. Finley, whose name is identified with the organization of the Society, accepted a commission of agency for the States of Illinois and Indiana. Both of the gentlemen have accepted their appointments, and engaged earnestly in their labors, and with fair promise of success.

A field of great usefulness is opening before this Society, in the State of North Carolina, and the Rev. P. S. Bryant, of the Methodist Church, a gentleman well qualified to advance the interests of the cause, has accepted an agency for that State.

The Rev. J. N. Danforth, D. D., has occupied some part of his time during the year in labors for the Society in Delaware and the District of Columbia.

In Ohio, John C. Stockton, Esq., in the eastern, and the Rev. B. O. Plimpton, in the northeastern part of the State, have continued to press the claims and make collections for the Society.

In Maine and Rhode Island, with an occasional visit to New Hampshire, the labors of a long tried and faithful agent of the Society, Capt. George Barker, have been uninterrupted and attended with a good degree of success.

The Rev. J. S. Bacon, D. D., visited, during the last and the early part of the present year, several of the southwestern States, and availed himself of many opportunities, public and private, to explain the views and invite aid to the Society. Through his earnest endeavors the subject was brought to the consideration of the Georgia Legislature, many members of which expressed

States.

their deep interest in the cause and their readiness to vote for an appropriation for its aid. Something was gained by the discussion which arose, and reasonable grounds to hope for favorable future action. In Milledgeville and Macon the public addresses of Dr. Bacon were well received, and in New Orleans and various places in Mississippi he met with such a degree of favor as to persuade him that a great work might be accomplished by patient and persevering labor for the Society.

It may deserve consideration whether some system of agencies may not be set in operation more useful than any yet known in the history and experience of this Society. The subject is already before the Board of Directors, and will doubtless receive from them the attention which its importance demands.

Maryland now sees the infant settlement, planted by her hand, nurtured by her care, and honored by her name on the African coast, risen to the dignity and clothed with the attributes of an independent State, her heart grows warm, and is stirred with new hopes and purposes for the civilization of Africa.

Virginia cherishes all her original faith in the cause, feels profoundly both its justice and philanthropy, and with veneration for the counsels, and animated by the spirit of her great statesmen, her Washington, Monroe, Madison, and Marshall, will add to the honors of patriotism those of philanthropy, and verify the brief but memorable words of her present Governor, "Africa gave to Virginia a savage and a slave; Virginia gives back to Africa a citizen and a Christian."

Nor has Kentucky failed to emulate the example of the ancient Dominion from which she sprung, but touched by the spirit of her immortal son, the echo of whose voice will die only when Liberty herself expires, in February last, by the vote of a large majority of her representatives, appropriated \$5,000 annually, without limitation of time, to aid the colonization of such free persons of color within her limits as might desire to find a home in Liberia.

The great State of New York, which has done so much through the liberality of her citizens, will yet, we have reason to believe, act generously on the subject, through her legislature, thus demonstrating both her commercial sagacity and far extending humanity.

Hopes are entertained of an early appropriation from North Carolina, the general sentiment of the leading minds of that State having long been favorable to the Society; nor is the progress of the opinion that its principles are sound and its plans practicable and benevolent, in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, and Louisiana, and indeed in all the States, to be doubted. Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Indiana, New Jersey, and Connecticut, have made appropriations, and it may be reasonably expected that the same will soon be done by all the States.

The increasing value of the African trade deserves public attention and the consideration of the national government. Great Britain is very sensible of this value, and while in 1854 the trade of the United States to Africa generally was \$3,146,522, that of Great Britain rose to \$23,000,000, or about eight times that amount. It is estimated that more than one hundred ships, many of them of 1,000 tons burden, regularly trade between Great Britain and the Coast of Africa, while one or more steamers leave London monthly for Liberia and other commercial communities north and south of that republic. France, Spain, Denmark, Portugal, and Germany, participate in this trade, but the

Commerce of Africa.

interests of England surpass those of all the other European states, and while the average annual exports from Western Africa to those states is \$15,000,000, at a commercial exchange in favor of the European merchants of about 500 per cent., motives cannot be wanting for its vigorous prosecution.

A document carefully prepared at the Department of State mentions the increase of the palm oil trade in Liberia during the three years preceding 1855 to have been from 1,000 gallons* in a year to 700,000, and that in 1855 more than thirty vessels were freighted with this article at her ports. The slave trade has been the mighty foe to all lawful African commerce; but since so powerfully checked by the combined influence of civilized settlements and the squadrons of England and the United States, it is stated by the Rev. J. Leighton Wilson (who resided eighteen years on that coast) that "twenty-five or thirty years ago there were not more than ten or twelve vessels engaged in lawful commerce; at present, however, there are more than 200, the aggregate tonnage of which greatly exceeds that of the slave trade in the days of its most uninterrupted prosperity." He further says: "There is no reason to doubt that palm oil will in a few years become one of the largest branches of commerce in the world."

By reference to the financial statement, several very interesting facts will appear, among which stands prominent that the whole amount of our receipts have been \$81,384 41. The expenditures have been \$79,394 79, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$1,993 62, and an indebtedness of \$24,136 74.

We have been fortunate in obtaining several legacies during the year, the payment of which had for some time been delayed. The whole amount from legacies is \$14,675 84. Of this, however, \$5,000 is the balance of the Graham legacy for the support of schools in Liberia, which is invested, according to the will, for that purpose, and therefore was not a part of our available working funds. One of the most encouraging features in the operations of the year is the large amount, \$32,676 09, received in payment for the expenses of emigrants. Another is that the auxiliary State societies have paid us in cash \$9,799 75. We also acknowledge our obligations to individual donors for liberal contributions, among and at the head of whom stands our esteemed friend Richard Hoff, Esq., of Elbert County, Georgia, who sent out fifty-four of his slaves, gave them a liberal outfit, and paid us \$2,000, with the promise of \$1,780 more, making \$3,780. Next to him stands our generous friend, John Knickerbacker, of Waterford, New York, who sent his check for \$2,500, remarking, "I take an interest in the cause, and desire to show it." Next to him is David Floyd, of Rocky Plains, Georgia, who sent nineteen of his slaves, and gave \$1,225 for their expenses, after having spent a large amount on them. Next to him is Mrs. Elizabeth Holderness, of Columbus, Mississippi, who sent fourteen slaves to Liberia, liberally provided for, and paid us \$968.

We record these instances of liberality with gratitude.

* NOTE.—The Maryland Colonization Journal thinks this an error, and that 200,000 gallons were imported from Liberia in 1852—also that in 1856 the amount exceeded 1,200,000 gallons.

Inauguration of President Benson.

Among the receipts stands one item, the first fruit of the magnificent donation of Mr. Stevens. This is \$842 07 for freight, &c., in our ship, the *Mary Caroline Stevens*. We hope it will be our privilege at the close of another year to report this amount greatly increased.

It was stated in the last report that President Roberts having fulfilled ably and successfully the office of President for eight years, had declined a re-election, and Stephen A. Benson, by a large majority, had been chosen his successor. The inauguration of President Benson took place on the 7th of January, 1856. In a valedictory address on the occasion, the retiring President having alluded to the portentous clouds which at times had obscured the horizon of the Republic, and the serious and trying conflicts through which she had passed, added: "But, fellow-citizens, we have passed triumphantly through them all, and to-day we behold Liberia no longer a doubtful experiment, but in verity and truth a fixed reality, with a government founded on the sound principles of equal justice, which maintains inflexibly the maxims of public faith, the security of persons and property, and which encourages that general diffusion of knowledge which guarantees to public liberty its permanency. A government pursuing the public good as its sole object, and regulating its means of doing so by the great principles consecrated to republicanism, and those moral principles upon which the constitution of our country is based. A government, in a word, whose conduct within and without may bespeak the most noble of all ambitions, that of promoting not only the best interests of its own citizens, but peace on earth and good will to all mankind." Of the aboriginal tribes he says: "In regard to this people we have the highest human trust committed to our hands. Let us not be unfaithful. Providence has hitherto greatly favored our efforts in the cause of freedom, has showered many blessings upon our country, and I doubt not has chosen us not only as the pioneers of better days to our unfortunate race in the scale of nationality, but also as his instruments in effecting the great work of Africa's redemption. May He who holds in his own hands the destinies of nations make us worthy of the favors He has bestowed, and enable us with pure hearts and pure hands to push forward the great work he has committed to our care. Should we neglect Heaven's high calling—should we fail to act our part in carrying out the design of Providence in reference to the civilization of Africa—who can vouch for the continuance of the national blessings which we have hitherto enjoyed." In the inaugural address of President Benson he declares one of the great ends of his administration to be "the moral, intellectual, social, and political improvement of the aborigines;" and having alluded to incontrovertible proofs of their possessing the elements of a great nation, he adds: "If these elements are so admirably manifest in the aborigines while yet in their heathenism, what earthly mind can adequately picture the great national glory that awaits this Christian republic, when the aborigines shall have fully partaken of our civilization and Christianity; when they shall be raised to a perfect level and flow in one common channel with us, socially, politically, and religiously." These generous and philanthropic sentiments express not merely the views of their distinguished authors, but the spirit of the constitution of Liberia, which, in the 13th section, imposes a high duty towards the native tribes upon the President of the Republic, in these words:

Regard for the Natives — War at Sinou.

“The improvement of the native tribes, and their advancement in the arts of agriculture and husbandry, being a cherished object of this government, it shall be the duty of the President to appoint in each county some discreet person, whose duty it shall be to make regular and periodical tours through the country for the purpose of calling the attention of the natives to these wholesome branches of industry, and of instructing them in the same; and the legislature shall, as soon as it can be conveniently done, make provision for these purposes by the appropriation of money.” Most of those who occupied high offices under the former administration belong to the present cabinet, and it deserves notice, as stated in the report of the Massachusetts Society, that the Chief Magistrate of Liberia and his counsellors are persons, with hardly an exception, educated and trained for their duties in Liberia—President Benson having accompanied his parents to Liberia in 1822, when six years of age; Vice President Yates in 1823, aged eighteen; Mr. Warner in 1823, aged nine; Mr. Chavers in 1826, aged eight; Mr. Payne in 1829, aged fifteen.

The war at Sinou, which broke out in November, 1855, between the people of that county and several of the native tribes (particular accounts of the origin, progress, and calamities of which have been published) was brought to a close in the month of June last, the chiefs and head men having met President Benson at the court-house in Greenville on the 21st and 23d of that month, when, as is stated by him in his letter of June 28th to the Society, “a heavy fine was imposed on each tribe for their murderous and incendiary aggressions on the settlements in Sinou county, and farther requisitions made on them which will in due time be made known.” “It is true,” adds President Benson, “that the sufferings in the settlements of Sinou county have been great, but the natives whom we have been compelled to chastise have suffered still more; so much so, as that they will never again compel us to inflict another chastisement upon them. And I assure you it is something we would always gladly avoid. The inhabitants of Sinou are now very cheerful; they indulge in the belief that a season of unparalleled prosperity in the history of their county is beginning to dawn. It is beyond doubt that the difficulties they have had will prove a great blessing to that county.” Among the most important provisions secured by the treaty with these tribes are an open and free trade with the people of the interior, a pledge that they will not make war upon any tribe without consulting the Liberian government, and the cession of the whole country belonging to the Bloo Barras. Of this territory formal possession was taken by President Benson on the 23d of June, 1856.

The entire management of this campaign reflects high credit upon its commanding officer, General Lewis, and also upon the subordinate officers and men, who were encouraged by the presence and good counsels of President Benson.

Among the evils of this war must be set down the withdrawal, for more than a month, of four or five hundred men from their ordinary pursuits; the expenditures of the government for their support when provisions were more than a hundred per cent. higher than usual; the destruction by violence and fire of the property and dwellings of eighty-eight families from four of the invaded and well nigh wasted settlements, as stated by the Rev. B. R. Wilson, and the necessity of giving succor by the government and individuals to one thousand

helpless persons to save them from starvation; the destruction, after offers of peace were made and rejected, of a number of native villages and some lives; while the demonstration, marked alike by courage and humanity, of the ability of the Liberians to vindicate their rights, to conduct promptly, vigorously, and successfully a military expedition, to subdue barbarous foes and bind them to peace, not only with the Republic but with each other and all their neighbors, unless a departure from it should be authorized by the authority of the government of Liberia; the opening of many safe avenues of trade with the interior; the awakening of industry and a sense of the necessity of agricultural labor and improvement; the acquisition of valuable territory; and the ways and means of extending the influence and benefits of civilization and the Christian faith, may yet show the affliction inconsiderable when compared with the good attained. For the relief of the sufferers at Sinou, the New York Colonization Society has appropriated \$500, and has earnestly appealed to public sympathy for contributions for their benefit.

On the 13th of April, 1855, Governor Wright, of Indiana, informed the government of Liberia that he was empowered to negotiate with the Republic for land in Africa for the use and benefit of colored emigrants from that State; that it was the wish of that State to make ample provision for such emigrants, and even to offer inducements to emigration in the way of land in Liberia, which may be either held or sold; that the State desired each emigrant to receive, as a gift from it, the same quantity of land as is allowed by the Republic; that about fifty emigrants had already gone from Indiana, and as many more were preparing for a home there; that Grand Cape Mount had been mentioned as an eligible place for a settlement; and that, should the government of Liberia consent to dispose of the land desired at a price not exceeding one dollar an acre, the President was authorized to draw on the agent of the State for the sum of one thousand dollars, to be placed to the credit of the State Board of Colonization for Indiana. President Benson replied, March 29, 1856, that the sudden adjournment of the legislature of Liberia at the breaking out of the war had prevented action on the subject, which had been brought to their consideration, but that all the members had expressed themselves in favor of the proposals of his Excellency, and that he would doubtless be enabled at the next meeting of the legislature to communicate the result.

Our last report mentioned the expeditions sent out the year previous, and among them that by the barque *Lamartine*, which sailed on the 24th of December, 1855, and of which no intelligence had at the time of the last general meeting been received. This ship had a short passage of thirty days, and conveyed to Liberia the Rev. Mr. Horne and family, of the Methodist Mission; Dr. Snowden (destined to fulfil the duties of physician at Sinou) and family; several Liberians who had visited the United States, happy to return to their African home; and forty-eight others, who, one infant excepted, arrived in good health. This company was select. On arrival they were remarkably well pleased with the country. Some were from New Jersey; and, says the New York report, "in relation to this whole company, a new experiment has been made testing their capacity to provide for themselves by permitting a certain sum to each person, and then throwing on themselves the responsibility of self-support." Gratifying intelligence has been received both from this company and those sent out previously in 1855 in the two voyages of the barque *Cora*, chartered by the Parent Society.

Settlement at Cape Mount.

The commencement of a promising settlement at Grand Cape Mount, on the 7th of April, 1855, under direction of President Roberts, was mentioned in the last report. The establishment and recent growth of this settlement is full of interest. Cape Mount is forty miles north of Monrovia, and the most imposing and attractive object that meets the eye of the voyager as he comes near to the coast of Liberia. President Roberts visited this place early in October, 1855, and with some fifteen men taken from the garrison put up by the first settlers for temporary residence near the sea, explored the country and found what he sought, an eligible site for the settlement—"good land, abundance of excellent water, and at sufficient elevation to secure, under ordinary circumstances, general good health."

"We found Cape Mount, as to its form," says the Rev. Francis Burns, Superintendent of the Methodist mission, "not as we had supposed; and as its appearance from the sea would indicate, but rather a common base varying in altitude from one hundred to two hundred feet, superimposed by two or three high ridges, running parallel with the line of sea coast, with deep depressions between them. The condition of the mountain indicated an abundance of good living water from springs; to the very top of the ridge we passed over the soil was good with sufficient quantities of both timber and stone for any purposes, whether public or private. On one side of this pile of hills or ridges, overlaying a high common base, is the sea. On the opposite side interiorwise, is a beautiful panoramic view of rivers, and a somewhat large lake, dotted in different directions with islands of varying forms and dimensions." From this point, access is gained to thousands of the most intelligent and inquisitive natives of the coast, who seem anxious to be instructed, and disposed to hear the gospel of Christ. Cape Mount has been for centuries a notorious slave mart, and its usual accompaniments, ferocious and bloody wars with all the crimes and outrages that attend them. Here was the residence of Theodore Canot, the history of whose crimes and piracies during twenty years, as dictated by himself, has been given to the world. Who then will be surprised that the faithful missionary from whom we have quoted, pronounced it a touching scene, when on the Sabbath within the enclosure of the garrison, having preached, he administered the communion, "kneeling down on the floor of earth with the chief officer of the Republic, three ministers, and a few sheep of Christ's flock, mingling their tears, their sympathies, and their prayers on a spot of ground long known as a great rallying point of sin and shame, but for the first time since Adam lived, the scene of the holy christian eucharist." On the 4th of May, 1856, President Benson visited Cape Mount on a mission of peace, and had the happiness to settle disputes and reconcile differences which had for several years caused wars to rage so fiercely between powerful tribes as greatly to diminish the productions and population of the country. Friendly intercourse was opened between the belligerents, and trade suspended for nearly half a century began to revive. The benefit of this personal and friendly interposition of the President of Liberia to establish peace between these barbarians will be more justly appreciated when we know that it is estimated by the *Liberia Herald*, that from the year 1848, to January, 1856, there have been not less than 100,000 natives killed and sold out of the Vey country. Over that bloody soil of fraud, piracy, cruelty and shame, now floats the flag of freedom, and amid that darkness is seen the sign of Him who is the

light of the world. In view of the importance of this settlement, and with the view of strengthening it with additional numbers, in compliance with the earnest request of the President of Liberia, it was decided to send one of the Receptacles to this place, and nearly one hundred of the emigrants, who embarked in the *Elvira Owen*, which sailed from Savannah on the 20th of May. This ship of 872 tons, was chartered and fitted out with ample stores in Boston, by the Financial Secretary; here she took on board the frames of the two Receptacles, and a valuable medical library and surgical instruments and apparatus of the late Dr. Rufus Kittridge, of Portsmouth, which were bequeathed by him to the government of Liberia, and valued at \$5,000. A supply of seeds for the contemplated garden of the Receptacle, Bibles and Testaments from the Bible Society, with primers from the Tract Society, were placed on board for the use of the emigrants and general distribution among them. The charter of this ship cost \$4,400, and her invoice amounted to about \$28,000. In Hampton Roads, 179 emigrants were secured on board, and 142 at Savannah, making in all 321. After a passage of fifty days, the *Elvira Owen* arrived at Monrovia, having lost twenty-one of her emigrants by measles, diarrhoea, and other diseases. No cause has been ascertained for this unusual mortality. Could the best accommodations and provisions, the most earnest and unremitting attentions, combined with much medical knowledge on the part of Mr. Seys, have availed, it had not occurred. Through the rare industry, practical good sense and energy of Mr. Seys, the two Receptacles by the last advices were erected, and occupied by those of the emigrants who desire a temporary home in them, while others, destined to Clay-Ashland, (or the Kentucky settlement,) had visited the place, selected their sites for a residence, and removed their effects into houses rented for occupation during the first six months, intending, says Mr. Seys, "while well and able to work, by putting in a crop to help themselves to live when off the hands of the Society. I have urged this most strenuously upon all who are agriculturists, and they are taking advice. Ware, Baldwin, Fulker-son, Holderness, and their families, have already gone, and Law, Morton and others are preparing to follow."

From Cape Mount he wrote on the 3d September: "I am delighted with this place; there is nothing wanted but men, means and enterprize, to make it one of the flourishing commercial ports of Western Africa; while the fertile soil, the pure and cool and abundant supply of excellent water, all conspire to make it a most desirable home for emigrants from the United States. It ought to be sustained by the utmost energy and zeal." On the 9th of November, Mr. Seys wrote that "the removal of such emigrants at Cape Mount as had been attacked by fever on the lower ground of the garrison, to their mountain house was almost incredible: Women who had to be carried in hammocks, were soon revived by the pure air around, invigorated by the delightful sea breeze, and so cheered up the inimitable prospect and scenery, that before the close of the day they were walking about the house." But two deaths had occurred among the emigrants landed at Cape Mount—one adult and one child, making four in all—3 children and 1 adult out of the 300 who arrived at Monrovia. On the 9th of November, Mr. Seys had made all preparations at Monrovia for an immediate departure to explore the high lands interior from Monrovia, and on his return in about fourteen days, to visit the elevated district of country purchased by the New Jersey Colonization Society, east of Grand Bassa, and having fixed

Schools in Receptacles.

the site, to prepare for the arrival, by the Mary Caroline Stevens, of those destined to found the interior settlement.

Of the impression made upon the mind of Mr. Seys, on revisiting Liberia, after an absence of fifteen years, we are informed by the following passage in a letter of the 26th of August, to the Recording Secretary :

"I am delighted with the improvements in this town, up the river, and every where I turn. Brothers Horne and Barnes, and myself, went up to Millsburgh last Wednesday and returned the next day. We found Mrs. Wilkins and Miss Kilpatrick well, the premises in fine order, save the house, which leaks badly, a beautiful flower-garden, and the school in flourishing condition. This school of girls, you know, is a nursery of the church. Eternity alone will tell how many have here been brought into the fold of the Redeemer, lived to glorify His name on earth, and are now in the church triumphant. We stopped at a number of places : Caldwell, Clay-Ashland, and others, and everywhere I discovered with the utmost satisfaction a degree of improvement truly encouraging. At the *Bellevue* farm of Mr. Jordan, a steam sugar mill is in operation, and he is making sugar and syrup. Several friends here, knowing my familiar acquaintance with the whole process, requested me to give a few hints on the subject. So by writing at night and very early in the morning, I have succeeded in preparing for the press a little treatise on the cultivation of the sugar-cane and the manufacture of sugar. I trust the humble offering to the interests of Liberia will be of some future advantage. There is no finer country in the world for sugar-cane than Liberia. This I said twenty years ago, in public places everywhere, and every day demonstrates the truth of my saying. Messrs. Jordan, Richardson, Blackledge, and others, have acres upon acres of cane, and such cane as no one of fifteen West India islands I have been in, can excel."

On the 24th of October, the Executive Committee referred the subject of establishing a common English and Agricultural school in each of the Receptacles in Liberia, to a select committee, who on the 7th of November, reported a plan which was adopted. The committee stated in their report, that each Receptacle would accommodate one hundred and twenty-five emigrants, about one-third of whom would be of a proper age to attend school ; that some adults might attend with benefit ; that the Society's ship would make two voyages in a year, bringing emigrants to each Receptacle at the end of six months, so that they would be constantly occupied ; that as she would carry 196 adults, equal to about 240 of all ages, we might expect a school of forty scholars to be kept up at least ten months in the year, in which the rudiments of a common school education might be acquired ; that as land suitable for cultivation would surround or adjoin each Receptacle, adults as well as children might find benefit to mind as well as body, by agricultural occupation, and do something perhaps much towards their own support. On recommendation of the committee, it was resolved to establish such a school in connection with each Receptacle ; to apply the income of the legacy of ten thousand dollars from Augustus Graham, now amounting to 660 dollars annually, to the support of those schools ; that board and lodging be allowed to the teachers as part of their compensation ; that the children of parents who are unable to educate them, be allowed a reasonable privilege beyond the term of six months ; that should the schools not be full, the agents of the Society be authorized to place in them a certain number of pupils who may pay for their instruction, and thus the teachers be occupied and education be extended. That the teachers be men of piety, maintain Sabbath schools, and give instruction in the Bible and religious books ; that each Receptacle have a suitable library ;

List of Emigrants.

that a board of trustees, consisting of the President of the Republic, the agents and physicians at Cape Mount and Monrovia, be chosen with authority to appoint and remove the teachers, subject to the approval of this committee, and adopt regulations for the benefit of all concerned, and that the teachers be required to report fully and minutely to the trustees at the end of each term of five months. The American Bible, Tract, and Sunday School Union Societies, as they have generously done on former occasions, kindly contributed a liberal supply of their books for the use and benefit of these schools.

On the 29th of November, sailed from Norfolk, on her first voyage, the Society's ship Mary Caroline Stevens, with 217 emigrants. Dr. James Hall, of Baltimore, one of the Directors of this Society—a gentleman the value of whose services during many years to the cause generally, and whose superintendence of the entire construction of the ship especially, are highly appreciated by this Society—took passage in this ship and consented to attend to important matters of business, and make all requisite arrangements for conducting the business of the ship while at Liberia.

The following table will give all necessary information touching the character of the emigrants:

TABLE OF EMIGRANTS—Showing the number of Emigrants sent to Liberia by the American Colonization Society and its auxiliaries, from each State, from 1820 to 1856, inclusive.

Number of vessels sent to December, 1855,	-	-	-	-	-	112
Number of emigrants sent to December, 1855,	-	-	-	-	-	8,964
Number born free,	-	-	-	-	-	3,623
Number that purchased their freedom,	-	-	-	-	-	396
Number emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia,	-	-	-	-	-	5,035

Number sent in 1856, as follows:

No.	Vessels.	Time of sailing.	Born free.	Emancip'd.	Purchased themselves.	WHERE FROM.												Total.	
						Mass.	Conn.	Penn.	Md.	Va.	N.C.	Geo.	Ala.	Miss.	Tenn.	Ky.	Mo.		Cal.
1	Ship Elvira Owen,	May 20	44	269	8	-	2	-	4	57	41	85	2	14	42	67	7	-	321
2	Ship M. C. Stevens,	Dec. 6	9	196	12	6	-	1	1	103	13	56	3	1	13	19	-	1	217
			53	465	20	6	2	1	5	160	54	141	5	15	55	86	7	1	538

Recapitulation.

Massachusetts,	-	34	Alabama,	-	-	104	Cherokee Nation,	1
Rhode Island,	-	33	Mississippi,	-	-	536	California,	1
Connecticut,	-	46	Louisiana,	-	-	261		
New York,	-	199	Tennessee,	-	-	674	Total number,	9,502
New Jersey,	-	35	Kentucky,	-	-	585		
Pennsylvania,	-	179	Ohio,	-	-	55		
Delaware,	-	5	Indiana,	-	-	78		
Maryland,	-	510	Illinois,	-	-	34	No. born free,	3,676
Dist. of Columbia,	104		Missouri,	-	-	83	No. that purchased	
Virginia,	-	3,315	Michigan,	-	-	1	their freedom,	326
North Carolina,	-	1,158	Iowa,	-	-	3	No. emancipated	
South Carolina,	-	415	Texas,	-	-	16	in view of emi-	
Georgia,	-	1,030	Choctaw Nation,	7			grating to Liberia	5,500

Liberia College.

Among the greatest events of the year, in relation to the interests and prospects of this Society and Liberia, was the departure from Boston for Monrovia, December 28th, of the ship *Dirigo*, chartered by the Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia to convey to the late distinguished President of the Republic of Liberia, and now President of Liberia College, the materials for the erection of a substantial and convenient college building on a tract of land granted for that purpose by the Legislature of that Republic. This subject cannot be presented to the general meeting more briefly, clearly, and comprehensively than in the language of the able Secretary of the Trustees for Donations, in Liberia, in their recent published statements.

LIBERIA COLLEGE.—This College was incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the Republic of Liberia, approved December 24, 1851. Its charter is nearly the same as the best college charters in the United States. It vests the control of the Institution in a Board of Trustees, of not less than nine nor more than thirteen members. The Board fills its own vacancies, except that four members are to be nominated by the President of the Republic. It is endowed, by the Legislature, with one hundred acres of land, selected as the best location for the College. The Trustees have the power of appointing and removing all officers of instruction and government in the College, except that for the present, and until they see fit to take the exercise of that power into their own hands, those officers may be appointed by the Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia.

These last named trustees were incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, approved March 19, 1850, with power to hold real and personal estate to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, the income whereof shall be applied to the promotion of collegiate education in Liberia. The amount received from donations and income of investments is about twenty-four thousand dollars.

The Trustees of Donations have, with the approbation of the Trustees of the college and of the friends of Liberia generally, appointed the Hon. Joseph J. Roberts, late President of the Republic of Liberia, to the Presidency of the college, and he has accepted the office. There is reason to believe that the other necessary members of the faculty will be engaged as soon as preparations can be made to employ them; and some important arrangements are in progress for insuring their support. Some provision has also been made for the support of indigent students while pursuing their studies.

The next step, for the taking of which everything else must wait, is the erection of a college building on the college lands. For this a plan has been devised, furnishing a dining room, library, rooms for recitation and study in classes, apartments for two members of the faculty with their families, and dormitories and study-rooms for twenty-two students, but capable, if necessary, of receiving a larger number. The outer walls, and the partition walls of the lower story, are to be of brick, and the whole, as required by the climate, to be surrounded by piazzas supported on iron frames. The plan admits of easy and economical enlargement, whenever the growth of the college shall require it.

The greater part of the materials for this building, and its necessary appurtenances, have been procured and shipped. The cost of the remaining materials, and of the labor of erection, is very nearly known. The whole expense will be about twenty thousand dollars.

As it is indispensable that the Trustees of Donations should have in their hands a fund at least equal to that already received, to meet the current expenses of the college; and as the other funds, to which allusion has been made, are not at their disposal for this purpose, or, at present, for any purpose; they are compelled to appeal to the friends of Liberia and of Christian civilization, learning, and piety, in Africa, for aid.

It will occur to many, that there are individuals of sufficient largeness of

Rev. Thomas Officer's Testimony.

mind, of heart, and of estate, to grant this aid ; and it is true that any one who should do it, would earn the lasting gratitude of Africa and all her friends.

This college building will be 70 feet long, 45 feet wide, and three stories high. It will contain apartments for two members of the college faculty and their families, who will reside in the building and have the immediate oversight of the students ; a dining room sufficient for these families and the students ; a room for the library and philosophical apparatus ; a hall to be used as a chapel, lecture room, or for any other purpose for which all the students need to be convened ; rooms for recitation and for study in classes ; dormitories for students, and the necessary offices, store rooms, and other accommodations. The kitchen is to be a detached building, in easy communication with the dining room.

The walls of the college building are to be of brick, on a foundation of Liberia granite rising two feet above the surface of the earth. About half of the brick goes out in the Dirigo. The remainder, with the lime, will be procured in the immediate vicinity.

The building will be surrounded by a verandah eight feet wide, supported by an iron frame, the posts of which will be inserted into blocks of granite. Doors open from each story of the building into the corresponding story of the verandah.

The site for the college building is an elevation on the right or northwest bank of the St. Paul's river, about twelve miles from Monrovia and eight from the Atlantic ocean, both of which will be visible from its cupola, and probably, when some intervening forest trees are cleared away, from its base. The tract of one hundred acres on which it will stand, is well adapted for a model farm, and is in the immediate vicinity of the oldest, largest, and richest agricultural settlements in Liberia.

The buildings will be able to accommodate forty or fifty students, besides the President and a Professor, or two Professors, with their families and attendants.

In the early part of the year a society was organized in New York, with a view to the exploration of Western Africa, but of its present purposes and prospects we have no exact information. In this connection it may be mentioned that a company has been formed in Liberia with the view of opening a road 20 feet wide, to the distance of 200 miles into the interior. The leaders in this enterprise will seek a charter from the Legislature, and, should it be granted, they believe that in twelve months their work will be completed to the distance of thirty or fifty miles into the interior.

Much valuable testimony has been given to the public, during the year, going to establish the character and influence of the Liberian Government, the growth and prosperity of its schools, and multiplying settlements, the increase of agricultural industry and improvement, and the adaptedness of its institutions to secure the highest permanent benefits to its own citizens and to Africa. The Rev. Thomas Officer, for some time connected with a mission founded in a spirit little favorable to this Society, sums up the result of his observations of Western Africa, as a mission field, in these words : " We have now seen that the wants of the people of Western Africa are numerous and great—that they are of such a kind as can best be met by the introduction of Christian settlements—that the natural advantages of the country are amply sufficient to sustain such communities—that the peculiarity of the climate is such as renders it altogether best that these settlements be made up of black men, that there is no good reason to deny the black man's capacity for the work—and that the Republic of Liberia opens up the most important situations for these mission settlements."

Recent intelligence from the Rev. B. J. Drayton, Governor of the Independent State of Maryland, at Cape Palmas, states that peace prevails with the surrounding tribes; that the Palmas tribe now observes the Lord's day; that agriculture is receiving attention, and that efforts were made to open roads into the interior, to extend trade and settle differences with the people of the adjoining country. A treaty of friendship and commerce has been ratified between this State and the Republic of Liberia.

By the Legislature of Liberia, a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation has been ratified between that Republic and the Free Hanseatic Towns of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg.

Early in the year the Rev. Alex. Crummell, of Monrovia, appealed for aid in the construction of a suitable building for the Library of the Monrovia Lyceum. In a single week offers to supply the sum required were made separately, by three gentlemen, residing in different cities. That of a gentleman of New York was accepted. Such an evidence of regard to the interests of education and intellectual improvement in Liberia should be recorded with honor.

A specimen of pure malleable native iron has been discovered in Liberia. The Rev. Joseph Tracy, of Boston, took charge of what was thought to be but a fragment of iron ore from that Republic—and submitted it to the careful analysis of Dr. A. A. Hayes, of that city. The analysis afforded pure iron 98.49 quartz grains, magnetic oxyd of iron and zeolite 1.60 = 100. The commercial value of this article will depend upon its abundance and expense of obtaining it for market. It may prove of very great value.

The consular system of the United States was remodelled by act of Congress in 1855, and authority given to appoint a consular or commercial agent to reside at Monrovia, with a salary of \$1600. The office of commercial agent for that place has been conferred on Dr. G. Z. Forney, of Pennsylvania, who has entered upon the discharge of his duties.

Of the great work of missions in which many faithful servants of the Redeemer are engaged in Africa, we can only say that a divine blessing rests upon their labors, and that it is bright with promise. In that remarkable community of Sierra Leone, two hundred native languages are spoken, and many native Africans are preparing, in schools, to become teachers and missionaries to their barbarous kindred. The gospel is now preached in the capital of Ashanti, and the King of Dehom has expressed his wish that missionaries should come and reside in his dominions. English and American missionaries have planted the christian church in the populous cities of Yoruba.

The last three years have been signally distinguished by valuable geographical and ethnological discoveries in Africa. Doctors Barth, and Vogel, and Richardson, and other bold and enterprising travelers, have penetrated to the great and populous regions of Central Africa, determined by astronomical observations, the positions of many places hitherto unknown, and revealed the shocking cruelties inflicted by powerful and warlike tribes, in their expeditions to plunder and subdue their unoffending, but weaker neighbors. In one of these expeditions Dr. Vogel saw 36 prisoners cut to pieces alive, and of the four thousand slaves carried off, all women and children under twelve years of age, 3,500 died of dysentery and small pox before they reached Kuka. The English Niger expedition, successfully conducted by Dr. Baikie, has opened commerce in regions not before visited, and added 250 miles of the Chadda above

the point reached by Allen and Oldfield, to our maps. Mr. Anderson has visited Lake Ngami, and Lieut. Burton, with resolution seldom equalled, entered Harvar and Bërbera, and again gone forth to the inner sea of Uniamese and the sources of the Nile. The Rev. Robert Moffat has spent seven months in exploring a very extensive, beautiful and well watered country; while his son-in-law, Dr. Livingston, with Roman courage, but the spirit of an apostle, has twice crossed the African continent, surveyed and described the province of Angola, traced the courses of before unknown, but mighty rivers, crossed unknown mountains, and studied nature and man in vast regions, shrouded in the past forever from the observation of the civilized world, and having through the favor of Providence returned to London, he invites England and all the nations blessed by christianity, to make Africa a partaker of the sublime truths and imperishable hopes of the gospel.

It is gratifying to be able to state that the Rev. John Seys, has recently been appointed by the President, agent for recaptured Africans on the coast of Africa, an office created by the act of Congress of 1819, for the suppression of the slave trade.

Against this traffic, has this Society from its origin borne a solemn testimony, and regarded its entire abolition and the civilization of Africa as among its greatest and most beneficent anticipated results. Never should be forgotten the obligations of this Society to the Congress and President of the United States, Mr. Monroe; to the former for the provisions of the act of the 3d of March, 1819, for the suppression of the slave trade, and the repeated liberal appropriations by which it has been sustained; to the latter for that wise sagacity which enabled him in executing most effectually these provisions, essentially, to aid in laying on the shore of Africa the permanent foundations of a free and christian commonwealth; and clearly, the amount expended in aid of Liberia, has far exceeded in effect for the act specified, that of any equal direct expenditure ever made. The great endeavors of christian nations against this iniquity have availed much. According to Mr. Wilson, whose opinion is entitled to much respect, "more than 2000 miles of sea coast has been relieved from this scourge; and perhaps more than 20,000,000 of human beings interiorward, have been restored to comparative peace and happiness by the operations of the squadron along the coast." If compelled to deplore some revival of this trade, and the reported fitting out in our own ports, of a considerable number of vessels destined to shelter their infamy under their country's flag, we may rejoice that their occupation, so at war with the true interests not only of Africa, but of mankind, must forever incur the condemnation of the civilized world. Nor in justice to its profound convictions of duty to the human race, can this Society fail to express its admiration of the able and arduous labors commenced in youth and protracted to age, in both America and Europe, of a distinguished son of Virginia, a Vice President of this Society, the Hon. Charles Fenton Mercer, to secure the denunciation of the African slave trade as piracy by the law of nations.

Thankful to the Supreme Ruler in all human affairs for the measure of success which has attended our efforts, let us see the wisdom of his Providence, both in the combination of causes, as well as in the ordering of particular events. In the late discoveries of the great geographical features of Africa, her various and abundant resources, her populous tribes and nations, in the

Conclusion.

multiplication of missionary stations and missionary laborers, on nearly all parts of her coast, and far into the interior, in her wrongs and her sins, her misery and her capacity, in her dark and bloody history, her exiled children, and her opening gates, let us discern signs of her redemption, and motives for our beneficence. For long ages is our work. It may stand while the world stands. Let the people of the United States see and feel its glory. Sensible that the greatest trust for humanity is committed to their hands, let them hasten to invite the broken tribes and mighty nations of Africa from her deserts and her thickets, from her gloomy forests and darker habitations of cruelty into the dominions of christian law and the fold of God.

The Receipts of the Society, from January 1, to December 31, 1856, are as follows :

Maine - - - -	\$1,719 37	Included in the fore-	
New Hampshire, - -	1,130 01	going statement are the	
Vermont, - - - -	303 66	following items:	
Massachusetts, - -	1,422 34	Balance of legacy of Au-	
Rhode Island, - -	2,125 10	gustus Graham, which	
Connecticut, - - -	9,233 30	amount has been in-	
New York, - - - -	24,371 41	vested in the stock of	
New Jersey, - - -	3,261 46	the Corporation of Al-	
Pennsylvania, - -	4,286 49	exandria, Va., - -	\$5,000 00
Delaware, - - - -	249 97	Leaving amount of lega-	
Maryland, - - - -	405 97	cies received for the	
District of Columbia, -	596 61	general purposes of	
Virginia, - - - -	10,000 00	the Society, - - -	9,675 84
North Carolina, - -	968 59	Legacy of \$10,000 from	
South Carolina, - -	129 00	the estate of the late	
Georgia, - - - -	5,323 30	T. S. Howland, for	
Alabama, - - - -	1,112 50	the emancipation of	
Florida, - - - -	62 60	slaves and their trans-	
Mississippi, - - -	2,177 00	portation to Liberia,	
Louisiana, - - - -	871 00	(credited to emigrant	
Texas, - - - -	6 00	account,) - - - -	10,000 00
Arkansas, - - - -	1 00	Amount received from	
Tennessee, - - - -	1,611 00	other sources in pay-	
Kentucky, - - - -	4,436 00	ment for emigrants	
Ohio, - - - -	2,687 27	sent to Liberia during	
Indiana, - - - -	34 00	the year, - - - -	22,676 09
Illinois, - - - -	543 08	Amounts received di-	
Missouri, - - - -	313 48	rectly from State So-	
Michigan, - - - -	3 50	cieties—N.Y. \$5,000;	
Iowa, - - - -	3 00	N. J. \$2,835; Penn'a	
Wisconsin, - - - -	806 32	\$1,772.40; Virginia	
California, - - - -	1 00	\$1,799.75, - - - -	9,799 75
Choctaw Nation, - -	188 50	Leaving amount report-	
Liberia, - - - -	1 00	ed by agents and	
Freight, - - - -	211 51	otherwise received, -	22,102 47
Do. - - - -	842 07		
	81,388 41		

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Fortieth Annual Meeting of this Society was held, according to adjournment, at the office of the Society in Washington City, on the 20th of January, 1857. The President of the Society, J. H. B. LATROBE, Esq., in the chair.—The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. B. J. HAIGHT, D. D., of New York.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read.

J. H. B. LATROBE, Esq., was elected President of the Society; and the Vice Presidents of the last year, were re-elected with the additional names of JOHN KNICKERBACKER, of New York, and RICHARD HOFF, of Georgia.

Owing to the great inclemency of the weather, but few of the Directors or friends of the Society were present, and much doubt existing whether the gentlemen expected to speak at the public meeting would arrive in time, the Society adjourned to the third Tuesday in Jan., 1858, at 7 o'clock, p. m., with the understanding that should it be deemed expedient to hold the public meeting, the Society should meet for that purpose, at the call of the Executive Committee or Board of Directors. The minutes were then read and approved, and the meeting closed with prayer.

The public meeting of the Society took place on Thursday evening, January 23d, 1857, in Wesley Chapel, at 7 o'clock, when the President, J. H. B. LATROBE, Esq., took the chair. At the request of the President, the Rev. J. N. DANFORTH, D. D., invoked the Divine blessing upon the Society, and upon the proceedings of the occasion. The Annual Report was read by the Corresponding Secretary, Mr. GURLEY.

From the financial branch of the report it appears that the receipts of the Society for the past year were \$81,347, and expenditures \$79,394, leaving a balance of \$1,952 to the credit of the treasury.

The Rev. Dr. CUMMINS addressed the meeting in an eloquent speech, in which he showed that by God's providence the sable African is indissolubly linked to the car of the Anglo-American, to be borne forward at length through toil and labor to a useful and happy destiny in his native Africa. In the course of his remarks Dr. Cummins alluded to the name of "Liberia" as having been due to the invention of the present President, Mr. Latrobe. After Dr. C. had concluded—

Mr. LATROBE rose and asked to place that matter right, and thus to disclaim the paternity of the title. He said that when he was, many years ago, a student of law in the office of Gen. Robert Goodloe Harper, a warm friend of Liberia, Dr. Eli Ayres, who had accompanied Captain Stockton at the purchase of Cape Mesurado from the natives, and who was a frequent visitor at the office, was asked by General Harper to give him some idea of the geography, &c., of the same. This Dr. Ayres did, by marking the capes, bays, &c., on a sheet of paper with one of his finger nails. From these very rough elements, Mr. Latrobe, at General Harper's request, prepared a map, which being corrected according to Dr. Ayres' memory, was placed in the hands of Mr. Cone, then an engraver in Baltimore, but since an eminent Baptist minister. The map when engraved needed "lettering," and a proof was sent to General Harper for

Name of Liberia.

the purpose. The General proposed that as Mr. Latrobe had prepared the map, he should, at all events, unite in naming the principal places and features of it; and it was agreed that this should be done alternately, General Harper beginning. The first thing to be fixed was the name of the country; and several were proposed, and amongst them "Fredonia;" but all were objectionable for some reason or other, when General Harper asked what was the Latin word for a "free man." Finding that it was "Liber," he then asked why it would not do to call the colony Liberia? He was answered that it would do exceedingly well, and the name was accordingly adopted. In his turn Mr. Latrobe proposed "Monroe" as the name of the capital of Liberia, to which General Harper objected, as it was not Latinized like the name of the country itself. It was easy then to make the name "Monrovia," and so it has since stood.

These interesting statements, told by Mr. Latrobe in a very pleasant way, were received with hearty cheers.

The meeting was then closed by a benediction from the Rev. Mr. GURLEY.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

THE Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met the 20th January, 1857, at 12 o'clock M., in the Aldermen's Room, in the City Hall, City of Washington.

On account of the extreme inclemency of the weather, but few delegates were present. A quorum, however, being in attendance, the Board proceeded to business.

Rev. Dr. Haight, of New York, in the absence of the President, was chosen chairman, and Rev. G. W. Samson, of the District of Columbia, secretary *pro tem*.

Prayer was offered by Rev. R. R. Gurley.

Rev. W. McLain, Rev. Dr. Smith, and Rev. Dr. G. D. Cummins, were appointed the committee on credentials, who reported the following delegates present, viz:

Rev. B. J. Haight, D. D., from the New York State Colonization Society;—Rev. G. D. Cummins, D. D., Rev. J. C. Smith, D. D., and Rev. D. S. Doggett, D. D., from the Virginia Colonization Society;—and Rev. B. Sunderland, D. D., from the Society of the District of Columbia.

Rev. W. McLain and Rev. R. R. Gurley, Life Directors, and W. Gunton, Esq., and Rev. G. W. Samson, members of the Executive Committee, were present.

On motion of Rev. Mr. McLain, the reading of the proceedings of the last annual meeting of the Board was postponed until the next session of the Board.

After some conference, on motion, it was voted, That, on account of the absence of the appointed speakers, from the inclemency of the weather, the public meeting of the Society, this evening, be postponed till further notice.

On motion, voted, That the further business before the Board be postponed.

On motion, the Board adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

G. W. SAMSON, *Sec'y pro tem*.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21, 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Board met according to adjournment.

President Latrobe appeared and took the chair.

After prayer by Rev. Dr. Maclean, the minutes of the session yesterday were read and approved.

The Rev. G. W. Samson having declined to act further as secretary, on account of pastoral engagements, the Rev. Dr. B. J. Haight, of New York, was elected Secretary of the Board.

The following delegates appeared and took their seats, viz: Hon. J. A. Rockwell and Hon. L. F. S. Foster, from the Connecticut Colonization Society; Rev. John Maclean, D. D., Life Director, and delegate from the New Jersey Colonization Society; Rev. J. B. Pinney, Life Director, and delegate from the New York State Colonization Society, and Rufus Reed, Esq., delegate from said Society; and Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., of the Executive Committee.

Standing Committees.

On motion, the reading of the proceedings of the last annual meeting, and of the adjourned meeting in March, was dispensed with.

The annual Report of the Society was then read by the Rev. R. R. Gurley, Corresponding Secretary.

The annual Statement of the Executive Committee to the Board of Directors was then read by the Rev. W. McLain, Financial Secretary; and, on motion, was laid upon the table for the present.

The following communication was received and read:

COLONIZATION OFFICE, INDIANA,
Indianapolis, Jan. 13, 1857.

The President and Board of Directors of the A. C. S.

GENTLEMEN: The bearer, Rev. James Mitchell, the Secretary of our State Board of Colonization, will represent our views and wishes in regard to the enterprise of colonization, so far as you may wish to know our views thereon.

Yours respectfully,
ASHBEL P. WILLARD,
Pres. State Board of Colonization.
JOHN W. DODD,
Auditor of State.
DANIEL M'CLURE,
Secretary of State.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That Rev. James Mitchell be invited to a seat in this Board during its present session.

The President announced the Standing Committees of the Board in part, as follows:

Committee on Foreign Relations—Rev. Dr. Maclean, of N. J., Rev. Dr. Sunderland, and Mr. Underwood.

Committee on Accounts—Messrs. Pinney, Rockwell, and Cummins.

Committee on Agencies—Messrs. Gurley, Samson, and Reed.

The following communication was received, read, and on motion referred to the Standing Committee on Agencies:

WASHINGTON Jan. 22, 1857.

To the President and Board of Directors of the A. C. S.

GENTLEMEN: We respectfully represent, that it is the intention of the Indiana State Board of Colonization, to immediately put in motion a system of active agencies in our State, and as it is desirable that harmony should exist between all the friends of African colonization, we hope that it will appear advisable and prudent in your estimation, to grant us the entire field in said State; in which event our officers and agents shall strictly account to you for all funds donated through them to your Society by such persons as may wish to give that direction to their donations.

Yours respectfully,
J. MITCHELL,
Cor. Sec. Ind. State Board of Col'n.

On motion, the Statement of the Executive Committee was taken up, and it was

Resolved, That the whole subject of the Society's ship, the *Mary Caroline Stevens*, as presented in the Statement of the Executive Committee, and in the annual Report, be referred to a special committee.

Rev. J. B. Pinney, Rev. Dr. Maclean, and Rev. W. McLain, were appointed said committee.

Mary Caroline Stevens.

On motion of Rev. G. D. Cummins,

Resolved, That the anniversary meeting of the Society be held to-morrow evening at half past seven o'clock.

The minutes of this morning's session were read and approved.

On motion, the Board then adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

THURSDAY, Jan. 22, 9 o'clock, A. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment. President La.robe in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Gurley.

Hon. W. L. Underwood and Rev. A. M. Cowan, delegates from the Kentucky Colonization Society, appeared and took their seats.

The President laid before the Board the following report from the trustees of the ship *Mary Caroline Stevens*:

To the Board of Directors of the Am. Col. Society:

The undersigned, two of the trustees appointed by the late John Stevens, of Talbot county, Maryland, under a deed dated on the 26th February, 1856, and to whom was transferred the fund of \$36,000 which he gave, that a ship might be built for the use of the Society, beg leave to make the following report:

The facts connected with the donation, the building, the launching, and the sailing on her first voyage of the ship in question, called, as desired by Mr. Stevens, after his daughter—the *Mary Caroline Stevens*—are so well known to the Board that it is unnecessary, here, to recapitulate them. The report of Dr. James Hall, one of the trustees, and their special representative in the details of their proceedings, and the disbursement of their funds, is appended hereto, and will afford the information which, at this time, may be desirable. The trustees have not yet collected all the securities assigned to them by Mr. Stevens, and until this is done, their accounts must necessarily remain open, and it will not be in their power to make a final report. They have reason to believe, however, that it will not be long before their collections will be completed, when they propose, in addition to the report which will then be made, to hand to the Board a volume which they have had prepared, and in which will be found recorded, not only their own proceedings, but the entire correspondence, as well that which was held with Mr. Stevens, by any person touching his donation, as that which grew, otherwise, out of the duties of the trustees; the whole forming a narrative not without its interest, and which, the trustees feel sure, will be preserved among the archives of the Board as bearing honorable testimony to the character and liberality of a GENTLEMAN OF MARYLAND.

In the interim, however, there is one point to which the trustees desire to call the attention of the Board. The trust they hold, they look upon as technical in its terms and character, now that the vessel has been built and is in charge of a captain appointed by the Board, to which she was in fact delivered by the trustees when he took possession of her. This being so, the future management of the ship, in port and out of port, will devolve on the Board and the Executive Committee; and the trustees, while they continue in existence as holding the legal title to the ship, and for the purpose of seeing her appropriated to the uses for which she was built, respectfully suggest that she may be considered by the Board as hereafter under the charge of the American Colonization Society; on which devolves, through its proper officers, to carry out, in her use, the intentions of the donor.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE,

Chairman, &c.

On motion, this report was referred to the special committee on the Society's ship.

The President announced the remainder of the Standing Committees, as follows:

Foreign Relations.

Committee on Finance—Messrs. W. McLain, Doggett, and Cowan.

Committee on Auxiliary Societies—Messrs. Cummins, McLain, and Rockwell.

Committee on Emigration—Messrs. Tracy, Gurley, and Samson.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Pinney, the annual Report of the Society was referred to a special committee of three, for revision, with a view to its publication, and to designate portions to be read at the anniversary celebration this evening.

Rev. Mr. Pinney, Dr. Maclean, and Mr. Reed, were appointed said committee.

Rev. Mr. Gurley submitted the following resolution, which, on his motion, was laid upon the table for the present:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be informed that, in the view of this Board, American commerce as well as humanity, are deeply interested in the prosecution and completion by the government of the explorations of the countries interior from Liberia, as commenced under direction of the Navy Department by Lt. Lynch, and that it be respectfully suggested to the Hon. Secretary, that should he be pleased to instruct the commander of our squadron on the African coast, alone or in company with some duly appointed agent of the government, to visit and examine various points of that coast, to ascertain the nature of the harbors and rivers, the character of the people, the productions and resources of the countries thus visited, their advantages for trade, and make full report on these subjects to the government, great benefit might be secured to our commerce and to the cause of African civilization.

The Standing Committee on Agencies presented a report upon the communication from the Corresponding Secretary of the Indiana State Board of Colonization.

It having been moved to accept this report, after a very long discussion, the Rev. Mr. Samson moved to refer the whole subject back to the committee for further consideration, to which motion the Board did not agree.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Haight, the further consideration of the motion to accept the report was postponed until this afternoon.

The Rev. Dr. Maclean presented the following report from the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations:

The Committee on Foreign Relations respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolutions—

1. *Resolved*, That this Board have learned, with the highest satisfaction, that a treaty of commerce and amity has been recently made by the Governments of Liberia and Cape Palmas; and they indulge the hope, that this treaty is the precursor of a closer alliance between these two governments; and that a federal government, after the model of that of the United States, and like the latter capable of indefinite expansion, will soon be organized by the free and independent states already established upon the western coast of Africa.

2. *Resolved*, That it is a source of unfeigned delight to the friends of African colonization, that the Republic of Liberia has received from several of the leading governments of Europe assurances of their friendly feelings; and that the Republic has been enabled to form with these governments, and also with the free cities of Europe, treaties of commerce, upon the most liberal terms.

3. *Resolved*, That this Board feel assured that the kindest feelings are entertained by the people of the United States towards the Republics of Western Africa; and that the time is not far distant when our government will give more direct evidence of these kind feelings than they have yet done, by a distinct recognition of the independence of these Republics:—the delay in this matter not being the result of any hostile feeling on the part of our people and government to these Republics, but arising from the peculiar state of things for a few years past among ourselves.

 Report of Committee on Agencies.—Accounts.

On motion, the report was accepted, and the resolutions recommended therein adopted.

On motion, *Resolved*, That when this Board adjourn it adjourn to meet in the Colonization Rooms this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

The Board then, on motion, adjourned.

 AFTERNOON SESSION, Jan. 22, 5 o'clock P. M.

The Board met according to adjournment.

The minutes of this morning's session were read and approved.

The Board proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Standing Committee on Agencies relative to the application from the Secretary of the Indiana Board.

On motion, the report was referred back to the committee, who subsequently presented their report as follows:

The committee to whom was referred the letter of Mr. Mitchell, Secretary of the State Colonization Board of Indiana, respectfully report, that existing, as there ever has done, very friendly relations between this Board and that in Indiana, it has not been supposed that the agent appointed for that State would interfere with any arrangements of the Indiana Board; that it is understood that the Indiana Board designs to act through and mainly by the agency of this Society, in the colonization enterprise; and therefore, before any decided action on the proposal made by Mr. Mitchell is taken, it is important that the Board should ascertain more fully the exact plans of the State Board.

The committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Board recognize it as a settled principle of their action to allow each State Society auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, to take the entire charge and control of the collection of funds, including the appointing of agents; within its own borders.

Resolved, That this Board will learn with pleasure of the resuscitation of the Indiana State Colonization Society, or of the formation of a new state auxiliary society in that State, and will cheerfully accord thereto the right specified in the preceding resolution.

R. R. GURLEY, *Chairman*.

On motion, the report was accepted, and the resolutions recommended therein were adopted.

The Standing Committee on Accounts presented the following report:

Your committee having examined the vouchers of the Treasurer, find them correct so far as the cash account is stated, and not doubting the bonds and cash on hand to be correctly stated, have certified the same.

They would append three suggestions, in the form of resolutions, as follows:

First. Resolved, That the financial year shall close on the 20th day of December of each year.

Secondly. Resolved, That whatever funds are received by the Treasurer for the use of the Society be carefully and fully reported each month in the African Repository.

Thirdly. Resolved, That in all cases where State Societies, in co-operation and with consent of the Executive Committee of this Society, fit out expeditions or expend money for education, or in any other appropriate way, the same when reported with satisfactory vouchers shall be entered by the Treasurer as a cash account, both on the credit and debtor side.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. B. PINNEY.

Dr.		Receipt's and Expenditures of the American Colonization Society, from 1st Jan 1856, to 1st Jan. 1857.		Cr.	
To balances due the Society, as per last report - - - - -		By balances due by the Society, as per last report - - - - -		\$11,687 54	
Receipts from the following sources, to wit:		Payments for the following objects, to wit:		5 000 00	
Donations - - - - -		Graham legacy in part, included in balances due by the Society		635 40	
Legacies \$14,675.84, less \$5,000 special legacy in part of Augustus Graham, invested - - - - -		Contingent expenses—paper and printing the Annual Report, &c.		1,357 15	
Emigrants - - - - -		Profit and loss account - - - - -		9,247 64	
African Repository - - - - -		Expense account—compensation of agents employed in collecting funds, &c.		6,063 17	
Profit and loss account - - - - -		Office expenses—salaries of Secretaries, rent of office, fuel, stationery, postage, &c.		4,390 86	
Contingent account - - - - -		Paper and printing the African Repository, including the preceding year		3,030 00	
Freight and cabin passage in ship Mary C. Stevens - - - - -		Salaries of Physicians in Liberia - - - - -		10,765 00	
Total receipts, including the above balances - - - - -		Two Burnetized Receipts sent to Liberia, in the ship Elvira Owen, including freight on same - - - - -		25,140 85	
Balances due by the Society - - - - -		Charter of vessels, and outfit and support of emigrants, not including amounts of invoices sent to agents in Liberia (\$18,752.51) which amounts are included in the balances due the Society		8,633 58	
Note.—Included in the above total receipts on account of emigrants are \$4,000 freight on the two receiptes sent to Liberia, and \$2,257.61 in the settlement of Liberian accounts, making \$6,257.61 to be deducted from the aggregate receipts, leaving the sum of \$76,388.41 as the total receipts of the Society during the past year.		Expenses of fitting out ship M. C. Stevens - - - - -		86,011 19	
		Total expenditures, including the above balances - - - - -		- \$3,585 45	
		Old accounts closed - - - - -		Balances due the Society, including amounts of invoices sent to agents in Liberia (\$18,752.51) for the support of emigrants - - - - -	
		Cash on hand - - - - -		- 34 23 85	
				1,993 62	
				39,898 92	
				\$125,850 11	

The following named certificates of stock and bonds are held by this Society, as will appear by reference to the Stock Book, viz: Ten preferred bonds of the *Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company* for \$1,000 each; also *certificate* of said company for \$1,200, being amount of accrued interest from January 1, 1852 to January 1, 1854; (two years:) which bonds are on special deposit in the Bank of Washington, as *collateral security* for the payment of \$5,000 borrowed from the Graham legacy; also certificate for one share of \$100 in the capital stock of the *Stock-bridge and Pittsfield Railroad Company*, from which the Society receives an annual dividend of seven per cent.; also *six coupon bonds* of the *Corporation of Alexandria, Va.*, for \$1,000 each, which were purchased with the \$5,000 balance of the Graham legacy, and which are held in trust by this Society for educational purposes in Liberia, agreeably to the will of the late Augustus Graham; and, by order of the Executive Committee, the 10th October, 1856, have been placed on special deposit in the Bank of Washington.

COLONIZATION Rooms, Washington City, January 1, 1857.

The Committee on accounts have examined the Treasurer's Account, for the past year, and compared it with the proper vouchers, and find the same correct.

WASHINGTON CITY, January 21st, 1857.

J. B. PINNEY,
GEO. D. CUMMINS.

 Officers.—Report on the Ship.

On motion, the report was accepted, and the resolutions proposed were adopted.

The special committee on the Annual Report presented the following report, which was adopted:

The committee have read the whole Report with great interest, and would recommend that the same be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

They recommend that the Corresponding Secretary be requested to read such portions at the meeting this evening as may in his judgment be most interesting.

They would farther recommend that the total sums contributed by each State through the year 1856, be published in connection with the Annual Report.

J. B. PINNEY.

On motion, a committee was appointed to nominate Secretaries and the Executive Committee for the ensuing year.

The Rev. Drs. Sanderland, Doggett, and Haight, were appointed said committee.

The committee nominated the following named gentlemen, who were duly elected:

Corresponding Secretary, Rev. R. R. GURLEY.

Financial Secretary, Rev. W. McLAIN.

Taveling Secretary, Rev. JOHN ORCUTT.

Recording Secretary, J. W. LUGENBEEL, M. D.

Executive Committee, HARVEY LINDSLY, M. D., Hon. E. WHITTLESEY, JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, Esq., A. O. DAYTON, Esq., WILLIAM GUNTON, Esq., W. W. SEATON, Esq., Rev. GEORGE W. SAMSON.

The special committee on the Society's ship presented the following report, which was accepted, and the resolutions appended thereto were adopted:

The committee to whom was referred so much of the Annual Report and the Statement of the Executive Committee as relates to the new packet ship, report,

That in the narrative of events connected with this generous gift, which marks an era in the Society's affairs, they find occasion of gratitude to God and of gratulation among the friends of colonization, as well as special cause of admiration toward the liberal benefactor of the Society, and toward the magnanimous disinterestedness of those influential friends of colonization in Maryland who co-operated in securing the donation in trust to this Society.

As a permanent expression of the sentiments entertained by the Board of Directors on this subject, the committee respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That this Board have learned with the greatest pleasure, that the noble and generous purpose of the late John Stevens, deceased, to place at the disposal of this Board a new and valuable ship to ply between the United States and Liberia, has been fully carried into effect; and that the Mary Caroline Stevens has sailed upon her first voyage, with the prayers and the best wishes of the friends of the colonization cause.

Resolved, That this Board tender their heartiest thanks to Messrs. John H. B. Latrobe, Elisha Whittlesey, and James Hall, Trustees of the Stevens donation, for their most valuable services in carrying into effect the instructions of the late Mr. Stevens, with respect to the disbursement of funds entrusted to their care for the building of the vessel, to be held by them in trust for the American Colonization Society.

Resolved, That this Board take great pleasure in expressing their obligations to the Managers of the Maryland Colonization Society—to Messrs. F. W. Brune, Thomas Wilson, and other friends in Baltimore, for their liberal contributions, and for the lively interest they have manifested in the building and in the equipment of the Society's vessel.

Resolutions.

Resolved, That this Board highly approves of the action of the Executive Committee in insuring the Mary Caroline Stevens, for the sum of forty thousand dollars; and that the Committee be instructed to continue the insurance from year to year, to the full value of the ship.

Resolved, That the Committee be instructed to employ Dr. James Hall, or some other suitable person, at Baltimore, as an agent to have the charge of the Mary Caroline Stevens; for such commissions as may be agreed upon by the agent and Committee.

Resolved, That the Board record with very great pleasure their deep gratitude toward their liberal benefactor, the late John Stevens, of Talbot County, Maryland, for his generous response to our appeal for a fund to build a Liberia Packet for the use of the Society, by a donation of thirty-six thousand dollars.

Resolved, That the disinterested and protracted services of Dr. James Hall, agent of the Maryland Colonization Society, in superintending the building of the packet, are acknowledged as having laid the Society under weighty obligations, and eminently entitling him to our thanks.

J. B. PINNEY, *Chairman*.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the salaries of the Corresponding and Financial Secretaries for the ensuing year be referred to the Executive Committee, with power.

The Board then took a recess in order to attend the anniversary celebration of the Society.

The Board re-assembled, after the public exercises in Wesley Chapel.

On motion of Rev. J. B. Pinney, it was

Resolved, That this Board recognise in the liberal contributions to aid and develop the culture and manufacture of sugar in Liberia made by H. M. Scheiffelin, Esq., of New York, to whom Liberia is chiefly indebted for the first steam sugar mill, and for many articles for farming purposes, such as waggons, carts, yokes, chains, &c., shipped by him to Liberia in 1856, an instance of the highest beneficence towards Liberia and in a direction of the very first importance.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be presented to the Secretaries of the Society and the Executive Committee, for their valuable and efficient services.

The resolution offered by the Rev. Mr. Gurley, this morning, proposing a communication to the Secretary of the Navy, in reference to explorations in Africa, was called up, and adopted; and the Executive Committee were instructed to take the necessary steps for carrying it into effect.

A report from Capt. George Barker, an agent of the Society, was presented, and referred to the Executive Committee.

The minutes of this evening's session were then read and approved.

After prayer, offered by Rev. Mr. Pinney, the Board adjourned *sine die*.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE,
President.

BENJ. J. HAIGHT, *Secretary*.

Report of the Traveling Secretary.

Extracts from Capt. George Barker's Report.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 1857.

Gentlemen and Friends:—You have my report of agency for the American Colonization Society for the year 1856. I have collected in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Maine, the following sums, viz:—

		<i>Repository.</i>	<i>Donations.</i>
Rhode Island,	- - -	\$181.00	\$1,791.00
Massachusetts,	- - -	17.00	126.00
New Hampshire,	- - -	133.00	255.00
Maine,	- - -	96.00	1,244.37
		<u>427.00</u>	<u>3,416.47</u>

Making a total of \$3,843.47. I have received as compensation \$947.82. My expenses, viz: postage, stationery, publishing, board, and traveling expenses, \$424.74, which leaves me for self and family support \$523 08.

I have sent the Secretary of the Society \$2,895.65. I wish it was quadrupled. There is an increasing interest in the good cause; had it not been for the agitated late presidential campaign more money would have been realized. There is abundant occasion for gratitude that the Society has been so highly prospered; a fine new ship, over four hundred good emigrants, two large Receptacles, and the highly interesting and prosperous position of the Republic of Liberia, not keeping out of sight the College frame sent from Boston. The work you are engaged in is a holy work, and I trust the Lord will enable you to consummate it. * * * * *

Report of Rev. John Orcutt, Traveling Secretary.

HARTFORD, CONN., January 15, 1857.

Rev. R. R. Gurley, *Cor. Sec. A. C. S.*

DEAR SIR:—As Traveling Secretary of the American Colonization Society, the Board of Directors will expect from me a report of my labors the past year.

Owing to a failure to obtain a suitable person to take my place as agent for Connecticut until September, it seemed desirable that I should spend a considerable portion of the first half of the year as collecting agent in this State. The amount contributed in the State during this period was \$3,660.62.

The appropriation made by the State in 1853, for the transportation of emigrants to Liberia, being chiefly expended, an application was made to the legislature at its last session for another similar appropriation, which was granted in a sum of \$1,000—giving for the transportation and benefit of each emigrant seventy-five dollars, instead of fifty as before provided.

Though Connecticut has participated with the other states in the political excitements of the year, which for the time operated against us, she has furnished two valuable emigrants, and has paid into your treasury, including a legacy of \$5,000, between nine and ten thousand dollars; and by the judicious and faithful labors of the Rev. Wm. Warren, who has succeeded me, we may confidently expect the state fully to sustain any charitable reputation she has acquired in this behalf.

Report of the Traveling Secretary.

My labors out of Connecticut have been confined to the other New England States, and it gives me great pleasure to be able to say, I have been treated with much respect and kindness wherever I have been, and have found many warm friends to sympathise and co-operate with me in the work. To all such I would here tender my most hearty thanks.

On account of the excited state of the public mind, it was thought best to defer any attempt to form new societies, or to do much by way of public address unless it be on the Sabbath. To collect an audience during the week merely for colonization purposes, was found to be no easy thing. While, therefore, I have endeavored to keep the cause favorably before the community by publishing interesting facts connected with its progress, and by a free distribution of printed documents on the subject, it has been my leading object to reach as many people as I could by public address on the Sabbath; and I have been permitted to present the cause in some of its aspects to fifty or more of the largest congregations in New England—usually preaching twice, and often three times, the same day. I have visited for this purpose, and have been admitted into important churches in Providence, Newport, Brunswick, Portland, Manchester, Concord, Burlington, Middlebury, Castleton, Brattleboro', Springfield, Worcester, Charlestown, Cambridge, and Boston—not to mention several smaller towns where I have been welcomed.

In most of these churches the subject had not been presented for many years, in some of them, never.

In regard to obtaining funds, the last has been the hardest year I have experienced in the service—not so much from a want of interest in the cause as from an excess of interest in something else. The whole amount of my collections falls a little short of \$5,000; a portion of which was paid into the treasury of State societies where it was collected, and not reported by me to the Parent Society.

By special invitation I was present and made an address at the annual meeting of the Maine State Colonization Society at Bath. Also at a meeting of the Methodist Conference held at Gardiner, Bishop Waugh presiding.

This Conference embraces about half of the State, and was fully attended. I was kindly allowed by that body to occupy one hour and a half in the advocacy of the cause. I also attended and addressed the anniversary of the Vermont State Colonization Society at Montpelier, at which, it gives me pleasure to state, the Rev. J. K. Converse was appointed their agent. Mr. Converse will devote his time to the work, and from his thorough acquaintance with the subject, and his high reputation in the state, there is every reason to expect that the cause will prosper in that community. I have been present and allowed a word in favor of the object at several other public gatherings; but I regard my *Sabbath* efforts as by far the most efficient for good. This remark I would have cover the entire period of my agency. Each succeeding year of service has deepened the conviction that little comparatively can be accomplished in behalf of the cause without access to the pulpit on the Sabbath.

There is a view of the subject adapted to disabuse the mind of prejudice and awaken an interest, which is, at the same time, congenial with the holy day. If this view could be presented in every pulpit, the work would go forward with greatly increased progress. We need a preaching and a col-

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lecting agency: they may or may not be combined in the same person; but let the *sower* go before the *reaper*. One reason why Boston has not doubled and quadrupled her contributions to this object is, the people need light which can be imparted only from the pulpit—for the very good reason, they can be reached nowhere else. The same is true of other places. I believe there is much land yet to be possessed by us mainly through the pulpit. Would that each pastor felt a sufficient interest in the cause to build the portion of the wall over against his own house. It has been intimated that one very respectable denomination of christians in Connecticut will soon undertake this work. May others do likewise!

I do confidently anticipate better times. I shall be disappointed if the receipts of the Society should not be much increased the coming year. In my apprehension, the public mind is prepared to look at this matter of colonization with more favor; and it seems to me that the interesting events connected with its progress the past year, are themselves most eloquent appeals in its behalf. Few have been the years of its history, containing more to encourage and less to dishearten its friends. It is true the Society has been obliged to contend with pecuniary embarrassment and some other undesirable things; but these should be regarded as mere eddies in a stream whose course is onward.

What great scheme of philanthropy has had fewer obstacles to encounter?

African colonization, be it remembered, is no longer a mere abstract theory; it is a practical reality; a great fact, standing out in bold relief for the inspection and instruction of the civilized world. The first chapters of its history are given to the present generation; the remaining ones are reserved for the perusal and admiration of generations to come.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your humble servant,

JNO. ORCUTT.

APPENDIX.

Exploration of the Niger.

REV. THOMAS JEFFERSON BOWEN'S LETTER TO THE COMMITTEE ON
COMMERCE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE author of this letter has greatly distinguished himself by his bold and persevering exploration of a region of Africa hitherto but little known, and by his wise measures to plant the Christian Church amid the populous cities of Yoruba. We trust the information he brings from that country, and the views he submits of its commercial resources, will secure from our government the object he deems so important—AN EXPLORATION OF THE NIGER.

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 4, 1857.

DEAR SIR:—

Your note of yesterday has been brought in this morning, and I proceed at once to answer your enquiries.

The extensive country of Sudan, or Central Africa, lying on both sides of the Niger, is very different in most respects from Western Africa, or Guinea. The surface of the country is generally undulating, the soil more or less productive, the streams numerous, clear and rocky, and the scenery beautiful. Most of the country is open and grassy, with scattering trees, which give it very much the appearance of the muskit prairies in western Texas.

So far as I have seen and heard from native travelers, there are no chains of mountains of considerable length; but short chains and patches of mountainous hills are common in some districts, and we frequently meet with isolated hills, some of which are immense masses of granite, arising abruptly from the plain. The elevation of the land, as we proceed from the coast, is gradual, so as to be favorable to the opening of roads, and yet so rapid that Captain Clapperton saw *frost* and *ice* in the Hausa country within twelve degrees of the equator. The Puloh (or Fellatah) people, who inhabit that country, have told me of ice, which they call *galuda*. Wheat is a common crop on the table lands of Hausa and Kanike (or Burnu.)

The people of Sudan are of two classes, called in that country "black men" and "red men." The latter may be described as woolly-headed Indians.—They are numerous on both sides of the Niger, amounting perhaps in all to twenty or thirty millions. Some of them, as the Pulohs, are Mohammedans, but others, mentioned by Caillé, like many of the blacks in Sudan, are heathen. Central Africa includes numerous kingdoms, most of which acknowledge the authority of the Puloh Emperor, who resides at Sokoto. These countries are generally populous. Some of their numerous towns are very extensive, but we can scarcely make a satisfactory conjecture as to the number of inhabitants.

Abbeokuta, about sixty miles from the sea, in the little kingdom of Egba, has been measured. It is nearly four miles in length, from one and a half to three miles in breadth, and perhaps twelve miles in circuit. Our estimates of the population vary from sixty thousand to one hundred thousand. Between Abbeokuta and the Niger, that is, within a distance of one hundred and sixty

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miles, there are more than a dozen large towns, some of which are more populous than Abbeokuta. The greatest of these in reputation, if not in size, is Ilorin, the capital of a little Puloh kingdom of the same name. Here are many red or light colored people, and thousands of men who can read and write Arabic, the only kind of writing known in Sudan. Large towns are found in Barba (or Borghoo,) Nufe, Jakoba, Hausa Kanike, and various other kingdoms. But according to the people of Ilorin, the largest of all African towns is Ohwoh, six days' journey (say one hundred miles) beyond the Niger. We have not yet been able to visit this town, owing to the pressure of other business.

Central African houses are built in Moorish style, large and low, with many rooms opening into an interior court. The walls are made of clay, which bakes hard in the sun, and the roofs are generally thatched with grass. A single house contains from twenty to one hundred persons. In some respects the Sudanese are considerably advanced from mere barbarism. Whether heathens or Mohammedans, they are clad in trousers and tunics. They are remarkably courteous in their social intercourse. Their women do not labor in the farms. Several rude arts are commonly practiced, as the smelting of iron, and in some places of copper and lead; the manufacture of hoes, axes, adzes, knives, and swords; the spinning of cotton and silk, (the latter a new article worthy of our better acquaintance,) weaving and tailoring, both of which are regular professions; dying blue, yellow and red; soap making; brewing corn and millet; making palm and grass hats; also saddles, bridles and sandals, and a sort of shoes and boots. Three towns in Nufe have the art of working in glass, and they produce an article which it is said cannot be successfully imitated in Europe.

But the great business of the people is agriculture, in which they are far more skillful and industrious than we have supposed. The farms of some large cities extend to a distance of twenty-five miles from the town walls. The principal crops are Indian corn, the same as our own, and the tropical yam. But they also plant cotton, sugar cane, beans and peas, sweet potatoes, cassava, ground peas, ginger, red pepper, &c., and the country is admirably adapted to coffee and other tropical productions of great value to the civilized world. The domestic animals are the same as our own; a fine breed of cattle, two kinds of sheep, the bearded ram being peculiar to that country, goats, hogs, horses, asses, &c. Some of the horses brought to Ilorin by the Moors and Arabs, have sold, as I am assured, for one thousand dollars, but the price of a pony varies from fifteen to thirty dollars.

The Sudanese are not an indolent people. They rise early, and their daily markets are stocked with provisions, animals and all other articles known in the country. Another great branch of industry in Sudan is traffic. In my first journey to Ilorin I traveled with a caravan of traders, which could not have numbered much less than three thousand persons. Large caravans are constantly arriving at Ilorin from all directions, and the same is going on at all the other great centres of Central African trade. Their merchandise consists of innumerable things provided in the country, from the simple water gourd to the large elephant's tooth which it requires two men to carry; and of many articles from Europe and America, from the tobacco pipe to the piece of red velvet worth sixty dollars. Some of the principal exports from Sudan, if the trade were opened, would be gold, ivory, gums, palm-oil, vegetable butter,

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hides, cinnamon, and indigo of unrivalled quality. Some of the imports would be various kinds of cloth, blankets, felt hats, coral beads and other ornaments, tobacco, which is used by every body, male and female, guns and gunpowder. All the millions of Central Africa desire to buy something, and all by one means or another could pay for it. At present the principal foreign trade of the countries beyond the Niger is carried on across the great desert by means of camels—(see McCulloh's Commercial Dictionary, and other similar authorities.) Moorish and Arabian merchants penetrate to every part of the country and sometimes remain for years, till they have grown wealthy. I saw persons of this class at Ilorrin, who professed to have been at Constantinople and Alexandria. One of them told me he had seen the flag of my country on the Mediterranean.

The people of western Sudan trade principally to the coast of Guinea. Being afraid to risk themselves among the savages along the coast, they meet them at such intermediate points as Kumasi and Gonga, and exchange the productions of Sudan for the manufactures of civilized nations. As the barbarians of Guinea derive great profit from the trade, they are anxious to preserve it, not only by keeping the Sudanese away from the coast, but by preventing white men from entering Sudan. When I attempted to reach the interior from Liberia in 1850, I met with much trouble from this jealousy, and was finally compelled to return after penetrating the country to a distance of ninety miles. This double fraud upon commerce injures both the Central African and the white man, while it is really no advantage to the Guinea man, whose debauchery and barbarism increase with the increase of his wealth.

We may hope that before many years the commerce of Central Africa will be diverted from the paths of the desert and the forests of Guinea to its apparently natural outlet, the Niger. If this, or something analogous, cannot be done, one of the finest countries within the tropics must still remain cut off from the civilized world without a development of its great natural resources.

It is still a problem, however, whether the Niger can be made available for this purpose. Perhaps its navigation may be rendered impossible by rapids; or the climate may be fatal to white men; or the people might rob and murder our traders; or the productions of the country may not be worth the cost of getting at them. All these are questions which nothing but facts can decide. Seven years ago the prospect of establishing Christian Missions in Central Africa was pronounced chimerical; nearly four years was consumed in exploration. Our line of stations, commenced three years ago, now extends to the furthest border of Yoruba, the first division of Sudan. The problem has been solved, and our hopes more than realized.

One of the steamers in Laird and Oldfields' expedition, ascended the Niger to Rabba in Nufe. With them exploration was a secondary object, and they made no attempt to proceed farther. If their design had been to explore the river to the head of navigation, they might perhaps have moored their boat at Sego or Kaba, 2,000 miles from the sea, and have returned in triumph; but now their expedition stands recorded as a paralyzing failure.

The only place at which we have reason to fear obstruction, is near Busa. Unfortunately the Landers made but few careful observations; but we learn from them that the river here is not so rapid, but that the natives are in the constant habit of paddling up it in their canoes. Lander himself went in a

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canoe from Busa to Yami, and descended thence to the sea. According to Caillé the Niger above Timbuctu is still several hundred yards in width, and affords good navigation. Park descended from above Timbuctu, in a vessel which he called a schooner, and lost his life at Busa, through the mistake of firing on the people, who are now known to be a harmless, well disposed race.

It is very probable that a light draught steamer could ascend the Niger to Sego, more than 1,500 miles from the sea, at almost any season.

The delta of the Niger is very sickly, but a steamer can soon pass through the swamps to an open and rocky country, similar to that which we now occupy in Yoruba. Laird and Oldfield, intent on buying ivory, remained far too long in the low country, and the mortality of their men is plainly attributable to other causes besides malaria. The Chadda expedition, in 1854, returned to the coast without the loss of a single man by disease or accident.

There might be some danger of an attack from the Moors at Timbuctu, but a very little powder and ball would probably bring them to terms. At the worst there could be no real danger to the steamer; and judging from the spirit of the Moors whom I have seen in Africa, those of Timbuctu would hail the arrival of the steamer with joy. There is nothing to fear from the blacks. I live among them, within sixty miles of the Niger, in perfect security of life and property. We could reside on the bank of the river in equal safety.

Neither Laird and Oldfield, nor the late Chadda Expedition, were able to make money by the adventure. The reason of the failure in this respect is very obvious. The centres of trade where the valuable commodities of the country are accumulated, are not on the Niger, but at various distances from it, in the large cities which are sustained by the caravan traffic across the desert and to the western coast. The navigation of the Niger would create new centres of trade, which would call the productions of the country to the banks of the stream, and the caravan trade to Tripoli and Guinea would be broken up. Every year would add to the civilization of the country and to the development of its resources, until finally the traffic with the millions of people in Central Africa would be worth millions of dollars per annum.

Truly yours,

T. J. BOWEN.

Hon. E. B. Washburn.

Hon. Charles Fenton Mercer.

Hon. Charles Fenton Mercer.

THIS eminent statesman and philanthropist returned, some months ago, from Europe, where he has visited many countries, and during three years, as his health and opportunities permitted, urged the vital importance, as the only effectual and permanent remedy for the African Slave Trade, of the denunciation of this traffic as *piracy by the law of nations*. Several very valuable publications were made by Mr. Mercer on this subject while abroad; and of great interest and force among them, is the following able and eloquent letter to Lord Clarendon.

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

A copy of certain Resolutions of the American Colonization Society, adopted at separate general meetings thereof, in 1827 and 1855.

WHEREAS, to the affliction of the Christian world, the African slave trade, notwithstanding all the efforts to suppress it, still exists, and is conducted with enhanced profit and aggravated cruelty, by the resources of one continent, to the dishonor of another, and to an extent little short of the desolation of a third; and it has become apparent that this immoral traffic, long since prohibited by all Christian nations, will continue to exist so long as there remains a flag to cover it from detection, a market for its victims, and the African coast lies open to its incursions.

And whereas its utter abolition is essential to the security of all African labor, and its abolition, as a safeguard of African colonization, was avowed to be one of the objects of the American Society for colonizing, *with their own consent*, the free people of color of the United States, in Africa; and it has at all times, since the organization of the Society, been steadily promoted by the members and friends thereof, in the legislative councils of the Union, both State and federal.

Be it therefore resolved, That a Committee be appointed to present memorials to the sovereign authority of every maritime power of Europe and America, earnestly to solicit the denunciation of the African slave trade as piracy under the law of nations.

General Mercer, General Jones, and the Rev. Dr. Laurie, were appointed a Committee to carry into effect the foregoing Resolution.

On the 20th day of January, 1855, the following Resolution was adopted by the Board of Directors, at the last annual meeting of the American Colonization Society, in the city of Washington.

“Whereas the Board of Directors have learned that the Hon. C. F. Mercer, one of the earliest, most constant, and able friends, and a Vice President of this Society, is now visiting at his own expense, and from the noblest impulses of humanity, the governments of Europe, with the view of uniting their councils and sentiments, in such policy as shall result in the prohibition of the slave trade as piracy by the law of nations; Resolved, That the Board express their high sense of the past and present eminent services of the Hon. C. F. Mercer, in the cause of this Society, his country, and humanity, and their earnest hope that the efforts in which he is engaged may be crowned with success.”

Hon. Charles Fenton Mercer.

40 ST. JAMES'S STREET, LONDON,

August 13th, 1855.

To his Excellency the Right Honorable EARL OF CLARENDON, *Secretary of Foreign Affairs* :—

MY LORD :—Allow me to hope, that the accompanying resolutions of the American Colonization Society, and the purpose which prompted their adoption, will plead my apology for withdrawing, for a few moments, your Lordship's attention from more urgent cares.

For I cannot suppose, that your Lordship will regard, with indifference, the efforts of Great Britain and the United States, to abolish the African slave trade, or refuse to consider the only mode, in which, experience demonstrates the practicability of doing so ; at the same time, that it discloses the futility of the measures, hitherto devised for that end.

The rejection, by France, of the Quintuple treaty negotiated, in London, fourteen years ago, leaves the British remedy for that atrocious crime, where it stood, anterior to that negotiation ; with the single qualification, of the treaty of Washington, by which, Great Britain and America provided a stipulated force, to guard against the removal of slaves from the Western coast of Africa.

That treaty could not contemplate a similar action, to the north of that continent, nor was it intended to operate along the more extensive Eastern shores visited by the slave trade. Yet, I need not apprise your Lordship, that the slave trade is, still, carried on as well, to the Mediterranean, through Morocco, Tripoli, Nubia, Abyssinia and Egypt, as along the Mozambique channel, opposite to Madagascar, and to the north and south of that Island ; such are the recently augmented profits, as to more than balance the additional cost of a prolonged transportation, to the markets of Cuba, Porto Rico, and Brazil, as well as to the European and Asiatic dominions of Turkey.

It is, equally well known, to your Lordship, that the Governments of our respective countries, differ in their construction of that *law of nations*, which secures immunity to the flag of every country from the right of *search*, or *visit*, in time of peace. So it is regarded, by the Government of the United States, which perceives no distinction, and finds none laid down, either by the British courts of admiralty, or other exponents of international law, or usage, between the rights of *visit*, and of *search*. The American Government considers either right, if there be such a distinction, as appertaining *solely*, to a state of war, and denies to the British squadron, on the African coast, the power to arrest an American slave ship, bearing the American flag.

The correspondence of the two governments, on this very delicate question, manifests a difference of construction, in relation to the right of visit, which has led to controversies of a serious and irritating nature ; that, under less favorable circumstances of forbearance, on both sides, might tend to consequences, fatal to the peace, which now, so happily unites two countries mutually and greatly dependent on each other.

The immediate consequence of this difference of opinion, as regards the treaty of Washington, has been greatly to impair its value, as a restraint upon the slave trade ; and to deny to Africa, the protection, the treaty was designed to afford her. The public attention, in America, has been recently invited, by the Federal Circuit Court of New York, to the revival of the slave trade, by repeated adventures, set on foot, in the chief city of that State.

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The ingenuity of the adventurers has been found to baffle the justice of the United States, and to render important, its severe enactments against the violators of the law. In like manner, the impunity of the slave trader, and the enhancement of his profits, by the great augmentation of the value of his victims, more than trebled, in the last twenty or thirty years, have combined, in various modes, to render nugatory the existing system for the abolition of this abhorrent traffic, proposed by Great Britain and rejected by almost all the neighboring continent.

It is a system which in allowing the violators of its provisions, to choose the tribunal by which they may be tried, as remote from the evidence of their guilt as they might please to select, assures to them absolute impunity, but at the inconvenient cost of removing them and the witnesses to prove their guilt, when practicable, far from the court that condemned their vessels.

The fact is moreover notorious, that so little value is set on the vessels engaged in this trade, that the condemnation and forfeiture of half a dozen of them is repaid by the successful voyage of one: and it is not uncommon for the crew to destroy, on the Cuban coast, their piratical vessel, as soon as its cargo has been landed.

The simplicity of the American proposition for abolishing this crime is therefore recommended by its comprehending the punishment of the criminal as well as the condemnation of his vessel, and that it effects both, through the instrumentality of any court of competent authority, to punish piracy on the high seas.

Nor can it be regarded, by Great Britain and the United States, as a consideration wholly without weight, that to make the slave trade piracy, avoids an acknowledgment of error on the part of either as to the true import of the terms visit and search in time of profound peace.

For all questions, as to the different import of these disputed terms, will, thenceforth cease. The new piracy can be put down, as the old has been, which is now scarcely ever heard of.

Every lawful cruiser, can stop, search, detain and transport; and every government try and punish him. In a few years, such piracy, will be unknown; but, in the records of its past existence. Among the many arguments, in favor of the substitution of this, the American remedy for the African slave trade, there is one that should not be omitted. It is, that the growth of Sierra Leone, a city of sixteen thousand inhabitants; and the yet more remarkable example furnished by the unprecedented rise, progress, and present prosperity of the independent republic of Liberia, under whose mild government, 300,000 people find security and happiness, manifest the facility, with which a lawful, and lucrative commerce, in the fruits of African labor, may be made to supplant the inhuman traffic, now universally forbidden, in the persons of the laborers themselves.

With this view, I had the honor, more than thirty years ago, of introducing into the House of Representatives of the United States, an amendment of a bill from the Senate to make the African slave trade piracy, by statutes; and, shortly after, of submitting to the same House, a resolution, requesting President Monroe to institute negotiations, among the maritime powers of Europe and America to incorporate in the law of nations, a denunciation of that iniquitous traffic, as piracy, by their concurrent assent, so as to render such an interdict of that crime, part of that law, and capable of being enforced by every criminal

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court of competent jurisdiction. There were, in a House of 146 members, but nine votes against this resolution. In 1831, I successfully repeated this motion without hearing a dissentient voice.

America, so often reproached with slavery, that she owes to Europe, has never revoked her denunciation of this trade as piracy, and her unanimous resolution thus utterly to abolish it, in the only practicable mode.

In 1824, the Parliament of Great Britain, and shortly after, the then confederated States, comprising the republic of Columbia, acceded to this proposal of the United States. There, unfortunately for Africa, it has been permitted to rest.

Is not the present period, favorable to its renewal, and to its complete success? Two years have elapsed, since I landed on this continent, a fourth time, in half a century past.

I have traversed Europe, from Naples, to St. Petersburg, and from St. Petersburg returned by Revel to France, which I left, in November last. I heard, nowhere, a voice raised against the American proposition, to make the slave trade piracy, although a fact unknown in America for some time after Count Nesselrode had suggested the idea in presence of his sovereign, at the conferences held at Aix la Chapelle, the protocols of which in 1818, were transmitted to Lord Bathurst by Lord Castlereagh, and the Duke of Wellington, the representatives of Great Britain at these conferences, and published by the order of the House of Commons in 1819. Neither the Russian Minister, nor his sovereign has changed his opinion, on this subject—as the Quintuple treaty bore witness in 1841.

In Italy, I availed myself of the opportunity of memorializing his Holiness, the Pope, on the subject, who favorably received the memorial, and returned to France, at the close of November last, persuaded that, with the assent of her Emperor, the concurrence of the civilized world could be procured to the denunciation as piracy of a traffic, already prohibited, by all Europe, with the solitary exception of Turkey. In passing through Berne, I was assured, through the American resident Minister, by the representative of Sardinia, that he did not doubt the ready acquiescence of his government; and the Quintuple treaty has recorded that of Austria, and Prussia, as well as Russia, though its rejection by France, has destroyed its validity. On the present war in which for the first time, in several centuries, England is united with France, may not reliance be had, to overcome the objections, openly avowed, by the latter in 1817; to any exchange of the right of search. None of these objections, though repeated in 1824, by Count Chateaubriand to Mr. Gallatin, apply to the present relations of France and Great Britain, if indeed, the American proposition, were identical, with that of Great Britain, which France has twice rejected. The war is avowedly waged, for the protection of the Turkish Empire; and the Sultan of Constantinople, having already prohibited, to his subjects, the trade in Circassian slaves, by which they have hitherto filled their harems, cannot refuse to Great Britain and France, contending for the preservation of his Empire, the abolition of a traffic, which tears her children, from the bosom of Africa, to drag them, over the burning sands of the desert of Zarahah, in a mournful journey of more than seventy days, to the Egyptian markets of Cairo and Alexandria.

I have heard it said, that this is not a time to concert, and execute, a great measure; it being, a period of war. War, where? Waged more than a thou-

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sand miles, from the belligerent ally of Turkey, nearest to its present theatre, and rarely mentioned, in the fashionable circles of Parisian society; nor to be discerned, amidst the multiplying embellishments of the capital, and the continued improvements, of the most flourishing country in Europe.

But has war been, at any period of the world, fatal to great achievements in art or science; or to the indulgence of noble and generous conceptions? How seldom, in the history of republican, or of imperial Rome, was the Temple of Janus closed?

When did Greece flourish most? Was it not in the age of Pericles, and amidst the various rich trophies of the Peloponnesian war? It would seem that some atonement, for the calamities of war, is made in the generous sympathies it creates, and fosters, and the noble enterprises, to which, it gives birth.

It is rumored, my Lord, that you are, shortly, to accompany your sovereign to Paris; for which, I shall set out to-day, having left that city, not many days since, to solicit the aid of your government at this critical period, in behalf of an afflicted race.

Would, I could hope, while there, to hear publicly announced, a joint declaration, by France, and Great Britain, that the African slave trade *is piracy*. What pleasure would it impart to the Christian world!—Not alone, to the widely extended Society, which I so unworthily and feebly represent, at the advanced age of very near seventy-three years; but to the whole christian people of the thirty-one United States, in territory, twice exceeding the dominions of imperial Rome; and in population, outnumbering the inhabitants of the British European isles; and all Africa, through its vast domain, exceeding in extent Europe twice repeated. When history shall come, hereafter, to record an event, so glorious, how will the Field of the Cloth of Gold, on which, Francis the First saluted the last Henry of England, pale its lustre, before the light shed upon the world, by a proclamation of peace, freedom, and independence, to a persecuted and blood-stained continent, involving the fate of countless millions of the human race.

In conclusion, permit me to say, that, standing on the verge of a grave, that will shortly swallow up the last of my name, in the State which gave me birth, I can have no personal, or other interest, in the performance of the duty, cast upon me, very long ago, by the most distinguished Society in America, than faithfully to perform it.

I have the honor, my Lord, to subscribe, myself, your Lordship's most obedient servant,

C. F. MERCER.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Sept. 18, 1855.

Sir:

I am directed by the Earl of Clarendon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th ultimo, and I am to express to you his Lordship's best thanks for that very able and interesting communication.

Lord Clarendon also directs me to state, that he entirely concurs in your views as to the importance of the slave trade being made piracy by all governments; and that his Lordship's best exertions will not be wanting to secure that desirable object.

I am, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

J. HAMMOND.

General Mercer.

The Mary Caroline Stevens.

The Ship M. C. Stevens.

WE copied into the last number of our Journal much of interest respecting this new vessel. We now beg to call the attention of our readers to a more minute account of her dimensions, style of construction and finish. We also add a wood cut representing her as under sail, and another giving a plan of the main deck and cabin as viewed from above.

Her dimensions in carpenter's measurement are—length 142 feet, extreme breadth 32 feet 10 inches, depth of hold 19 feet—her keel is in two depths of 15 inches each, the frame is moulded 14 inches at the keel and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the head, sided 9 and 10 inches, with cedar and locust top timbers, she has a main keelson and rider keelson, each being 15 by 15 with the addition of a 4 inch capping, making the entire depth from the top of the rider to the bottom of the keel 6 feet and 4 inches of solid work—there is also a sister keelson on each side of the main one, which are each 13 inches square and bolted to floors, futtocks and through the main keelsons—she has 11 bilge keelsons commencing at the floor heads and extending to the lower deck clamps, of which there are 3, measuring 8, 9 and 10 by 14 inches—her lower deck beams are each moulded 16 inches, and well secured by 4 horizontal and 2 vertical knees—her between deck waterways are 15 by 15 inches thick, and the streaks along side are 9 by 14 inches, both being dovetailed over the beams and carlings—her upper deck clamps are 6 inches and extend down to the streak above the waterways—her upper deck beams are moulded 12 inches and secured at the lower ones by 4 horizontal and 2 vertical knees—her upper deck waterways are 13 by 16 inches—the plank sheer is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches—the bends are 5 inches, diminishing down to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches which is the thickness of the bottom plank—her frame, ceiling on the floor, outside plank from lower bilge streak up, keelson, sister and rider keelsons, hooks and pointers are all of white oak—the thick work inside, ceiling and clamps and upper deck beams are of yellow pine—she is square fastened throughout.

The capacity of her lower hold is estimated to be about 2500 bbls. besides the space now occupied by her water tanks, the generous gift of Mr. Brune, which are ascertained to hold 8,000 gallons. They are in the after part of the hold and form a complete bulkhead between it and the after-run. The height of her steerage is $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet from deck to deck. It has 19 lengths and 2 heights of berths upon each side, each berth being 4 feet wide, she has also 4 athwartship berths aft, amidships aft 3 lengths and 2 heights of double lengthwise berths, in all 12 berths; just forward of the main hatch there are amidships 2 lengths and 2 heights of double berths—in all 8 berths, making a total of 100 berths each 4 feet in width. The steerage is provided with Emerson's injecting and ejecting ventilators. There are 3 large hatchways affording entrance to it; two of which are intended for constant use and well housed for the purpose. That portion of the steerage which extends under the cabin is lighted by 10 deck lights of 2 feet in length, which are fitted into the upper cabin floor. The entire steerage is neatly painted and varnished.

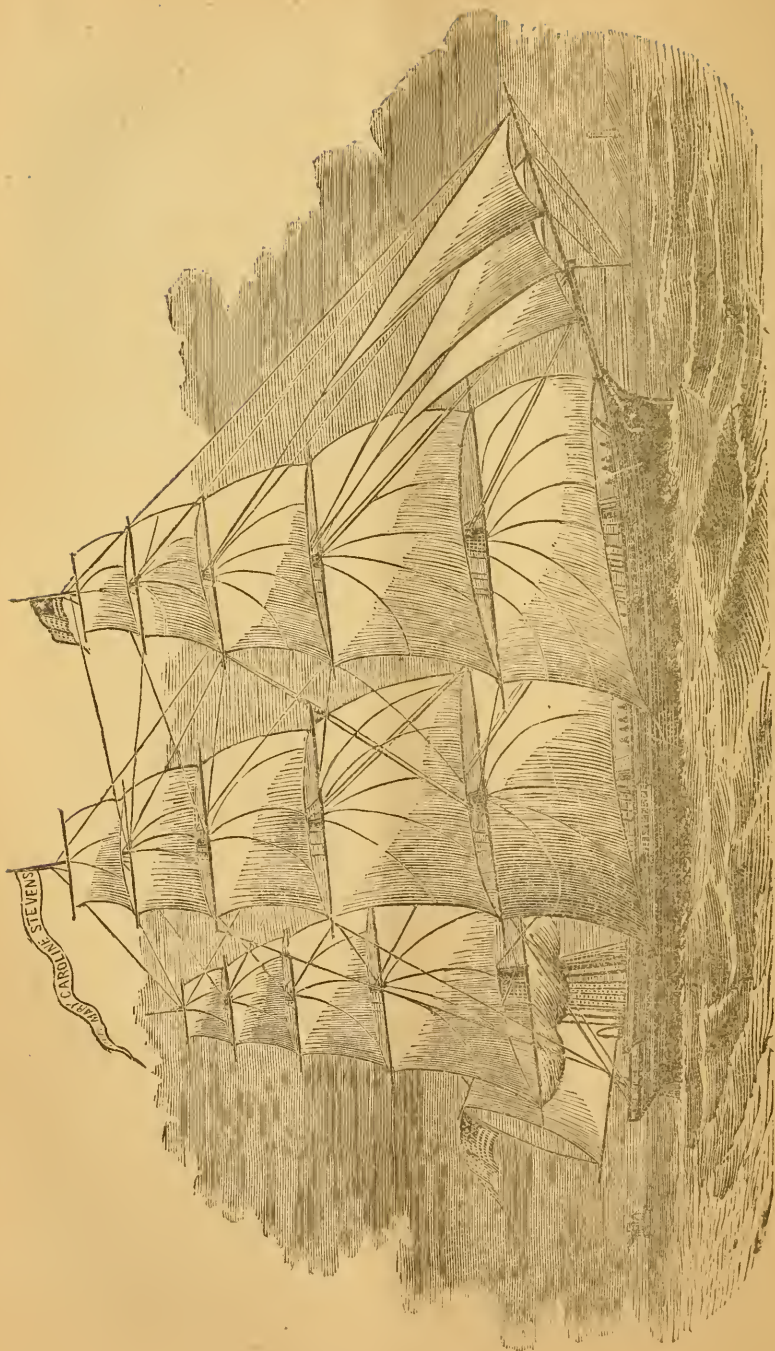
By reference to the plan of the deck and cabin it will be seen that the latter is built in full poop. It is 42 feet long, has 8 state rooms for passengers, each 6 feet square, and containing two berths, washstand and other fixtures. The saloon cabin is furnished with a large bath room and on each side a water closet; by the stairs leading to the poop deck is a small room for the steward. The two state rooms forward of the saloon cabin are for the captain and officers. The pantry is also forward of the saloon and occupies a central space of 8 by 9 feet. The entrance to the saloon cabin from the main deck is by an aisle on each side of the pantry; just within the entrance is a handsome gothic library and medicine case, (presented by Thos. Wilson, Esq.) The mizen mast is encircled by a spring sofa covered with hair cloth. The table is of walnut, 18 feet long, and a permanent fixture, it has sofas on each side, also permanent, with movable backs. The transom sofa is handsomely carved and the seat covered with hair cloth. The state rooms are ventilated by patent side lights and venetian blinds and the saloon by six stern windows and a large sky-light

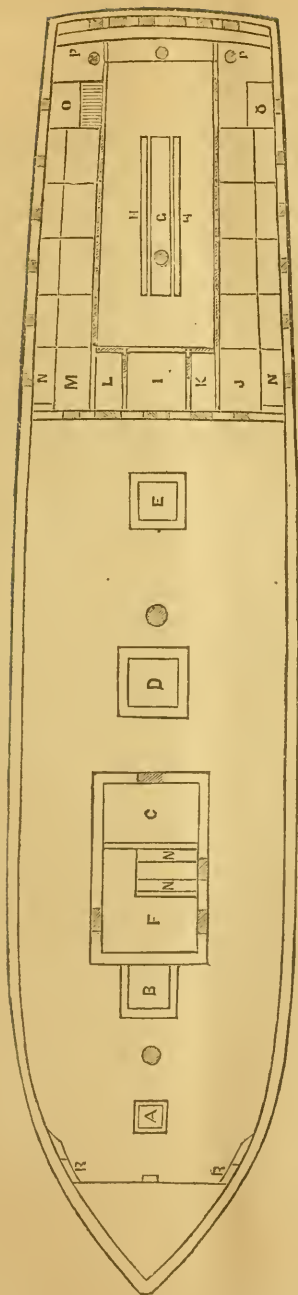
The Mary Caroline Stevens.

opening upon the poop. The painting is in imitation of oak, with an appropriate amount of gilt work. The galley is furnished with one of Taber & Co's No. 0 cooking stoves, and a plain range into which is set two copper boilers, each of 60 gallons capacity, it has also a patent galvanized iron baker sufficiently large to bake at one time 60 pounds of breadstuffs.

Her standing rigging is all of unmixed Russia, she has a patent windlass and one of Paley's double acting chain lifters. Her chains were imported and are corporation tested, are 90 fathoms each and of $1\frac{3}{4}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; her two bower anchors weigh 5,026 lbs.; her stream anchor 835 lbs. and her kedge 351 lbs.; she has 24 to 28 oz. American copper. All needless ornament on deck and elsewhere has been dispensed with, but on her head is carved a cornucopia with fruit and vines extending from it, and upon her stern is handsomely carved the seal of the American Colonization Society, representing land partially illuminated by the distant rising sun—a ship in the foreground and a dove bearing a scroll with the word "Liberia" written upon it, above is the motto "Lux in Tenebris," and below "American Colonization Society, A. D. 1816."

Her entire cost, including tanks, copper and all her permanent fixtures is forty-three thousand eight hundred dollars. May God preserve her for a noble work.—*Md. Col. Journal.*





A. Fore-castle Hatch. B. Forward Companion Way to Steerage. F. Cook's Galley. N. Berths. C. Store Room. D. Main Hatch.

E. After Companion Way to Steerage. M. Captain's State Room. L. and K. Aisles leading to Saloon Cabin. I. Pantry. J. Mate's Room. G. Table. H. Sofas. O. Steward's Room and Stairs to Poop Deck. P. and R. Water Closet. Q. Bath Tub.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

“ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called ‘The American Colonization Society.’

ART. 2. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is, to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject.

ART. 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ART. 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington, on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ART. 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life and of Delegates from the several State Societies and societies for the District of Columbia and Territories of the United States. Each of such societies shall be entitled to one Delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year previous to the annual meeting.

ART. 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall *ex officio* be members of the Board, having a right to be present at its meetings and to take part in the transaction of its business; but they shall not vote, except as provided in Article 7.

ART. 7. The Board of Directors shall meet annually in Washington, immediately after the annual meeting of the Society, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary State Societies, communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven Directors shall form a quorum. But, if at any annual meeting, or meeting regularly called, a less number be in attendance, then five members of the Executive Committee, with such Directors, not less than four, as may be present, shall constitute a Board, and have competent authority to transact any business of the Society; provided, however, that the Board thus constituted shall carry no question unless the vote be unanimous.

ART. 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment, or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

ART. 9. This Constitution may be amended, upon a proposition to that effect by any of the Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society, three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.”

President of the American Colonization Society.

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FORTY-FIRST

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

✓
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

WITH THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OF THE SOCIETY:

JANUARY 19, 1858.

WASHINGTON:
C. ALEXANDER, PRINTER,
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1858.

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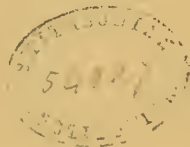
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78. Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., of Del., Bishop of the M. E. Church.
79. Rev. R. R. Gurley, of D. C.
80. E. R. Aberti, Esq., of Florida.
81. Judge Ormond, of Alabama.
82. Hon. Daniel Chandler, do.
83. Rev. Robt. Paine, D. D., Bishop of the M. E. Church, South.
84. Hon. J. J. Crittenden, of Kentucky.
85. Rev. R. J. Eckenridge, D. D., of Ky.
86. Solomon Sturges, Esq., of Ohio.
87. Rev. T. A. Morris, D. D., of Ohio, Bishop of the M. E. Church.
88. Henry Stoddard, Esq., of Ohio.
89. Rev. E. R. Ames, D. D., of Indiana, Bishop of the M. E. Church.
90. Hon. S. A. Douglass, of Illinois.
91. Rev. James C. Finley, do.
92. Hon. Edward Bates, of Missouri.
93. Hon. J. B. Miller, do.
94. Hon. W. F. Darby, do.
95. Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D., do.
96. Hon. H. S. Foote, of California.
97. Hon. J. B. Crockett, do.
98. Gov. H. Dutton, of Connecticut.
99. David Hunt, Esq., of Mississippi.
100. Capt. George F. Patten, of Maine.
101. John Knickerbacker, Esq., of New York.
102. Richard Hoff, Esq., of Georgia.

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REV. WM. McLAIN, FINANCIAL SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

REV. JOHN ORCUTT, TRAVELING SECRETARY.

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FORTY-FIRST
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,
JANUARY 19, 1858.

Notice of the deceased.

Every Annual Meeting of this Society, must be expected to bring with it, reasons for sadness, as well as for gratitude and encouragement.

Death, since the last Anniversary, has come near to this Society, and from its office removed the Recording Secretary, Dr. J. W. Lugenbeel, and Noah Fletcher, Esq., occupied for several years as accountant. Mr. Fletcher evinced a warm attachment to the Society, and his able and faithful services were highly valued, and his decease deeply lamented.

To the character and labors of the Recording Secretary, we cannot attempt to do justice in this Report. His thorough medical education, distinguished benevolence, remarkable self-control, and universal moral worth, led to his appointment in September, 1843, to the office of Colonial Physician, by the the Society, and nearly at the same time, to that of United States Agent for Recaptured Africans, on the African coast, by our Government. On the 25th of September of that year, he sailed from this country, and arrived in Liberia on the 16th of November. For more than two years and four months, he discharged all his medical and other duties with signal success. In December, 1845, he received at Monrovia, from the slave ship Pons, seven hundred and fifty-six slaves, (delivered at that port, under authority of Commander Bell, of the United States Ship Yorktown, by whom she was captured,) attended such as were sick, and made the best arrangements in his power for their benefit. He so carefully instructed two young men in their medical studies, as to leave them prepared to engage in medical practice. In consequence of impaired health, he left Liberia, April 2, 1856, and arrived at New York on the 11th of May. Leaving his home again on the 3d of December,

Resolutions of 1856.

1847, he arrived at Monrovia the 6th January, 1848; from which time, until the close of May, 1849, his exertions were unremitted, not only in his professional duties, but in all his relations to the great interests of education, missions, morals, and religion. On the 4th of May, 1850, he was appointed an assistant in the office of the Society; and two years ago, elected its Recording Secretary. In manners, gentle and amiable; in disposition, uniformly quiet, placid, and cheerful; exemplary in all the social relations; singularly modest, yet, in purpose, firm, ready to every good work, devoted to the cause of Africa, and still more to the holy interests of Christianity, though his sun went down at noon, few accomplish as much who reach the evening of life. His decline was very gradual; he saw, without fear, the approach of death, and his last hour was full of hope and peace.

Four of the Vice Presidents of this Society—the Hon. Louis M'Lean, of Delaware; Wm. Maxwell, Esq., of Virginia; the Rev. Wm. Winans, D. D., of Mississippi, and Moses Sheppard, Esq., of Baltimore, have also, since our last general meeting, slept in death. For many years, has this Society derived strength from the support of all these distinguished men; while some have found it in their power publicly and eloquently to enforce its claims, and aid its resources.

The name, also, of the venerable G. W. Park Custis, the last member of the family of WASHINGTON, (upon whom the tomb has just closed,) should be recorded as that of one of the most early, constant, and eloquent friends of this Society.

It will be remembered, that at an adjourned meeting of the Board of Directors in March, 1856, it was—

“Resolved, That the Executive Committee, with whom it must rest to settle the details, and from time to time select the particular objects, ever keeping in view the great object of emigration and improvements in Liberia, as worthy of earnest and liberal support, are specially recommended to pay careful attention to the health and comfort of emigrants on their way out, and after reaching Liberia, and that all practicable plans for comfortable residences for the emigrants during the six months after their arrival, and the opening of roads and improvements, and settlement of the interior, deserve their immediate consideration.”

At the same meeting, the following resolutions were adopted:

“Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed at the earliest practicable period, to build comfortable receptacles at, at least, two points in Liberia; and that, for this object, a special appeal be made for \$10,000.

“Resolved, That the Executive Committee also be instructed to take such measures as in their judgment shall be most expedient, to test the climate in the interior, by planting a settlement at some suitable point beyond the supposed influence of malaria.”

Special Agency of Mr. Seys.

The last Report of the Society stated the measures in progress, by order of the Executive Committee, for carrying into effect these resolutions; that the Rev. John Seys, Special Agent, had sailed in the *Elvira Owen*, in charge of the frames of two large Receptacles, and three hundred and twenty-one emigrants; that he arrived at Monrovia on the 18th of July; and that, by his great skill and energy, the two Receptacles had been erected, and the large company landed with him, comfortably established in their new homes; that on the 9th of November, he was prepared to explore the highlands interior to the east of Monrovia, and in a fortnight thereafter, to visit the country purchased by the New Jersey Society, interior from Bassa, and having, with the sanction of the Government of Liberia, fixed upon a site, make arrangement for the reception of such a company of emigrants as might voluntarily test upon it, in their own persons, the character of the climate, and if proved healthy, found thereon a permanent settlement. On the 3d of December, by the strenuous efforts of Mr. Seys, these explorations were completed, and he stated on the 3d of December in a full report of his proceedings, the reasons that had led him to select Mount Fawblee, in the Queah country, distant fifty-one miles from Monrovia, and thirty due east from Millsburg, as the site for the interior settlement. The chiefs of the country had become attached to Mr. Seys during his labors among them as a missionary, fifteen years ago, and gladly welcomed his return, and co-operated in his enterprise. Assisted by twenty-four men, sent by the principal chief, Zoda Quee, to meet him at Robertsville, as soon as his wishes were made known, he, with his accompanying laborers and mechanics, their luggage and supplies, were speedily conveyed to their mountain home. The whole company arrived on Wednesday, the 10th of December, and proceeded in their labor with utmost vigor. The cession of a fine tract of country, of twenty miles square, (the center, a remarkable tree, on the very top of the mount,) was granted by an assembly of the headmen to the American Colonization Society, subject to the Government and laws of Liberia. Zoda Quee placed himself at the head of twenty of his men, and opened a wide road from the base to the summit of the mountain. He also assisted to clear the site for the settlement; the building of the first house was commenced on the 22d of December, 1856, and on the 6th of January, 1857, Mr. Seys wrote: "I expect to be quite ready for the comfortable accommodation of our pioneers, by the M. C. Stevens. I am now writing to you in our Receptacle, on this magnificent elevation, and though the house is not yet done, yet a few days more will complete it."

Interior Settlement.

Providentially, Dr. James Hall, a Director of this Society, (of whose great services to the cause, it is unnecessary here to speak,) resolved to visit Liberia, the scene of his former labors, in the noble ship, the gift of a citizen of Maryland, and which was constructed under his own eye, on her first voyage, and kindly consented to watch over the health and comfort of her two hundred and seventeen emigrants on the passage, and to select from among them, a number willing, and in his judgment best suited, to become pioneers in the interior experiment.

On the 27th of January, Dr. Hall and Mr. Seys met at Monrovia, the former prepared to deliver, and the latter to receive the twenty-two emigrants destined to the interior. The 29th was fixed upon for their departure. All was made ready at an early hour in the morning to hasten them on their way, and the precaution taken by the use of quinine, to fortify them against the influence of malaria, to which they might be exposed during the single night they must pass on their journey. This night they rested twenty-five miles from Monrovia, near the St. Paul's river, and the next day arrived at the place of their destination, on Mount Fawblee. "It was," says Dr. Hall, "no small matter for a handful of liberated plantation slaves, already transported thousands of miles from their American homes, to land on a new continent, and then leave the feeble civilization skirting its borders, and penetrate into the almost untracked wilderness, among hordes of naked barbarians; there voluntarily to imprison themselves for one year, mainly to test a principle by experiment, however important it might be to the world, their country, or themselves. This, too, be it remembered, was a voluntary act, no force, compulsion, or bribery. Merely a true statement of the object of the undertaking, and a promise of fair treatment, and the usual allowance to emigrants, which they had a right to claim, land them where we would. We shall ever remember with respect and kind feelings the leaders of this expedition, Douglass and Barret with their wives and children, old Abel Gainer, a true patriot and patriarch, and the young volunteers, their former fellow-servants."

By the articles of agreement between this Society and the Republic of Liberia, adopted on the 20th of July, 1848, "new settlements are to be founded by the concurrence and agreement of the Government of Liberia and this Society."

In placing a few unacclimated emigrants on the high land of the interior, it was intended to ascertain whether their health would be better preserved there than upon the coast, and if such should be found the fact, then, on the conditions specified

Act of Liberia Legislature.

in the articles of agreement, to found permanently an interior settlement. Unfortunately, the Government of Liberia, sensible from its own recent experience of the dangers and evils of war, and oppressed by debt, which war had brought upon it, felt compelled to decline assuming pecuniary responsibilities in a new enterprise; and by the passage of an act on the 24th of January, 1857, entitled "an act providing for the establishment of new settlements," (in which, while assent is given to the founding of interior settlements in any of the counties of the Republic, under the direction of its President, by this Society,) imposed the principal duty of providing the means, and of defraying the entire expense, which the authorities of Liberia might deem necessary to incur for their defence, on the Society. This act was in no small degree embarrassing to the operations of the special agent, and caused much expense to the Society. As soon as it was received, its provisions were carefully examined by the Executive Committee, and their views in regard to them fully expressed in a series of resolutions, adopted unanimously, on the 2d of May, and transmitted by their order, both to President Benson, and the Rev. Mr. Seys, Special Agent of the Society. These resolutions directed the discontinuance of the settlement at Careysburgh, (the name given by the Legislature in honor of Lot Carey, to the chosen site on Mount Fawblee,) unless arrangements could be made to secure its continued existence under the law of Liberia, by a volunteer company of settlers, who would look to the advantages of the settlement for their compensation, or the Government would absolve the Society from all obligations for its defence. President Benson in his reply, August 21, 1857, to the letter of the Corresponding Secretary, that enclosed the resolutions of the Executive Committee, clearly considers the placing a few emigrants on the interior site selected by Mr. Seys, as the founding by the Society of an interior settlement, with the *consent*, but without any express *sanction*, of the Liberian Government, and to such settlements only, founded exclusively by the judgment of this Society, and not in conformity to the articles of agreement of July, 1828, the act of the Liberian Legislature to apply. He observes:

"According to my understanding of the act it is not to apply, in the obligations it imposes on the American Colonization Society, to all interior settlements that may be formed in Liberia in the future, but simply to such as may be formed in the future by the Society under similar circumstances; that is, at a time when, from various difficulties and expenditures, this government feels peculiarly unable to prosecute such an enterprise, and whenever the Society in the prosecution of such an enterprise may wish to exercise the prerogative

President Benson's opinion.

before mentioned. I think I am justified in this interpretation of the meaning of the act, as well by my knowledge of what were the views of the legislature, as by the preamble and first section of the act itself. It would be a very humiliating idea, in case this government expected never to be able to form an interior settlement at its own expense, either in whole or in part. I hold that it is our duty to take the lead in such matters, whenever we are conscious that our finances justify it, as was exemplified in 1855 and 1856, by an expenditure of over \$12,000 by this government, for the formation and defence of the settlement of Robertsport.

"With these explanations, I doubt not that the Executive Committee will view with due charity, the motive and necessity which prompted the passage of the act; and will no longer, if ever they did, entertain the opinion that the legislature were disposed to practice an imposition on the Society. I hope Liberia will never be so unmindful and ungrateful as to forget the innumerable obligations we are under to the Society, for founding and for a long time fostering these settlements. We do gratefully bear in mind that the object of your continued efforts is for the promotion of the welfare of our race and country; and as such, duty, reason, and gratitude dictate to us that we should cordially co-operate with you, and render every reasonable facility in our power."

But, though obliged to refuse assent to the act of the Liberian Legislature, providing for the establishment of interior settlements, the Committee had cherished the expectation from many considerations, that no failure would be allowed to occur in their most important experiment, nor has this expectation been disappointed.

With unremitting and extraordinary prudence, zeal, and energy, Mr. Seys continued to prosecute his work. In his letter of the third of April, he referred to the act of the legislature, then unknown to the Committee, and for the unlooked for and heavy expense it had brought on the Society, found some compensation in the protection and security it afforded. "The impregnable block house," he observes, "which is nearly completed, of logs twelve and fourteen inches thick, as an armory and place of rendezvous, in case of an invasion, together with the military display kept up every Saturday afternoon, will, in my humble judgment, forever deter these weak and timid Queahs from either making war against us, or employing more warlike tribes to do so. Careysburgh will be in a few weeks the best fortified place in Liberia, except Monrovia. I need not add how much this sense of protection and security, added to the salubrity of the place, will induce emigration to it."

When, at a late period, the resolutions of the Executive Committee came to him, he found the object, at which, in conformity with his instructions, he had uniformly aimed, to establish,

Interior Settlement successful.

(should the experiment for health succeed,) a permanent settlement accomplished. "We are now," he wrote, July 17, "within seventeen days of the close of the first six months of the first band of pioneers. They are all alive and well. Except Mr. Garner, the preacher, all have moved out of the old Receptacle, and are completely settled in their own snug log houses—gardens in cultivation—crops progressing, some having even eaten of their own vegetables. Can I, ought I, to remove these people? would they go, and where? The almost wonderful salubrity of these mountains, induced others to seek a home here. They applied to me, they persuaded, urged, and entreated, to be allowed at their own expense to come and join their friends, their children, their old fellow servants. How could I refuse? Thirty-five have thus fled to our healthy clime."

The health, numbers, and entire success of the settlement forbade the possibility of its immediate discontinuance, there being on the 17th of July, within its limits, forty-six immigrants and thirty-seven old settlers, in all a population of ninety-three, not including some twenty natives, variously employed. But sundry laborers were discharged, and expenses greatly reduced. The carpenter and a few assistants were retained to complete the Receptacles, to which he trusted, should existing difficulties be adjusted, emigrants might be sent by the November expedition. Mr. Seys left Monrovia, on the 23d of August, in the Mary Caroline Stevens, and arrived at Baltimore on the 3d of November. In the report since made by him to the Executive Committee, this beautiful and promising settlement of Careysburgh, is described as at an elevation of five hundred feet above the ocean level, as surrounded by forests with more than thirty different kinds of excellent timber; the soil fertile, and suited to the culture of all tropical productions, as also containing great quantities of very rich iron ore; the water clear, sweet, and gushing in such streams from the mountain as to supply a power for mills and manufactories; the native population peaceable and friendly, favorably impressed by the advantages of the settlement, and disposed to labor for moderate compensation. "Of the original twenty-two pioneers, (he observes,) men, women, and children, who arrived on the mount January 30, all were alive and well on the 11th of September, the date of my last advices. Of the thirty-four or five who had suffered much from the fever on the lower lands along the St. Paul's, and who took refuge in our mountain settlement, all whom I left there have recovered, save one young woman who had died of pleurisy."

We have made this statement the more full, in justice to the

Departure of the Stevens.

special agent, and to the great work which, by the favor of Heaven, he was permitted to accomplish. It is very agreeable to record the merits of the arduous labors of the one, and the vast importance of the other.

The dangers to health, in the sea-coast settlements of Africa, have checked the emigration of our free people of color, more than all other causes. But let the fact be established that the interior, easily accessible and not remote, is healthy, they will look to that great inheritance of their race, and without need of further argument or persuasion, hasten to partake of its inestimable benefits. "Tell your New York friends, then, (says the Rev. Mr. Seys, in a letter to the Rev. Dr. Pinney,) tell it over the land—publish it from Dan to Beersheba—let all Missionary Societies know, that men and women, of any complexion, may come, may bring their children, and in thirty hours from the time they leave the side of the ship—spending the intervening night comfortably on the way—may arrive at Careysburgh, and find a pleasant, safe and healthful spot, where other things being equal, they may gradually become enured to the climate of Africa, and from hence, diverge and go to other fields of labor, and spread the blessings of civilization and Christianity over this much injured land and people"

The opening of a road from the St. Paul's to Careysburgh is urged by the special agent as important, if not essential to the prosperity of this new settlement, and a small appropriation of \$500 has been made by the Executive Committee, which it is hoped, should the Liberian Government grant reasonable aid, may accomplish the object. All the interests of this settlement, and what, if any measures should be adopted, in connection with the authorities of Liberia, for the establishment of other interior settlements, will doubtless receive the consideration of the Board of Directors.

The departure of the M. C. Stevens on her first voyage, with two hundred and seventeen emigrants, was mentioned in our last Report. Of her company, ninety-three were landed at Robertsport, (Cape Mount,) and the remainder, with the exception of the twenty-two volunteers, who accompanied Mr. Seys to the interior, at Monrovia. She completed a rough passage in forty-two days, arriving at Cape Mount on the 22d, and at Monrovia on the 25th of January. In her form and proportions, accommodations, and multiplied conveniences, in her strength and sailing qualities, there is no deficiency, and she has proved herself, in all respects, admirably adapted, as an emigrant ship, to the uses and purposes of the Society. Dr. Hall concludes his minute and exact description of her movements in a stormy sea, with the remark, "It

Emigrants, first voyage.

was not a little gratifying to ascertain at last, that in all points, the Mary Caroline Stevens fully answers, yea, exceeds the expectations of all interested in her, and therefore, on this head, we will say no more."

The Stevens left Baltimore again on the 21st, and Norfolk on the 28th of May, with two hundred and seven emigrants, and anchored at Grand Cape Mount on the 3d of July, making the remarkably quick passage of thirty-one days. Of her company, one hundred and twenty-six were landed at Cape Mount, sixty-seven at Monrovia, and the remaining fifteen proceeded to Cape Palmas. A number of these emigrants were expected to find their homes at Sinou, but failed to resist the temptation to conclude the voyage at Cape Mount and Monrovia. On her return, the Stevens was forty-two days, having left Monrovia, August 22, and arrived at Baltimore the 3d of October. Of the total number of emigrants, four hundred and twenty-four, by the Stevens, on her first two voyages, the following tables show the number born free, that of slaves emancipated, and by whom, and the States from which both classes came:

FIRST VOYAGE.

State.	Born free.	Slave.	By whom Emancipated.
Massachusetts.....	6..	.....
Pennsylvania.....	1..	.....
Maryland.....	1..	.....
Virginia.....	11..	Emancipated by will of T. Shearman, of Fauquier County.
Do.....	68..	Emancipated by will of James H. Terrell, of Albemarle County.
Do.....	6..	Purchased by the executors of J. H. Terrell.
Do.....	5..	Given by their owners.
Do.....	4..	Purchased their freedom.
Do.....	8..	Emancipated by persons in Kentucky.
Do.....	1..	Emancipated by S. R. Houston, of Union, Va.
North Carolina.....	12..	Emancipated by will of Mrs. M. L. Gordon, of Hertford.
Do.....	1..	Emanc'd by Miss Charity Jones, of Bladen Co.
Georgia.....	1..	Do. by Mrs. M. A. Williams, Savannah.
Do.....	1..	Do. by will of J. B. Tafts, of Savannah.
Do.....	54..	Do. by Richard Hoff, of Egbert County.
Alabama.....	2..	Purchased their freedom.
Do.....	1..	Do. do.
Mississippi.....	1..	Emancipated by C. C. West, of Woodville.
Kentucky.....	19..	Do. by Harvey Berry, of Bath Co.
Tennessee.....	4..	Do. by will of Elizabeth Vanderson, of McMinnville.
Do.....	2..	Emancipated by John Gipson, of Sparta.
Do.....	7..	Do. by Peter and Nancy Burum, of White County.
California.....	1..	
Total.....	9..	208..	

Second and third voyages.

SECOND VOYAGE.

State.	Born free.	Slave.	By whom Emancipated.
Rhode Island	6..	.....
Virginia	6..	.....	John H. Bumgarner.
Do.	2..	.....	B. C. Coghill.
Do.	1..	.....	By will of Judith King.
Do.	1..	.....	Gen. J. H. Cocke.
North Carolina	17..	.....
Do.	1..	.....	By will of Mrs. Nancy Gould.
Do.	106..	.....	By will of Gen. McKay.
Do.	1..	.....
Do.	15..	.....	By will of Mrs. Mary Sharp.
Tennessee.	6..	.....
Do.	1..	.....	Purchased himself.
Do.	1..	.....
Alabama	1..	.....	By Mrs A. Brackett.
Kentucky	34..	.....	By Wm. Thompson.
Do.	8..	.....	By will of H. Belt.
Total....	31..	176..	

This fine ship took her third departure from Baltimore on the 2d, and Norfolk the 12th of November, with one hundred and sixty-three emigrants, of whom twenty-three were born free, and one hundred and forty liberated slaves. We present in a tabular view, the names of the States from which these persons came, the number of the free born, and of those who have received, and from whom, the gift of freedom.

THIRD VOYAGE.

State.	Born free.	Slave.	By whom Emancipated.
Rhode Island.. . . .	3..	.....
Maryland	30..	.....	Mrs. Anne E. Riggen.
Do.	3..	.....	Rev. Mr. Goodwin.
Virginia	5..	.....	By will of Mr. Noel.
Kentucky	9..	.....	Thomas Coleman.
Do.	1..	.....	Mr. Hornsby.
Do.	1..	.....	Sarah Inskip.
Do.	1..	.....	Collected money for his freedom.
Do.	1..	.....	By heirs of Samuel Finley.
Virginia	20..	.....
Do.	2..	.....	By will of H. W. Sharp.
Do.	1..	.....	By F. Bransford.
Do.	1..	.....	Bought by her husband.
Do.	3..	.....	Bought by their father.
Do.	1..	.....	By S. Miller, Esq.
Do.	1..	.....	By Gen. Cocke.
Do.	66..	.....	By will of John Watson.
Do.	13..	.....	By Mrs. Melinda Craig.
Do.	1..	.....
Total....	23..	140..	

The emigrants by the first two voyages are generally satisfied with the country, and have passed with little suffering and

danger through their acclimation, are cultivating successfully their farms, and highly appreciate the advantages of education for their children. A large family from Georgia, by a previous expedition, of very light complexion, and habits not the most favorable to health, landed at Cape Mount, were much reduced in number, by death, and the reports of one who returned were widely circulated in that and the adjoining States, to the serious injury of Liberia and the Society; yet the experience of another large family by the same ship, and at the same place, proved in most favorable contrast to that just related in regard to health, as well as other particulars.

A few fatal cases of fever occurred among the newly arrived on the *St. Paul's*, in others it was slight, while a number suffering from its attacks removed to the fine mountain air of Careysburgh, and were soon well.

The very elevated and commanding position of Grand Cape Mount, rising over a thousand feet above the sea, its near vicinity to the most intelligent native population on that part of the coast, its history in connexion with the slave trade, and the influence which a Christian community here planted will exert against it; its commercial advantages and superiority for health over several, if not most of the other places on the coast, give to Robertsport, the recently established settlement upon it, much of interest and importance. As a notorious slave mart, Cape Mount was, in the words of Dr. Hall, an adjunct of Gallinas, (still more known for an extensive slave commerce up to 1850, when it was added by purchase to Liberia,) and "a good settlement," (says the same gentleman,) "at Cape Mount will always be a check upon Gallinas, and enable the Republic the more readily to extinguish any attempt at a revival of the slave trade."

It is to be observed, that Cape Mount is an admirable station for missionary schools and labors generally, since the Vey people, in numbers from fifty to one hundred thousand, occupying the whole sea-board district, from Gallinas to Cape Mount, have invented an alphabet, sufficient for all practical purposes, which has been cast in London, and used in printing books, under the direction of the Church Missionary Society, for the benefit of those to whose ingenuity and perseverance they are indebted for so remarkable an achievement. Says the Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, "The idea of communicating thoughts in writing, was probably suggested by the use of Arabic among the Mandingoes, and from the practice of white men, who occasionally visit their country for the purposes of trade. But it is very evident that they borrowed none of their

Vey alphabet.

written characters from either of those sources ; nor did they, it is believed, receive any assistance whatever, from any one, in perfecting this wonderful invention." This distinguished missionary adds : "The invention of this new system of writing, undoubtedly forms a marked period in their national history, and we lament that no greater efforts are made to diffuse the blessings of Christian religion through this channel, which has been opened up in so remarkable a manner. At an early period in the history of the colony of Liberia, a school was formed, among this people, by Lot Carey; but was discontinued after his death. The whole tribe have recently been brought under the jurisdiction of Liberia, and it is hoped that by the joint influence of the missionaries and Christian emigrants from this country, they may be brought into the Christian fold, and partake of all the rich blessings of the Gospel."

The Rev. Joseph Tracy, in the first report of the Trustees of Donations for education in Liberia, gives the following history of this invention, which there is reason to think originated in the teachings of a Liberian missionary :—"Near the close of 1848, an officer in the British navy found that some of the Vey tribe of natives, at Cape Mount, had an alphabet of their own, said to be brought from the interior. A missionary was sent from Sierra Leone to Cape Mount, to ascertain the facts. During his exploration of four months, he found the inventor of the alphabet. He is 'a man about forty years of age, of great intelligence, and much religious feeling, who lives about twenty miles in the interior, and when a child had for a few weeks learned the Roman alphabet from an American missionary.' The missionary was doubtless a Liberian, the Rev. John Revy, who taught a school for heathen children at Cape Mount, about the year 1825. He was afterwards well known as a Baptist preacher, and Colonial Secretary at Cape Palmas. About the year 1832, the thought occurred to the inventor, that all the sounds in the language could be easily represented by a syllable alphabet.* This, with some assistance from his neighbors, he completed. Books were written, and schools opened ; but the schools were broken up by war, and have not been resumed. Yet some of the adults in all their towns are able to read. As Cape Mount and the Vey country generally belong to Liberia, it was at first thought best, both at Sierra Leone and in London, that the Liberian missionaries should avail themselves of this remarkable opening for the diffusion of the gospel. But after the suppres-

* It is a curious psychological fact, that the train of thought which led to this invention was first suggested by a dream. John Revy's instructions were at work in his mind, even in his sleep.

sion of the slave trade at Gallinas, which also is in the Vey country, more than 1,000 liberated Africans were carried thence to Sierra Leone, and three sons of the chiefs were sent to the Grammar School at Freetown for their education. These events have induced the Committee of the Church Missionary Society to institute inquiries concerning the expediency of establishing a mission at Gallinas."

In the Receptacle at Robertsport, the school established by order of the Committee, and intended to be permanent, has been in operation during the year, under the care of Mr. T. M. Chester, to the great benefit of the occupants, both adults and children. Several Christian missionaries have also chosen Cape Mount, as the point from which Christian light may be widely diffused among a numerous population prepared and disposed to receive it.

Much valuable information has been derived from Dr. Hall and the Special Agent of the Society, Mr. Seys, so recently from Liberia, showing grounds for encouragement in what has been attained, and conclusive reasons why, in the future, much more should be done. The increasing commerce of Liberia has doubtless led many of her citizens to occupy themselves with trade, who might more usefully and profitably have been engaged in agriculture. The necessities of emigrants, not always sharing largely, either in economy or foresight, (so essential in a new country to those dependent upon their own energies,) when, at the end of six months, thrown upon their own resources, are in many cases urgent, and they prefer to supply their immediate wants most certainly, and with the least labor, rather than earnestly and perseveringly to cultivate the soil, and thus plant the seeds, and ensure the growth of a lasting prosperity. The farms along the banks of the St. Paul's and the St. John's, and in other rural districts of Liberia, show no small amount of labor, and in many places are seen evidences of industry and improvement. But the occupations and disturbances of war, extending their evil effects to the citizens of the republic, as well as to the native tribes, produced great scarcity of provisions in the early part of the year, and taught a lesson not to be forgotten, that in their present condition, means of subsistence, at least, should be drawn from their own soil.

The war at Sinou was severe in its effects upon the people of that county, destructive to several villages, and to many lives, arresting for a time agricultural and all other improvements. Its termination was reported last year, but its sad consequences have been felt in this. Great virtues often thrive in adversity, and the people of Sinou have endured affliction with fortitude, and though bruised, are not broken by misfortune.

The restoration of peace to Cape Palmas, and the annexation of that community as a county to the Republic, are among the most important events of the year.

It was ordered by a good Providence, that Dr. Hall should arrive at Monrovia in charge of the *Mary Caroline Stevens*, during the alarm consequent upon the breaking out of hostilities at Cape Palmas, in time to meet the appeal of the people of that State, for aid, to the authorities and people of Liberia. Deeply interested in the fortunes of that Republic, and especially in the young State at Palmas, which, under the auspices of Maryland, he had mainly contributed to found, and which bore her name, Dr. Hall generously advanced a loan to the Liberian Government, adequate to the relief of its necessities, and consented to convey on board of the *Stevens*, General Roberts as Commissioner, and a well armed volunteer force of one hundred and fifteen men, to relieve their neighbors and friends from peril, and expel invasion from their soil. The timely arrival of these men at Cape Palmas, the sagacious and conciliatory measures pursued by the commissioner, and many other concurring causes led to the immediate establishment of a treaty of peace with all the hostile tribes, which we trust will be permanent. During the progress of these negotiations for peace, the general assembly and people of that State adopted all preliminary measures, to secure the annexation of their territory, as the county of Maryland, to the Republic of Liberia. This proposition, coming as it did, with the unanimous sanction of the people of Palmas, was submitted with all the official documents by President Benson, on the 6th of April, to the Legislature of Liberia. The result was annexation on the terms proposed, and the early subsequent visit of the President to that settlement satisfactorily settled every subject connected with the transaction, and he had the pleasure "to ascertain, that general satisfaction and contentment prevail in that county." The consummation of this act adds largely to the Liberian territory, so that this constitutional Republic now extends its jurisdiction, humanity, and Christian influence, over about five hundred and twenty miles of the sea-coast, and many populous African tribes or nations.

The last annual message of President Benson, mentions the decease of several prominent citizens of the Republic, and the loss on the 22d of May, by the upsetting of his boat in the *St. Paul's*, of J. M. Richardson, so full of energy and enterprise, and who, by the cultivation of the sugar cane, and other agricultural labors, supplied a bright example, and promised large benefits to the Republic. At the time of his death, he was an-

Receipts.—Agencies.

ticipating the arrival of a sugar mill valued at \$5,000, which he had been assisted to obtain through the kindness of the New York Society, and especially of H. M. Scheffelin, Esq., who advanced \$3,000, and whose earnest endeavors and great liberality in promoting the agricultural interests of Liberia were gratefully noticed at the last meeting of the Directors.

The receipts into the Treasury of Liberia in 1856, were \$42,644 44, and while the purchase of a Presidential Mansion, the expenditures at Cape Mount, and the late wars, have caused disbursements somewhat beyond this amount, it is very gratifying to know that the revenue of the last fiscal year had advanced twenty-five per cent. beyond that of the preceding year, indicating even in times of difficulty, an encouraging increase of commerce, and the favor of Divine Providence.

The Rev. John Orcutt, Traveling Secretary of the Society, has been principally occupied during the year in New England, and with his usual vigor and success. His discourses have enlightened and impressed the public mind, and considering the perplexed state of financial affairs, he has obtained liberal contributions. Recently, by request of the Committee, he visited Indiana, and found the gentlemen to whom the funds appropriated by the Legislature of that State, to colonization, are entrusted, ready to co-operate with the Society, and to recommend it to the regards of their fellow-citizens throughout the State.

The Agencies of the Society have been less productive than in some previous years, yet the zeal of several gentlemen who are dedicating themselves to the cause, is unabated, and with more prosperous times, they look for greater success.

In Illinois, the Rev. James B. Finley was engaged in the service of the Society for several months, with decided benefit to the cause. For a season, the prospect of an appropriation by the State Legislature appeared fair.

The Rev. Dr. Eddy, of Chicago, accepted an appointment for the northern part of Illinois, but by last advices, he finds the extreme financial depression an insuperable obstacle in the way of the efficiency of his agency.

In Vermont and New Hampshire, the labors of Capt. George Barker have been attended with an encouraging measure of success.

Rev. B. O. Plimpton and John C. Stockton, Esq., have obtained valuable contributions in the northern counties of Ohio.

In Delaware and the District of Columbia, the Rev. Dr. Danforth has advocated the cause with earnestness and ability on many occasions.

Consul General.

The Rev. E. G. Nicholson has accepted an agency for a large portion of Ohio, and thus far is encouraged to expect a liberal measure of favor to the enterprise. The great and wealthy cities of Ohio can hardly fail to respond to his appeals.

In Tennessee, the Rev. L. D. Baldwin has recently entered upon his duties as agent, but we are not very fully informed of his prospects. It is a field of much interest, and friendly sentiments have long existed there towards this Society. We commend these gentlemen to the Christian public, and hope they will be permitted to report, during the present year, generous contributions.

Girard Ralston, Esq., a citizen of the United States resident in London, an early and constant friend, and a Vice-President of this Society, has been appointed Consul-General of Liberia, and has lost no opportunity of bringing the interests of that Republic to the attention of the Governments of Great Britain, France, and other European Powers; while, by the appointment of Vice-Consuls in the principal sea-ports of England, he has sought to make known and encourage her commerce.

The English Government has, during the year, consented to repair at its expense, the armed vessel, which was some years ago her Majesty's gift to Liberia; while the Emperor of France has directed a similar vessel of war to be placed at the disposal of Mr. Ralston for transmission to that country.

In June last, the Rev. Joseph Tracy, Secretary of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, received a letter from the Rev. Henry B. Hooker, who had returned from a visit during the previous winter from Barbadoes, setting forth the fact, that while emancipation had proved to the colored people of that Island, a great benefit, especially in regard to education, yet that they were restricted to an inferior social position, and the landed property of the Island, being almost exclusively in the hands of the whites, they were mostly poor, and amid the embarrassment encompassing them, inquired if they could not find a home in Africa, their father-land. "They understand," says Mr. Hooker, "something of the principles and operations of the American Colonization Society. Indeed they once made an appeal to President Roberts, of Liberia, for counsel.

"It should also be said, the Island of Barbadoes is greatly over-populated, rendering wages very low, and keeping the mass of the colored people poor.

"With such pecuniary aid as would transfer them to Africa, great numbers would joyfully embrace the privilege. Among

Rev. G. L. Seymour.

this people are persons acquainted with the various trades and mechanic arts, and especially are many conversant with the manufacture of sugar, which seems destined to be an important product of Western Africa."

When the time shall arrive for the easy, rapid, and frequent intercourse of steamers between this country and Liberia, we presume that many of these people will emigrate thither at their own expense.

The Rev. George L. Seymour, who resided for several years at Grand Bassa, inspired with great missionary zeal, has advanced with two or three associates into the Pessa country, one hundred miles northeast of his former home. He describes the country as elevated, fertile, and healthy; camwood forests in its vicinity; the people kind and hospitable, with some rude arts, spinning and weaving their own cotton cloths, anxious to receive instruction, and ready to welcome emigrants, grant them lands, and assist in their settlement. He has communicated a formal petition from three chiefs to the Society, that it would commence the work of colonization within their district, and earnestly seconds their request. He believes cattle can be obtained in any desired number from the prairie lands a little beyond him, that a good wagon road can be made from the coast to his mission station for three thousand dollars, and that, with this facility, the camwood trade might be secured with large profits. His just and earnest appeal to Missionary Societies, and his colored brethren qualified for missionary labor, to come to his help in the interior, and to press onward with the lights of civilization and of Divine Truth to the vast unexplored regions, and populous nations near the sources of the Niger, should not, and we hope will not, be disregarded.

The importance of a union of Sierra Leone to Liberia under the Republican Constitution of the latter, is urged with much force in his work on Western Africa by the Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, and the same idea is put forth, and highly recommended in an English Review. That these two Christian communities having in most respects a common object, will ultimately be united with mutual advantage, we cannot doubt. But it would not be wise to hasten it, as it must arise out of more intimate intercourse between those two communities, and a deep conviction of the benefits to themselves and to Africa, of such a consummation.

Since Africa, so long shut up in darkness, is becoming open to the knowledge, and accessible to the commerce and Christian enterprise of civilized nations; since on all her coasts, and among her interior and even central population, exists the de-

Receipts from the several States.

sire to exchange her raw materials for the productions and manufactures of other parts of the world ; since she has ears to hear, and hearts to appreciate instruction ; since with outstretched hands, she invites the return of her long absent children ; and to her villages and cities, faithful missionaries to turn her eyes and thoughts to the Saviour of men, and his righteous and everlasting kingdom : this Society should early and largely extend its operations, and be sustained universally with greater energy, and greater means of action.

From the accurately prepared statement of the Financial Secretary, the pecuniary condition of the Society appears more prosperous than at any former period. The receipts during the year amount to \$97,384 84, nearly one-half of this, the gift of one man, David Hunt, Esq., who made to the Society the princely donation of \$45,000, having the previous year remitted \$5,000. Such liberality needs no commendation. From legacies have been received \$12,627 35. The income from our ship has been \$8,304 46. We have received directly from individuals, from the several agencies and contributions of State Societies, less than in some former years, which is owing mainly, we may presume, to the great pecuniary embarrassment of the country. The debts due from the Society at the beginning of the year, have been paid off, and we have invested one-half of the Graham legacy, of \$5,000, for educational purposes, and temporarily \$20,000 of Mr. Hunt's donation, which is now bringing an income, and is in a position where we can command it, in a case of emergency. The following table will show the amount received by the Society, from the several States, individually:

Receipts from the different States to 1st January, 1858.

Alabama.....	301 50	North Carolina.....	2,525 80
Connecticut.....	3,618 20	Ohio.....	2,414 97
Delaware.....	36 00	Pennsylvania.....	193 48
Florida.....	1 00	Rhode Island.....	807 50
Georgia.....	87 00	South Carolina.....	22 20
Iowa.....	3 00	Tennessee.....	559 00
Illinois.....	430 00	Texas.....	3 00
Indiana.....	58 00	Vermont.....	184 00
Kentucky.....	2,241 00	Virginia.....	5,281 35
Louisiana.....	12,174 35	Wisconsin.....	500 00
Maine.....	906 33	District of Columbia.....	3,700 81
Maryland.....	1,064 00	Nebraska.....	5 00
Massachusetts.....	857 00	Liberia.....	1 00
Michigan.....	2 00	Choctaw Nation.....	57 50
Mississippi.....	46,692 00	Mary C. Stevens.....	8,304 46
Missouri.....	90 00	Miscellaneous.....	1,153 51
New Hampshire.....	536 29		
New Jersey.....	508 00		
New York.....	2,066 49		
		Total,	\$97,384 84

The several State Societies, owing to the financial difficulties, so depressing to all business, and severely felt by our benevolent institutions, have received smaller contributions than could have been desired. But the attachment to the cause in the States where such Societies exist, has suffered, we trust, no serious abatement. The report in the early part of the year of famine in Liberia, and some other unfavorable rumors no doubt operated discouragingly, and found persons ready to exaggerate the facts, and increase the natural effects of them.

It is to be hoped that our friends of these Societies, to whose energy and co-operation we have been so largely indebted, will suffer nothing to arrest their onward movements in this vast scheme of benevolence. How far it may be expedient to bring the enterprise with renewed zeal to the consideration of the State Legislatures, and ask their generous contributions, may deserve the consideration of the several State Societies and Board of Directors.

Last year, the attention of Congress was called by the statements of Rev. T. J. Bowen, who, as missionary of the Southern Baptist Board, had resided some years in the kingdom of Yoruba, near the Niger, to the importance of an exploration of that river, and a bill for that object was introduced into the Senate, by the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, and passed that body, but unfortunately, from the pressure of other business at that time, was lost in the House. We may look for a measure so important to our commerce, and the civilization of Africa, to receive the sanction of the present Congress.

"It is possible," says Mr. Bowen, "and I feel as if it were probable, that all the advantages of Christian colonization may be brought to bear upon Yoruba before long. There are thousands of converted and partially civilized Yoruba people in Sierra Leone, who are only waiting an opportunity to return home. There are thousands of colored Christians in America, who would do a great and good work for Africa, by emigrating to the same country. The people of Yoruba are beginning to think, and say that theirs is to become a Christian country."

And here we may briefly notice the recent establishment in several of the States of schools for free persons of color, especially designed, and adapted, to qualify them to become the teachers and benefactors of their brethren in Africa; so that many of our future emigrants to Liberia may be prepared fully to appreciate their advantages and duties; to enter there upon any of the ordinary professions, especially to impart

useful knowledge, and preach the Gospel in the interior of Africa.

The resolution of the Board of Directors, adopted at their last annual meeting, expressing their sense of the importance of the continuance by the Government of the exploration of the countries interior from Liberia, under the direction of the Navy Department, by Capt. Lynch, and that the Secretary of the Navy be respectfully requested, if agreeable to him, through the commander of our squadron on that coast, or some special agent, to renew such explorations and direct the examination of various points, the rivers and harbors and people, and to ascertain the resources and advantages of the countries thus visited, was duly communicated to the Hon. Secretary, but we are not informed of the result. A deep interest was expressed by the late lamented Secretary, Mr. Dobbin, and had he been spared, and remained longer in office, it was his purpose to make an exploration of the Niger.

The various and important considerations which go to favor colonization in this region of Africa, are stated so clearly, pertinently and forcibly by Mr. Bowen, that we take occasion to introduce them into this Report. He observes:

“Under these circumstances, I am rejoiced to see that several active friends of colonization are looking toward Yoruba. This kingdom is the key to Sudan, the distance from Lagos to Raba, on the Niger, being scarcely two hundred miles. Hence there is river communication far to the north and northwest, along the Niger, while the Benue or Chadda, which falls in below Raba, runs eastward to the heart of the continent. I believe that no part of Africa presents so wide an extent of inland navigation.

“The Yoruba country (and Central Africa generally) is neither an arid waste, nor a region of malarious swamps. Within forty miles of Lagos we emerge from the forests into an elevated, dry, and airy country, with an undulating surface, productive soil, and abundant streams of pure water. Here there is no visible cause of unhealthiness. The staple productions at present are, maize, yams, and palm oil. But the natives raise various other articles, including cotton, for their own use, and in some districts rice. In Hausa and Burnu, they have wheat. Many other valuable productions, as sugar, coffee, and spices, would soon be introduced by colonization.

“The future commerce of Central Africa will be very great, and most of it will pass through or near Yoruba. If a line of colonial settlements were established in the vacant districts between Lagos and Raba, this traffic would begin to be developed at once. There cannot be less than three millions of persons on the peninsular tract of country between the Niger and the sea, while a commercial town on the Niger would command the traffic of many millions more. These people are not savages. They need the productions of our country, and are able to pay for them. This traffic would enrich the colony.

“The vacant lands which run through the heart of Yoruba to Raba are capable of sustaining at least one hundred thousand colonists, even without commerce.

Slave Trade.

But commerce would inevitably exist, and owing to the character of the country and people, its growth would be so rapid that a railroad would be required to compete with the navigation of the Niger. Happily a railroad from Lagos to Raba could be built with unusually small expense. Labor is cheap, there would be no heavy grading, and the timber for cross-ties is exceedingly durable.

"Notwithstanding the vacant country just mentioned, Yoruba and the neighboring kingdoms are quite populous, and provisions are very abundant. The natives are kind-hearted, and anxious to trade. I believe they would receive colonists with open arms, and give them lands on easy terms. The civilized Yoruba people from Sierra Leone would unite with the colonists from America, and thus lead the natives to do the same. The final result would probably be, that all those countries, like the Moors of the North, would exchange their language and religion for those of the immigrants."

If anything shall be done by this Society for colonization on the banks of the Niger or elsewhere, beyond the present limits of Liberia, the concurrence and co-operation of the government of that Republic should be sought, and the settlement founded, be in close alliance with its interests, and sooner or later share in the benefits of its constitution. Probably, for the enterprise suggested, neither the Society nor that Republic, are now prepared. But of the importance of the measure, and that it will be accomplished at an early day, is evident. When adequate funds shall be supplied, the difficulties will not be great. Nor should it be forgotten, that as heroic desires contribute to health, so the means of benevolence usually increase with the extent of its plans, and the grandeur of its movements. Human life is for a day; but the purposes of good men extend through future ages, and will be fulfilled in the regeneration of nations, illustrated in an ever-growing and world-wide beneficence.

It is not to be imagined that the foes of humanity will see Africa enlightened and civilized without a struggle. The progress made towards these ends by recent explorations and arduous missionary labors, by the instruction of thousands of her children gathered from hundreds of her tribes, into the schools of Sierra Leone, Liberia, Abbeokuta and other cities of Yoruba, the Gaboon, and of many districts of Southern Africa; the growth of lawful commerce, and the wide and multiplying facilities for the same still greater, and more valuable, and for communicating to her people that knowledge and religion which elevate and sanctify the soul, have proved as fire to the selfish and malevolent passions of man. Hence the recent attempted revival, and with too much success, of the African slave trade, justly alarming to the friends, as it must be disastrous to all the interests of Africa. In the urgent want

of labor in the West Indies and Brazil, to supply the demand for the coveted productions of the tropics, is sought an apology for this disturbance of the peace and threatened extinction of the hopes of that quarter of the world. It is stated that a contract exists between the French Government and a citizen or citizens of France, for bringing a number of Africans from their own country into the French colonies, but that, while the government intends that these Africans should be bona fide free emigrants, the spirit of discord and hostility has already been kindled between African chiefs in the neighborhood of Lagos, and lawful trade arrested or suppressed, in order that by force or fraud, the people should be obtained for shipment in vessels, now waiting for them, on the coast. This fact has received attention in the British House of Lords, where the Earl of Clarendon, among other things said, "now, there could be no such thing as a free emigration from Africa. We, ourselves, had tried the experiment sixteen years ago, and with every safeguard to prevent abuses, so as to secure the freedom of the African laborer on his passage, and his proper treatment, while employed in our colonies, as well as to guarantee his return home at the expiration of his engagement, if he wished it. The plan utterly, entirely failed, and it was not likely would ever succeed under any circumstances." The Earl of Derby and Earl Grey expressed a similar opinion, the former insisting "that with every precaution, the system would speedily become a slave trade, in a disguise so thin that no one could doubt its character." Happily it is announced from Paris, that the Emperor, in consequence of representations made from England, had consented to submit the subject of the exportation of negroes from Africa to the French colonies, to a conference to be held in London. While, to the dishonor of our country, American capital, if not American ships, is probably to some extent clandestinely employed in this trade, against it, in the spirit of our government which long since denounced it as piracy, this Society now, as at all times, feels solemnly bound to protest. To measures devised by Congress for its suppression, and their wise execution in co-operation with the Society, under the administration of Mr. Monroe, was it indebted for means and ability to establish its first settlement, Monrovia, so called, in honor of its distinguished benefactor.

It is gratifying to remember that in 1823, a resolution introduced by a gentleman from Virginia, the Hon. C. F. Mercer, requesting that the President would enter upon and prosecute such negotiations with the several powers of Europe and America, as he might deem expedient to secure the denuncia-

tion of the slave trade as piracy, under the law of nations, by the consent of the civilized world, was adopted by the House of Representatives of the United States, with but nine dissenting votes, and at a later period, unanimously; that the traffic has recently been condemned by the same body with great unanimity, and that not a single State of this confederacy has, through its legislature, given any sanction to this iniquity.

The experience of the squadrons, stationed under the Webster and Ashburton treaty, on the coast, shows the necessity of substituting, in part, at least, small steam vessels for ordinary ships of war, and for a union of all Christian nations in the policy so unanimously recommended by the House of Representatives of the United States. And since the mighty evil must be traced to the barbarism of Africa, to her civilization must we look for a remedy wholly effectual. A long line of the coast has been rescued, and is sheltered from the horrors of this traffic, by the Republic of Liberia; and if to sustain squadrons for its suppression be right and expedient, no reason exists why the scheme of African colonization which has conduced so much to this end, should not receive some measure of countenance and support from the States, and from our Federal Government. Nor would the Society fail to acknowledge the appropriations of several of the State Legislatures, and that, in the execution of its laws against the slave trade, the General Government has extended to it, in many instances, real and very substantial proofs of its regard.

Obedient to our Redeemer's last command, faithful missionaries, animated by his one spirit, while of various denominations, from the United States, England, France, and Switzerland, have taken their stations, at many different points on the eastern and western shores of Africa; and among nations of the interior. They feel the everlasting value of the human soul, and dedicate themselves in all their faculties, and with all earnest labor, to the spiritual interests and salvation of their degraded and long neglected fellow-men. In a rude, but not unkindly soil, they have planted the good seed; and not in vain. Large numbers of children and youth have been gathered into schools, many churches established, and mighty changes wrought in the habits, social state, and temporal prospects, as well as the religious condition and hopes of these people. In the wisdom of Providence, from evil educing good, we see the slave trade made to gather thousands of Africans, of many different languages, into the schools of Sierra Leone, to be educated as missionaries and teachers, then return to their own countries; while the descendants of such as were brought in bon-

Explorations.—Conclusion.

'dage from her shores to the United States, return as a free people, and of their free choice, to build up in Africa a Republican Government, and that Christianity which is its best, perhaps only sure support. The blessed word of the gospel proves a word of life to the dead; he who receives it, becomes himself a preacher, others repeat his words, until the leaven hid in three measures of meal, truly illustrates the wide diffusion, and sure effect, of Divine Truth. Missionary stations and laborers are rapidly increasing in numbers and influence, nor should it be unnoticed that Christian missions to Africa, to any valuable and enduring extent, commenced with African Colonization, that with it they have ever maintained a close alliance, and of the highest mutual benefit.

The late explorations of Bowen, and Burton, Richardson, Barth, Anderson, and Livingston, and the observations on the the Western coast, by the Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, have unveiled vast regions of Africa, her mighty rivers, unsurpassed beauty of scenery, hospitable, intelligent, and numerous people, mineral, agricultural and commercial resources, to the view of mankind; and taught the more favored nations how they may improve her condition, and make their true interests identical with hers. They show her capable, perhaps approaching to civilization, and full of materials for it, and that this great element of moral, as well as intellectual improvement, should never be divorced from Christianity. Barbarism must go down in Africa; but in Mohammedism, Christianity will meet with a powerful foe.

In the great and benevolent enterprise in which this Society is engaged, let our hearts be strong. A great future opens before Liberia. Able men are rising up to conduct her destiny, to make themselves and their country respected before the world. The human hand soon drops into the dust, but the massive column, shaped, polished, and reared by it, stands its long enduring monument. With a power, whether approved or not, irresistible, the mighty and beneficent Providence of the Eternal Father works for the redemption of Africa, and since in Him is all our trust, to Him be all the glory.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE President of the American Colonization Society, J. H. B. LATROBE, Esq., being detained in Europe by business, and unable to return home in time to preside at the annual meeting of the Society in January, addressed the subjoined letter to it. As the letter did not reach Washington before the adjournment of the meeting, it is thought due to the Society, as well as to its able President, to publish it in connection with the proceedings of the annual meeting.

To the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society:

ST. PETERSBURGH, DECEMBER 16, 1857—N. S.

GENTLEMEN:—It is with regret that I find myself unable to preside at the coming meeting of the Society. I pass the present winter in St. Petersburg, and upon another, therefore, must devolve the duty which for the last three years it has afforded me so much pride and pleasure to perform.

Leaving America in May last, and having since traveled over a large part of Europe, at a season, too, when American affairs were of more than ordinary interest abroad, an opportunity was afforded of seeing our country from a stand-point beyond her limits, and of hearing other voices than those of her people speak of her condition and her destiny.

It may be of service sometimes to an American thus to look back upon his home. His comparisons will probably oblige him frankly to lay aside many of the prejudices with which he crossed the sea. Escaping from their influence, and beyond the din and jar of local excitements, he may be compared to one who from the shore watches the majestic and resistless movement of the floating palaces of our waters, and to whom the clank of the machinery, essential to their progress, and the excitements and quarrellings of the crowd within, are made inaudible by the distance. He is forced to generalize about America. He is obliged especially to do this in regard to the one topic about which he is questioned more than any other, slavery, and every thing connected with it, however remotely.

Europe knows of the slavery of the United States as an unit. Individuals may sometimes recognize the distinction in this respect between the North and the South; but these are exceptions. To the great mass slavery pervades the land. The replies which an American makes to the countless questions, sometimes taunts, upon this subject, are naturally colored by his own peculiar views in reference to it; but, whatever these may be, it is as an American that he replies; not as a citizen of Maryland or of New York, but as an American, proud of his country, and of his whole country.

It has been this constant reference in Europe to the slavery of America, keeping, as it has done, the subject of our common labors, gentlemen of the Board of Managers, so prominently before me that has led me to desire to extend this letter beyond the limits of a mere apology for absence.

Never having had for thirty years many doubts or misgivings as to the importance of colonization, I certainly did not come abroad to have my convictions in regard to it corroborated; but, had they needed strengthening, Russia was the place to come to. Here involuntary servitude exists, and here, as with us, a prominent topic of discussion is the future of the serf. Russia becomes thus at once of peculiar interest to Americans. But there is a vast dif-

 Letter from President Latrobe.

ference between the involuntary servitude of the two countries: and it is in noting this difference, and tracing it to its causes, that the serfdom of Russia becomes a source of instruction to those who interest themselves in the questions growing out of slavery in America.

When emancipation takes place from time to time in individual cases in Russia, as it does with us, it liberates persons who belong to the race that has already in past ages produced the ancestors of many of those who are now nobles in the land. Each emancipated serf is on the instant absorbed into the mass of freemen. Some of the wealthiest merchants of Russia are at this time *undistinguishable* serfs, paying the "obrok" as the price of their virtual liberty. Were the whole body of serfs emancipated to-morrow they would amalgamate instantaneously with the free, as do two globules of quicksilver when thrown into the same vessel. You may make two globules again, but to recombine in each the same atoms is impossible. When emancipation takes place in America how different is the result! Instead of a closer union, there is a wider separation between the master and the slave. The kindly ties of generations perhaps are all broken, and distrust takes their place. There are no affinities competent to produce a united mass even; a homogeneous one, the result of emancipation in Russia, is of course physically impossible. Oil and water have been poured into the same vessel, and the highest values of both have been lost or injured by their contact. Separation can alone restore or reinstate these.

It is the necessity of this separation, looking to the true interests of the two races where both are free, as in the case of the white and free colored population of the United States, that brings colonization, as the means of facilitating it, when circumstances compel it, so prominently before the individual who has the above comparison forced upon him by what he sees here in Russia.

Again, when emancipation takes place in this country, Time soon makes the late difference of caste traditional only. In America, where color is the badge of caste, Time leaves the difference where it found it; and, even on this account alone, has it here been more forcibly than ever impressed upon me that the tale which history will have to tell with us in America will be the old one of the Spaniards and the Moors, the same that it has ever told where there have been two people, between whom amalgamation by intermarriage, owing to a moral difficulty, equivalent in its effects to a physical one, was impracticable. The weaker has invariably been the oppressed, and has ultimately and of its own choice found true liberty in self-expatriation. For such a result, in the present case, as we know, colonization has provided, in the establishment of the Republic of Liberia; and of the wisdom of such a provision one has only to come here to be convinced, as he sees what emancipation accomplishes in Russia, and so has forced upon him the conviction of what it *cannot* accomplish in America. To one country it may one day give the strength of millions of freemen; in the other it can but produce a class whose happiest and most honorable future must be looked for in a different land.

I may truly say that, sanguine as have ever been my views in regard to colonization, I have never so fully appreciated its importance to our country, so highly estimated the far-sighted wisdom of the author of the scheme and the founders of the Society, as since I have been in Russia.

Whether the free people of color will avail themselves of what has been done in their behalf, and seek Liberia as the European emigrant seeks America, to better their condition, it is for them exclusively to determine. To them the

thunder may long continue inaudible which the colonizationist even now hears rolling afar off. For years they may remain incredulous as to the accumulation of the circumstances, beyond man's power to control, that "shall deprive them of the freedom of choice and leave them no alternative but removal." It is not every barque that sails the sea that seeks the haven of refuge; but for those that need it and avail of it, it becomes God's own gift; and if we have prepared such an one for the free people of color in our country, and we should prove to be right in our views as to its necessity, He is to be praised who has prospered the slender means by which the work has been accomplished.

Renewing, gentlemen of the Board, the expression of my regret at my inability to be present with you at the coming meeting, and tendering to each of you individually my cordial good wishes and sincere respect,

I remain, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. B. LATROBE,

President American Colonization Society.

THE forty-first Annual Meeting of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY was held in Trinity Church, Washington City, on the evening of the 19th ultimo, at 7½ o'clock, when, in the absence of the President, J. H. B. LATROBE, Esq., the Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY, the senior Vice President present, took the chair. At the request of the chairman, prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. CUMMINS. Parts of the Annual Report were read by the Corresponding Secretary, the Rev. R. R. GURLEY. Very interesting and impressive addresses were then made by the Rev. PHILIP SLAUGHTER, D. D., of Virginia; Rev. T. J. BOWEN, who has resided several years as a missionary of the Southern Baptist Board of Missions, in Yoruba, near the Niger; and the Rev. JOHN SEYS, Special Agent of the American Colonization Society, who has recently returned from his arduous and successful labors for the establishment of an Interior Settlement in Liberia.

The first speaker was the Rev. PHILIP SLAUGHTER, who introduced his address by the following resolution:

Resolved, That in our judgment America in Africa is the solution of the problem of Africa in America.

Dr. SLAUGHTER commenced his remarks by saying that he was not ashamed to avow himself one of those who have conceived the highest ideal of the part which America is destined to play in that great drama of which this earth is the theatre, and in which nations are the actors, under the supervision of that "Divinity which shapes our ends, rough-hew them as we will." He said, emphatically, under the supervision of the Divinity which shapes our ends, because he believed that there is a God in history, and that in His wisdom He reserved this new world as the theatre of a higher social, political and religious development of humanity than was vouchsafed to the preceding ages; and as a centre of influences which are to radiate to the north and to the south, to the east and to the west, until they surround the world like its atmosphere.

I would not (the speaker continued) presumptuously interpret His ways; but I think I see His providence in the varied and important events which were grouped around the discovery of this continent, and which made that era stand out so prominently among the preceding ones.

It was something more than a curious coincidence that the revival of letters and of the arts, the discovery of printing, and of the polarity of the

Address of Rev. Dr. Slaughter.

magnet, just preceded and the reformation of religion just succeeded the discovery of America.

The minds of meditative men, too, were expectant of a great change in the world's affairs, and of a new world as the scene of it. Irving tells us that the philosophers placed it in the lost Atlantis. The poets beheld it in the Islands of the Blessed, and the stern spirit of Seneca discerned a fairer abode of humanity in the western ocean, in contemplation of which he uttered those remarkable words:

* * * "Venient annis
 Sæcula seris quibus oceanus
 Rerum vincula laxet et ingens
 Pateat tellus, Typhusque novus
 Detegat orbes," &c.

I cannot trace the steps which led Columbus to the discovery of America, without being convinced that that great man was moved by a higher inspiration than that of mere human genius. He seemed to see by faith this new world, as mariners sometimes see the land towards which they are steering, long ere they have reached it, indistinctly reflected upon the clouds. Again: I think I see that Providence in the process by which North America became the heritage of the Anglo-Saxons, of the English language, English law, English literature, and of the *English Bible*. I think, too, I see that Providence enabling our fathers to accomplish a revolution which has no parallel in the annals of the world, and to lay the foundations of governments which had no model on the face of the globe. The principle which lies at the root of this nation is Christianity. Not Christianity as she was fettered in the Old World, but Christianity loosed from her swathing bands, standing alone, in her own might, shining with her own light, "like some bird of heavenly plumage fair," about to expand her wings for a grander flight for the healing of the nations. For the first time in the history of the world all the great principles of civil and religious liberty—liberty of thought, liberty of faith, liberty of worship, liberty of speech, and liberty of the press—were enacted into the organic law of the land. It would seem that the soul of the great reformation had transmigrated into the American body politic. These were the principles that demanded a New World, a fulcrum upon which to move the Old World. And what a fulcrum!

Her vast plains and lofty mountains, teeming with materials adequate to furnish the food and feed the fires of all mankind; her mighty rivers, rolling in every direction to mingle with the world of waters which beat upon every shore. Such is America, stretching in an opposite direction to the Old World, through nearly all the climatic forms of the earth, "enthroned, queen-like, between the two great oceans," stretching forth one hand to the Pacific and the other to the Atlantic to welcome the poor and oppressed of every land. And they have heard and heeded the invitation. A great Englishman has said that the world has never witnessed an emigration like that which has taken place to America since the first dispersion of mankind. Hordes of emigrants are continually swarming off in crowds as resistless and unreturning as the travellers to eternity. All the historical races of the earth have come, and, like the disintegration of different soils, have blended into one nationality, making a richness and fertility of natural life such as was never seen before. In the language of the Rev. Dr. Moore, our people are made up of the best blood of the world, and this is the secret of the power and energy of this country. The United States doubles its population in less than twenty-five years, and more than

Speech continued.

doubles its resources. It will soon contain ten times as many inhabitants as were ever before animated by the spirit of a free people. They carry their altars with them into the wilderness, and the aborigines melt away before them like snows under an April sun. The march of the Anglo-Saxons, said De Tocqueville, in his time, towards the West has all the solemnity of a Providential event; it is like a deluge of people rising unabatedly, and daily driven, as it were, by the hand of God. Since those words were written they have covered the shore of the Pacific, where they have met the Chinese, and in process of time will doubtless meet England in the East, as she comes up through Australia and India.

The same enterprise will in time doubtless carry our people through Central and spread them over South America, until our pulse shall circle through the continent from the Arctic to the Antarctic circle. And this result will take place without premeditation or effort, but in the natural course of events, from the superiority of North American over South American institutions, unless the latter shall conform themselves to our model and follow in our career. What imagination can conceive the extent of the influence which such a country would wield over the fates of the world? Already has American influence been powerfully felt abroad.

A great British author said long ago that every expansion of American influence was felt in Europe. The discovery of it overturned the systems of the ancients; the opening of its mines produced a revolution in commerce, and the declaration of its independence fired a train which overturned the monarchy of France, and which, I will add, has been exploding ever since. If this was true in our infancy, what must be the influence of our manhood, when our vessels traverse every sea, our citizens visit every land, and our missionaries preach in every language!

But there is one people who could not feel the force of our example. We could not go to them, because "Pestilence stood sentinel at the gates of Africa." Providence seemed to say to the wave of Anglo-Saxon population which is overflowing the earth, "hitherto shalt thou come, but no further, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed." But God's ways are not as our ways, nor his thoughts as our thoughts. If America could not go to Africa, Africa must come to America, and as they could not come spontaneously, having never heard of it, he permitted avaricious men, in the gratification of their own lusts, to compel them to come. This is a great mystery which I cannot expound. I can only see that what men mean for evil, as in the case of Joseph and his brethren, God often means for good. I do not justify the ways of man; I only justify the ways of God, out of evil educing good. I recognise facts even where I cannot explain the philosophy of them. The fact is, that nearly four millions of Africans are in America, and under the discipline to which they have been subjected, they have risen in the intellectual and moral order, until they have reached a stature far above their race in its native seats. But there stands Africa still, the "Niobe of Nations," in her voiceless woe—

"An empty urn within her withered hands,
Whose holy dust was scattered long ago."

How shall her countless millions be reached by Christian civilization? Upon this point allow me to read an extract from an English author, written long ago, and which seems to me to be one of the most curious and prophetic passages in our language. After surveying the moral condition of the world, he says:

Speech continued.

"The least hopeful division of it is Central Africa, which has ever been cut off from any salutary influence from the other parts of the world, and has only had her misery heightened by her intercourse with more enlightened nations, but which yet is the country which nature had blessed with the most abundant fertility; and, when the years of its sufferings are accomplished, we may expect it will be as prolific of good as it has been of what is noxious. There is no gleam of hope that arises from Africa itself; but out of the very depths of the calamities of Africa a prospect arises of ultimate relief. The slave trade, which heightened all the evils to which that country is subject, has brought a portion of the African race into close contact with men who are civilized. Europe and Africa, dissevered in their fates from each other, have met together in the colonies of America, and the rising prospects of that New World afford the means and the hopes for the civilization of Africa. While Europeans were prevented from settling in Africa, and the Africans had no means of acquiring the knowledge of Europe, an impassable barrier seemed raised between them; but now that both have been brought to inhabit a third country, it is comparatively easy to train those negroes in America who will be able to introduce into Africa the first rudiments of amelioration. Africa is the natural resort of the blacks that are emancipated. Placed in the New World in an ambiguous situation, between the freemen and the slaves, they are looked upon with an evil eye, as persons who have no ascertained position in society. But in Africa a new career awaits them, and they will be hailed by their kindred as the introducers of what is useful, and the instructors of nascent empires. *What is wanting is a landing-place*; some settlement to receive them on their first touching the coast, from which, in time, they would spread from one tribe to another, until they diffused themselves over the interior of the continent; and when that returning emigration has once begun it will every year widen, as one race of emigrants will smooth the passage for others, &c. The slave vessels which were carrying the first victims of European avarice across the Atlantic were unconsciously laying the train of the future greatness of Africa; and the liberated blacks, like the Israelites from Egypt, will return, carrying with them the ark of God," &c.

What is wanting is a landing-place. The American Colonization Society has supplied that want; it has not merely found a landing-place, but it has actually landed between eight and ten thousand of these Africans in their fatherland, who have organized a Government after our model. I will not presume to enter into details in the presence of the missionaries who are to follow me, and who will testify to what they have seen. I will merely say in general that our civil and religious institutions have been transferred into Central Africa. Printing presses, schools, and churches, and all the machinery of Christian civilization have been put in motion there. We have thus pushed the base of African missionary operations across the Atlantic, and made the centre of African missions coincide with the centre of African barbarism. We have extinguished the slave trade along five hundred miles of the coast, thus effecting with the dove of peace what the lion of Great Britain and the eagle of America, flying at the mast-heads of proud squadrons, failed in accomplishing. Considering the great distance at which we had to operate, and the rudeness of the materials with which we had to work, I can only ascribe the success that has attended our efforts to the Divine intervention and blessing. A great number of the wisest and best men of our country concur in the opinion that this enterprise will succeed, *at least to the extent of building up a home for Christianity in Africa*, from which influences will gradually go out which will result in the civilization of that benighted land.

It is interesting to trace the idea of African colonization from its first suggestion to its full development in the American Colonization Society. Dr. Hopkins, of Rhode Island, in 1772, conceived the thought of substituting free negroes for white missionaries to Africa. Mr. Jefferson, in 1776, prepared a

Speech continued.

plan of colonization as chairman of a committee of the Legislature of Virginia; but nothing definite was done, probably because, when the committee reported, Mr. Jefferson was in France. The General Assembly of Virginia in 1800, 1802, and 1804, passed resolutions upon the subject, and a correspondence ensued between the President of the United States (Mr. Jefferson) and Messrs. Monroe and Page, Governors of Virginia, as to the comparative advantages of our Southwestern frontier, of the West Indies, and of Africa, as a proposed site for the colony. Our difficulties with foreign powers arrested these interesting proceedings. Mr. Jefferson, however, continued to agitate the subject from his retirement at Monticello, saying, in 1811—

“I have long made up my mind that this is the best measure for drawing off this part of our population. Going from a country possessing all the useful arts, they might be the means of transplanting them to Africa, and would thus carry back to the country of their origin seeds of civilization which would render their sojourn here a blessing in the end to that country.”

In 1816 the General Assembly passed the following resolutions by a majority of 137, out of 146 votes in the House of Delegates, and with but one dissenting voice in the Senate :

“Whereas the General Assembly of Virginia has repeatedly sought to obtain an asylum beyond the limits of the United States for such persons of color as have been, or may be emancipated under the laws of this commonwealth, but have still found all their efforts frustrated, &c.:

“*Resolved*, That the Executive be requested to correspond with the President for the purpose of obtaining a territory on the coast of Africa, or some other place not within the United States, to serve as an asylum of such persons of color as are now free and desire the same, and for those who may be hereafter emancipated within this commonwealth,” &c.

In the response to this demand the American Colonization Society was formed at Washington, in January, 1817, by politicians and Christians from the North and the South. What but the overruling providence of God could have produced this conjuncture of circumstances and union of minds!

It was a happy coincidence that the year of the establishment of the Colonization Society was the year of the accession of James Monroe to the Presidency of the United States. We have seen Monroe's active co-operation while Governor of Virginia with Jefferson, then President of the United States, in stimulating and shaping those acts of the General Assembly of Virginia which led to the formation of the Colonization Society. We shall now see his agency in a higher sphere in executing those laws of Congress which were perhaps indispensable to the establishment of a colony itself. It was hardly possible for a private society to make a permanent plantation upon a distant and barbarous shore. And it was not likely that the Government of the United States should take the responsibility of such a measure, although Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Marshall, all concurred in the opinion of its expediency and constitutionality. But that Divine Providence, whose ways are not our ways, had, as it seems to me, laid far back in the legislation of Congress a train of causes whose effects made it the interest of the General Government to co-operate with the Colonization Society. The act of Congress prohibiting the foreign slave trade after 1808 contained a provision placing Africans recaptured by our navy at the disposition of any State within whose territory they might be landed. Under this provision the Legislature of some States sold a number of recaptured Africans. In 1819 two delegates from Virginia, Messrs. Mercer and Floyd, reported a bill repealing these provisions and committing all recaptured Africans to the custody of the marshals of the United States until they

Speech continued.

could be restored to their own country. It also authorized the President to appoint agents upon the coast of Africa to receive those Africans, and appropriated one hundred thousand dollars to carry its provisions into effect. The legislation of Congress having thus devolved upon the General Government a necessity for providing an asylum for the recaptured Africans, it became the interest of the Government to co-operate with the Society, whose designs were just ripe for execution. We cannot tell how it strikes others, but, for myself, I recognize with reverence in these proceedings what seem to me unmistakable indications of a Divine Providence presiding over and shaping the ends of individuals and of nations. It was in acknowledgement of Mr. Monroe's beneficent execution of *this* law of Congress that the capital of Liberia was called Monrovia. Whether the General or State Governments will hereafter support or repudiate a policy initiated by such eminent authorities is more than I can tell. But, whatever may be their views of expediency, our duty is clear. The grand epochs in the history of man have been signalized by higher motives than those which usually dictate human policies. God is in them, and all human beings and events shall ultimately move in the orbits and obey the laws which He prescribes. If this thing be of man, it will come to naught; but if it be of God, man cannot overthrow it. The real strength of this enterprise is in the Christian hearts that are beating behind it. The conversion of Central Africa to Christianity had long been an insoluble problem to the Christian Church. The Son of Righteousness in making His circuit of the earth had visited other lands, and even illumined the frontiers of Africa. But not a ray had penetrated the land of the black man. For two hundred years Christian missionaries had gone there with the heroic purpose of planting the ensigns of the Gospel within this entrenched camp of Satan. The result was a perfect failure, and the bones of a noble army of martyrs bleached the burning sands. To human view the land seemed doomed, but not to the eye of faith, which saw through these frowning providences Ethiopia stretching out her hands to God. At this critical moment the happy thought was suggested of colonizing Africa with free American Christianized negroes. The Colonization Society is a missionary society. The colonist and the missionary must stand or fall together. Missions and colonization, said our African bishop Payne, have ever been God's great schemes for spreading Christianity over the world. The Methodist Bishop, Scott, after visiting the churches in Liberia, calls the colonies the bright spots raying out light upon the surrounding darkness. Of the same import is the testimony of the Baptist and Presbyterian missionaries. Let us, then, with hand joined with hand and heart linked with heart, launch the Colonization Society as a missionary society. Cheered by the voices, and waded by the prayers, of all Christendom, it will move on gloriously to its consummation. It has passed serenely through many a storm, and nothing can wreck it so long as we sail by the chart of our constitution, which limits our operations exclusively to the removal of free persons of color. To this principle we are solemnly pledged, and, as long as we adhere to it, our position is impregnable. The missionary argument is a brief one, and is as follows: the millions of Africa, however degraded, still belong to the human family for whom Christ died. It is our duty to send them the Gospel, and free Americanized negroes are the only missionaries that can long survive the burning sun so fatal to the white man. In the graphic and emphatic language of Governor Wise, of Virginia:

"The black missionary to black Africa, like to like. Who so fit to be the

Speech continued.

pioneer of civilization in Africa as the black man? Its light expires, has always gone out in the hand of the white man. I firmly believe that slavery on this continent was intended by God to be the sun of the illumination of that land of night. Is there ought religiously wrong in making an idolatrous pagan sire work out the christianity of a son? If this be not so, why were Africans brought across the ocean, leaving our Indians unenslaved? Why, but to return civilization for slavery. Africa gave Virginia a savage and a slave, Virginia gives back to Africa a citizen and a Christian. Send forth these your missionaries, with light and love, to the land of night, until that dry-nurse of lions shall become the nursery of civilization, and law, and order, and religion. The destiny of this people is towards Africa. My authority is God's providence against futile attempts of human Babel-builders upon earth. His servants had better be about their Master's work."

Let us, then, my Christian friends, take courage and go forward like brave men to our work. We shall not witness its consummation; but let us leave it as a legacy to our children, and they will transmit it to succeeding generations. God works not in a day or generation. A thousand years are with Him but as one day. Time is a necessary element in human progress. What is of long growth is of slow decay, and the inveterate evils of many ages cannot be eradicated within the hour-glass of one man's life. We Americans are impatient of results that are long in coming. Expresses and electric telegraphs are our types. Everything that is worthy of being done must be done with the rapidity of lightning and the energy of the earthquake. Time was, when it was proposed to offer bounties to quicken immigration to our shores, but now the eyes of the oppressed are everywhere turning wisely towards this land of promise, and there is an exodus from the Old World to the New. And it may be that by the time Liberia shall have acquired a capacity of safely receiving and assimilating large numbers of our free blacks, that the pressure upon them will have become so intense that a spontaneous movement of them will take place to Africa like that of the pauper population of Europe to our own shores. Nothing is wanting but unity among Christians, energised by a strong will to do the will of God, to change the face of the moral world. It is everywhere in a state of transition; and *voluntary associations of Christians*, like so many wheels in the mechanism of society, are rapidly bringing the earth under the influence of more genial skies. Millions are ready to join in the sublime prayer of Milton—

"Come thou that hast the seven stars in thy right hand; appoint thy chosen priests to minister before thee. Thou hast sent out the spirit of prayer into all the earth, and stirred up their vows, as the sound of many waters about thy throne. Surely every one can say that thou hast visited this land. O perfect and accomplish thy glorious work! Men may leave their work unfinished, but thou art a God; thy nature is perfection. The times and the seasons pass along under thy feet; they come and go at thy bidding. And since thou did'st dignify our fathers' days with many revelations above all the preceding ages, so thou can'st vouchsafe to us a larger portion of thy spirit, as thou pleasest. For who shall prejudice thy all governing will? And, since the power of thy grace is not passed away, as fond and faithless men imagine, but thy kingdom is now at hand, and thou standing at the door, come forth out of thy royal chambers, thou Prince of all the kings of the earth! Put on the visible robes of thy imperial majesty! Take up that unlimited sceptre which thy Almighty Father has bequeathed thee; for the voice of thy bride calls thee, and all nature signs to be renewed."

The conversion of Africa will perhaps be the last act in the great drama of the world's redemption. Then may we hope that the dove of peace may descend upon the earth, with the millennial olive-branch in his mouth, and waving his radiant wings over a redeemed world that shall then keep jubilee a thousand years.

Rev. Mr. Bowen's Speech.

The Rev. Mr. BOWEN then spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT:—It is not through mere formality that I express sincere pleasure in this opportunity of raising my voice in behalf of African Colonization. A nobler cause has never engaged the hearts and the hands of men. Commerce is a great instrumentality for the improvement of the human race; the arts and sciences, which we are transferring to Africa, are still greater; Christian missions are more important than all other instrumentalities; but all of these, commerce, science, art and Christianity, converge and combine in the present work of colonizing Africa.

The gentleman who has just spoken has shown how the colonization movement has been originated and conducted by an inscrutable and inflexible, yet gracious Providence. That series of Providential events is coeval with the human race. It began to be unfolded in Eden. Amid all changes and reverses it has ever moved steadily onward, embracing first the ruling races, and extending now, at last, to Africa, tending always to the same point, the conversion and the civilization of the whole world. Providence has given us the christian men of the African race to colonize Africa. Providence himself has laid the foundation of the work, and now the watchword is *onward*.

The colonization work, by whomsoever performed, is one: Liberia, Sierra Leone, the Gambia, Cape Coast Castle, all the colonies are one, and the results are one. Illustrating my positions by what I have seen myself in Africa, I propose to point out very briefly some of these results:—Colonization is giving homes to the homeless; it is civilizing a race; it is developing a commerce which is destined to find its way to every part of the world; it is preparing the way for the conversion of a continent to Christ; and is laying the foundation of a great English-speaking nation in Africa.

Colonization is *giving homes to the homeless*. The barbarous negro of Africa lives there, but his squalid hut, darkened by superstition and defiled by crime, is not a home. The civilized free black of America has no home, in the proper sense of the term, on this continent. The mark of alienism is graven on his brow. He is not a political or social equal, and never can be. The decree of Providence is written on the skin and the character of the two races, that the Negro and the Anglo-Saxon shall remain distinct, as our common Father was pleased to create us. Yet "He has fashioned our hearts alike," thus decreeing that, distinct as we are, we shall nevertheless be united in one brotherhood of humanity, civilization, and religion.

I have seen with joy the civilized and Christian homes, which Colonization has given to the African in the land of his fathers. Many of our people in Liberia, and some natives of the soil—many descended from our own people long since colonized in Sierra Leone, and many natives of Sudan in the same colony—are the happy owners of comfortable, Christian homes. I have seen the same blessed results of Colonization at Bathurst on the Gambia, at El Mina, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, and other places. Their houses are well-constructed, by their own industry, of wood, of bricks, and of stone. They are furnished with the appliances of civilized life, and the Bible is there on their tables. There are thousands of these people, whom Colonization has thus blessed within a few years. The homes of some are not only comfortable, but elegant, and elegantly furnished. I was pleased to see the standard books of England and America in these houses, and in some of humbler pretensions. Such are the homes now arising in Africa. This is a language which all can understand.

Speech continued.

If a hundred such homes have been erected within the past twenty years, a hundred thousand may follow.

Colonization is *civilizing the African race*. There are American blacks in Liberia, and even natives of Sudan in Sierra Leone, who can read Latin and Greek, and sometimes Hebrew; and their attainments in other branches of knowledge are far from being contemptible. I have lived among these men, I have talked with them, and read with them. I have always been astonished at what I saw and heard; but the facts are there, and such examples of African improvement are multiplying from year to year. What shall be the end of these things? Many persons sincerely believe that we are laboring in vain for the improvement of Africa; but the work moves onward, and incredulity must change to faith before many generations shall pass away.

Colonization is *developing a vast and rich commerce*. No one doubts that an extensive and fertile tropical country like Africa must be rich in natural resources. To say nothing of the numerous tropical productions, which are now, or may be, common to Africa and India, the palm-oil trade alone, like the cotton and tobacco trade of the Southern States, is capable of becoming a source of inexhaustible wealth. The vast fields or prairies of the interior may furnish commerce with immense quantities of hides. The gold fields of western Sudan extend for a distance of five hundred miles from north to south. If we draw the line to the northwest from the limit of the mining district in the southeast of Ashantee, the distance is not less than a thousand English miles. Captain Jobson, the only white man who has ever dug in these mines, returned after a few days labor with twelve pounds of gold.* But all these great and varied resources can never be developed and given to the commerce of the world except by means of civilization, which now at last is taking firm root in our African colonies.

To prepare the way for civilization and commerce, Colonization is banishing the slave trade from Africa. Liberia, more powerful than fleets, even in her infancy, has eradicated this cruel and impolitic traffic from more than five hundred miles of the coast. The same result has followed wherever a little colony has been planted. And it is astonishing to see how quickly the disappearance of the slave trade is followed by an active traffic in the productions of the soil. This is the true reason why the exports of western Africa have recently run up to at least thirty millions of dollars per annum.

I have just remarked that the slave trade is cruel. The middle passage, of which we have heard so much, is but a small portion of the horrors attendant on that traffic. In one journey of sixty miles, I counted no less than eighteen towns, which had been reduced to utter desolation by the cruel wars, which furnish cargoes for the slave ships. Forty years ago, the Egba Kingdom contained more than a hundred towns, some of which were six or eight miles in circuit. In 1850, but one of these towns was remaining. All the rest had been swept away as a crop for the slave trade. Such facts would be incredible were they not attested by the evidence of all the missionaries, merchants and travelers who have visited that unhappy country. I suppose that for every slave landed in the American markets about three persons are cut off in the wars, and the famines which follow, and during the middle passage from coast to coast. The present system of apprenticeship affords a safer passage to America, but the apprentices are collected by the same system of destructive

* See Murray's Africa.

Speech continued.

wars, which have already depopulated some of the finest districts of Africa. No sooner was it known that apprentices would be bought, than the chiefs in different places began to make war on their weaker neighbors. My last advices from Africa told of famishing sieges and bloody battles to supply the French ships with emigrants. Give us only the power to place a few thousand American colonists on any part of the coast, and then you will see that the slave-catching wars will cease. There civilization will presently begin to take hold on the natives, and a lucrative commerce will spring up to reward the enterprise of our honest traders.

Colonization is preparing the way for the *conversion of the whole continent to Christ*. There is a congregation of several hundred native Christian converts at Bathurst on the Gambia. The same fruits of christian colonization are seen at Cape Coast Castle, on Fernando Po Island, and at various other points on the coast. It is well known that Liberia is full, so to speak, of Christian Churches. All the natives of that region have heard of Christ, and hundreds have been reclaimed from heathenism. Even the wild Kroo nation has supplied a preacher, who was drawing large congregations when I was last in Sierra Leone. The thirty thousand civilized Africans in Freetown worship God every sabbath day in twenty-three churches, built of stone, handsome edifices, which cost from two to twenty thousand dollars each, as I have been told, and some of them even more. In all these colonies there are Africans, recaptured slaves, qualified to preach the gospel in their native lands, which are scattered in widely separated parts of the continent. Numbers of them are anxious to return home, bearing the message of salvation. Some have already gone. A native prince (not a recaptured slave) is preaching the gospel in Kumasi, the capital of Ashantee, where his uncle is king. Native christians of the Egba or Yoruba tribes, have returned to their countrymen with English and African missionaries, and now there are twelve or fifteen hundred converts on the slave coast. At present they are afflicted by the wars consequent on the apprentice system, but a colony of American blacks would give peace to that distracted country. O, Lord God, confound the devices of the wicked, who are mighty to do evil! Give thy servants a secure dwelling-place, and let thy word run and be glorified!

Colonization is *founding a great English-speaking Empire*—not by fire and sword, like the conquerors of the earth, but by the peaceable powers of commerce, science, art, and Christianity. Never before has the world witnessed such a scene, of such conquerors sent forth with prayers and tears to create a great nation dedicated to truth, to happiness, and to God. This is the Lord's work; it cannot fail. The laws of physical nature favor us. The valleys and plains, prolific in vegetable and animal wealth—the mountains and hills, laden with iron, copper, lead, and gold—the great rivers, flowing from nation to nation, to the sea, are all pledges of success. Even the climate, inimical to the white man, but a kindly nursing mother to the African, is a pledge of success—success in *African* colonization. Here on the climate, God has written his decree, that the black man *shall* have a congenial home.

The immutable moral, and social laws, which govern human affairs, favor us. When civilization has once joined battle with barbarism, it has never failed. Let Europe, America, and India testify. In Africa, the barbarian will not melt away before the civilized man, as he has done in America, and as he must do in India. In Africa, as in the European portion of the old Romish Empire,

Speech continued.

the conqueror and the conquered are the same race. They will coalesce, and form one nationality.

I will mention another social law which favors our cause. The relations of men, as of things, are justly founded on their properties. The properties of the white man and the black, are not the same. Their social relations cannot be practically identical. As the population of this continent becomes more and more dense, there must be a conflict of races, and the free black will be compelled to flee to the land of his fathers. Here, uniting with the civilized men of his own race, he will increase the power of that great English-speaking nation, which we foresee by the eye of enlightened faith.

Yet another law I will mention. Segregation is essential to the greatness of any race, or any nation. The position of Assyria and of Egypt, surrounded by immense deserts, was the secret of their power. The same law is exemplified again in Greece, in Northern Africa, in Italy, and in England. You may place the African on any part of the American continent, but he will be overwhelmed, and blotted out by the conflict of races. In Africa, and there only, is the appropriate home of the African. There he will be protected by the law of segregation, and there he will expand to the maximum greatness of his race.

Who shall define the future boundaries of the Anglo-African nation, which we are planting? When I have stood and looked on the wide sands of the desert, I have said in my heart, let the northern limit be here. When I have surveyed the beautiful and fertile plains of the interior, and thought of the great countries beyond me, far away to Lake Chad, I have claimed it all for my African countrymen. It is not too much to claim, since their presence there will be a blessing to themselves and their race. They will not enter the land of their fathers to kill and destroy. They have been at school in America, and are returning as teachers to Africa.

Perhaps, or some one may say, perhaps it is not time to *act*, but it is certainly time to *know*, that the Niger is the central hope of the free black in America. That great river, flowing for more than three thousand miles, first through the heart of the gold region, and then through one of the finest agricultural regions in the world, must become the highway for a vast commerce. When the wealth of Sudan floats on the Niger till it reaches Raba, it is probably seven hundred miles from the sea by the meanderings of the river, but it is only two hundred miles direct through Yoruba to Lagos, the best port on this part of the coast. Yoruba then must always be the key to the wealth and the influence of Sudan. The surface of the country, though rising with considerable rapidity from the sea, is admirably adapted to the construction of roads; and the day must come, when more than one railroad will be drawn from the Niger to the Bight of Benin.

The wars, to which I have alluded above, have left a large district in Yoruba and Egba without inhabitants. This depopulated region extends from near the sea to the banks of the Niger. There is room for two hundred thousand colonists from America. If once established there, they would soon command the traffic of several millions of people. This new colony would not only secure the key to Sudan, but it would give such an impulse to Colonization that most of the free blacks in America would hasten to Africa: some to Yoruba, others to Liberia, and others to still newer settlements connecting the two extremes. The generosity of England would yield up Sierra Leone to the growing cause; province after province would be added; the natives of the country,

 Rev. Mr. Seys' Address.

like the Moors of Northern Africa, would gradually exchange their religion, and their language, for those of the immigrants; and at last, our English-speaking African nation would stand forth, vast, wealthy, full of civilized men, and full of Christian churches.

The Rev. Mr. SEYS then said:

MR. PRESIDENT—Ladies and Gentlemen:—My time-piece, and the fact that persons in groups are going away from this congregation because of the lateness of the hour, both admonish me that I would be wise in being exceedingly brief. As to making any address, Mr. President, I cannot think that the committee of arrangements designed any such thing, for the first intimation which I had of my being expected to speak on this occasion, was from my friend from New York, who, so late as last evening, informed me on my arrival in this city that I was announced as one of the speakers. The committee, sir, only designed to have a *report*. They regarded me as a spy, sent out to explore the promised land, to return and report. And now, sir, if another lady or gentleman leaves the house, I shall be so dispirited, and discouraged, that I shall not be able to make even that report. Indeed, had I not better stop at once, and give it up, Mr. President? (*cries of No, go on, go on, came forth from several directions.*)

I am, Mr. President, as I said, to report as a spy, and I bring with me not a bunch of grapes from the valley of Eschol, but something better than grapes from the mountains, not the hill country of Judea, but the top of Pisgah, from whence all the promised land in the distance can be seen.

Here, sir, is a piece of iron, not *iron ore*, but pure iron, veritable native iron, out of which the natives of Africa, without smelting, make some of their implements of husbandry and warfare. Here, too, is a specimen of cotton, superior cotton, from that home of the black man.

Ladies and Gentlemen, let me inform you that, although for many years, I have been identified with the interests of Africa, lived many years in Liberia as the superintendent of the Methodist Missions in that country, have been there six times and back, yet never had I so onerous and even dangerous a mission imposed upon me as this last one. I went out to Africa to test a long mooted question, explore the mountainous range of country in the interior of the Republic of Liberia, select a site for a new settlement, and ascertain by the location of a certain number of colored persons from this country on that mountain range, whether the climate there was more salubrious than on the sea-board. And, Mr. President, conceive for a moment what a tramp that was. First, an exploration of the hills in the Queah country, then a trip by sea to Bassa, then an examination of the mountainous regions of that country, and then, by comparing these, select the most eligible, and commence clearing and building. I will not say how many times in pursuing a footpath, covered with water, and hiding from sight vines and small roots, which crossed that path like so many traps, my feet have been caught, and the result, a complete prostration, a somerser, hat and umbrella flying in different directions, and the fallen agent in the mud and water. Nor need I but merely allude to the fact that sometimes in crossing streams, bridged by the trunk of a tree, which was not only round, but now and then egg-shaped, the small end being uppermost, while the natives, monkey-like, would run over with perfect ease; discretion, prompted by the sight of the rapid stream some eight or ten feet below, induced me, though laughed at, to get astride, and so slowly, but surely, straddle across.

Speech continued.

But, sir, the experiment has been made; and in reviewing the past, I feel that I can most heartily concur with the man of God from Virginia, who delivered the opening address on this occasion, when to the wise and unerring supervision of a most gracious Providence he attributes the success, all the success, which, from the very beginning, has attended this scheme of African colonization. I believe with him, Mr. President, that "America in Africa is the solution of the great problem of Africa in America." It is to the Providence of God, I must attribute the complete success which has attended the interior settlement. First, in the selection of the little band of pioneers. It was at first designed to select a few men before the sailing of the ship. But this was not done, and upon Dr. James Hall, who went out in the first voyage of the Mary Caroline Stevens, devolved the duty of selecting from the whole company of emigrants, after they sailed from America, the persons for this experiment. And most providentially was he led in this selection, Mr. President. No lazy loafers who had been formerly loungers in our market places, or at the corners of our streets, were picked out, but an industrious, hard-working, honest, and pious band, from Albermarle county, Virginia, from the estate of the late James Terrill, Esq. Twenty-two persons, including men, women, and children, and including all ages, from an old man of sixty-five years from Mobile, to the little girl of nine, made up the complement of this company. And these recently emancipated servants, going out, not knowing *where* they were going, taking the word of Dr. Hall, in whom they believed, and whom they trusted, never having known, or ever seen him before, that an agent had gone out before them to explore, to find a good place for them, to make a road to it, to build houses for them, and would be ready to receive and provide for them, said "*we will go.*" Oh! sir, can I ever forget that hour when having been informed that the ship had arrived, I hastened to Monrovia, met my old friend Dr. Hall, received from him the pioneers, started for the interior, arrived safely on the 30th January, and there, around the staff, at the top of which the Liberian flag was waving in the fine mountain breeze, we all knelt down, and amid tears and sobs, and grateful emotions, offered prayers and songs of praise to that Great Being who is no respecter of persons. It was a scene on which the angels of heaven must have looked down with joy unspeakable. And then, sir, when we rose up, and these returned children of Africa gazed upon the prospect spread out before them, thirty miles or more stretching out in the distance in one direction, and thirty miles or more in another, one vast luxuriant forest covering a rich and fertile territory, and they were assured that this was their inheritance, then, sir, the gratitude they exhibited for the friends of African colonization; those noble philanthropists who had, under God, found this home for them in the land of their ancestors, was more than could be expressed in words.

This mountain village, now called Careysburgh, is on an elevation of at least five hundred feet from the level of the sea, and about fifty or fifty-one miles from Monrovia. It is reached by going up the St. Paul's river twenty-one miles, and then by land through a fine undulating and fertile country.

On my return to America, I was informed that there had been quite a famine in Liberia, but this is a great mistake, sir, for we all lived well at Careysburgh. Three times a day my people were called to their meals in our receptacle, and twice a week, sir, fed on venison, yes, sir, fine venison, for our forests abound in several varieties of excellent deer. Not unfrequently we had a chicken dinner for our little company of emigrants. And I am sure that I, myself, do not

Speech continued.

look like a man who has been half starved. No, sir, we had no famine there, and as to the superior healthfulness of that mountain range, it must appear evident from the fact that of the original twenty-two who formed the pioneer band, all were alive and well, up to the 20th November, the date of my last advices, excepting one man, who by his own imprudence, when his six months were up, would travel in the rains away to the seaboard, exposed himself, was attacked with the fever, became ill, and only returned to the mountain to die among his friends. To this, let me add that some thirty-four of the emigrants by the M. C. Stevens, the very friends and relations of the pioneer band at Careysburgh, having been reduced by fever on the lower lands to a state of emaciation, took refuge among us in the mountain. These all recovered save one motherless babe, and a man who killed himself by over-eating, another instance, by the way, that we were not starving in Liberia. But, besides this, Mr. Chairman, my laborers, mechanics, and other men in our employ, obtained lots at Careysburgh, built houses, and were removing their families, designing to make that place their permanent residence.

I have observed that a most marked providence seemed to preside over our affairs from beginning to end. This is remarkable, that our people from Albemarle county were pious members of the Baptist Church, and such their devotion to God, that they came to me as soon as they were settled, and proposed the building of a church, and it must be pleasing to this assembly of Christians to learn that in two months less three days, from the time these pioneers first stood on that mountain, we dedicated to Almighty God a neat log church, where Baptists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Methodists, all mingled in one united offering of praise and thanksgiving to God. And then, sir, in that log church, I have seen at the altar of prayer several of the poor children of the forest, boys and girls, adopted by us, and named after our benefactors in this country. There, some have been converted to God—evidences of His Divine approbation and blessing.

Our climate is one of the finest, our woods abounding in the best of timber, our water pure and delightful.

But, sir, I have been hearing something of a report that my friend, President Benson, is indebted to others for help in his public documents, and other official state business. Let me show these letters from His Excellency. See the penmanship of his private secretary, a young man from the Alexander High School, quite of classical education, and see in the matter dictated the mind and business-like manner of this statesman. And will you permit me to read a private letter—a kind of farewell letter from the President in answer to one from me, (letter read.) Please look at it, Mr. President.

And now I know it will amuse the ladies to hear something of the gentility, refinement, and elegance, with which our Liberian friends do up their social affairs. Let me read this little note of invitation to an evening party at the Mansion House. (Note read.)

I will further intrude by asking permission to show the effect of emigration to Liberia upon the poor emancipated slave. Let me read, sir, this letter from Samuel Williams to his old master, Amos Wade, Esq., of Newbern, North Carolina. It will show the gratitude of the liberated bondman, to his generous and much loved master. (*See Md. Col. Journal for November, 1857, page 89.*) I will now conclude, Mr. President, by saying that I returned from Liberia with fear and trembling. By some misunderstanding on the part of the govern-

Resolutions.

ment of Liberia and this Society in reference to the interior settlements—no design to oppose them by any means—I was peremptorily ordered by the Executive Committee of this Society to break up Careysburgh, disband our little community, and send them to other parts. But, sir, my heart bled—how could I do any such thing? I had the temerity. I chose to disobey—absolutely disobey those orders. My friend Mr. McLain, on my left, called Careysburgh, in one of his letters to me, my *child*. Now, ladies and gentlemen, how could I send away my child to wander and perish, and die away from home. I disobeyed orders. I retrenched in the expenses, but I could not send away and scatter my children. I returned, moreover, with a beating heart. They will censure me, I thought; they will pass resolutions reprimanding their agent; I will be condemned. But not so. The Executive Committee received me with smiles and congratulations. The Board of Directors have approved and commended, and at this late hour, this intelligent and Christian assembly of ladies and gentlemen bear with me in this desultory talk, and even smile upon and cheer me with their approbation. Mr. President, the work of African Colonization is the work of God, and in “America in Africa,” we see, indeed, the solution of the problem of “Africa in America.”

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Maclean, President of Princeton College, it was

Resolved, unanimously, That the thanks of this Society be presented to David Hunt, Esq., of Mississippi, for his most generous gift, during the year, of \$45,000 to its treasury.

The following resolutions, offered by Dr. James Hall, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the earnest and efficient labors of the Rev. John Seys, during his late special mission to Liberia, especially in conducting the experiment at Careysburgh, which, with a Divine blessing, resulted in the establishment of a prosperous interior settlement, entitle him to the warmest thanks of this Society.

Resolved, That we are solemnly bound to acknowledge with gratitude, the protection and favor of Almighty God to this Society and Liberia generally, and especially to the agent of this Society during his recent arduous labors in Liberia, and for the success of these labors in the establishment of the settlement interior, so full of hope and promise to our future emigrants.

On motion of the Corresponding Secretary, it was, unanimously,

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to Dr. James Hall, for his very important services rendered to this Society during his late visit to Liberia, as well as for his efficient labors to advance its interests in the United States.

The Society then adjourned to meet the next day at 12 o'clock, in the Aldermen's Room, in the City Hall.

JANUARY 20, 1858.

The Society met according to adjournment; Mr. Whittlesey taking the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Rev. R. R. Gurley offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to the Rev. P. Slaughter, D. D., the Rev. T. J. Bowen, and the Rev. John Seys, who favored this Society with addresses at the public meeting last evening, and that they be respectfully requested to furnish copies for publication.

On motion of the Corresponding Secretary, a committee was appointed to nominate the President and Vice Presidents of the Society for the coming year.

The committee appointed were Messrs. Gurley, Starr, and Conelly.

President and Vice Presidents.

The committee nominated the following gentlemen for the President and the Vice Presidents of the Society, who were unanimously elected:

J. H. B. LATROBE, Esq., President.

Vice Presidents:

1. Gen. John H. Coeke, of Virginia.
2. Hon. Charles Fenton Mercer, of Virginia.
3. Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D., of Connecticut.
4. Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, of N. J.
5. Moses Allen, Esq., of New York.
6. Gen. Walter Jones, of D. C.
7. Joseph Gales, Esq., of D. C.
8. Rt. Rev. Wm. Meade, D. D., of Virginia.
9. Rev. Jas. O. Andrew, D. D., Bishop of the M. E. Church, South.
10. Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio.
11. Hon. Walter Lowrie, of New York.
12. Stephen Duncan, M. D., of Mississippi.
13. Hon. Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia.
14. James Boorman, Esq., of New York.
15. Henry Foster, Esq., do.
16. Robert Campbell, Esq., of Georgia.
17. Hon. Peter D. Vroom, of New Jersey.
18. Hon. James Garland, of Virginia.
19. Hon. Willard Hall, of Delaware.
20. Rt. Rev. Wm. M. Otey, of Tennessee.
21. Gerard Ralston, Esq., of England.
22. Rev. C. Van Rensselaer, D. D., of N. J.
23. Thomas Hodgkin, M. D., of England.
24. Rev. E. Burgess, D. D., of Massachusetts.
25. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., of Rhode Island.
26. Thomas Massie, M. D., of Virginia.
27. Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. A.
28. Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, of New Jersey.
29. James Raily, Esq., of Mississippi.
30. Rev. G. W. Bethune, D. D., of New York.
31. Rev. Beverly Waugh, D. D., Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
32. Rev. W. B. Johnson, D. D., of S. Carolina.
33. Rt. Rev. C. P. Mellvaine, D. D., of Ohio.
34. Rev. T. J. Edgar, D. D., of Tennessee.
35. Hon. J. R. Underwood, of Kentucky.
36. Rev. J. J. Janeway, D. D., of New Jersey.
37. Hon. H. L. Lumpkin, of Georgia.
38. James Lenox, Esq., of New York.
39. Rev. Joshua Soule, D. D., Bishop of the M. E. Church, South.
40. Rev. T. C. Upham, D. D., of Maine.
41. Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio.
42. Hon. Thomas W. Williams, of Conn.
43. Rev. John Early, D. D., of Virginia.
44. Rev. Lovick Pierce, D. D., of Georgia.
45. Hon. R. J. Walker, of Mississippi.
46. Charles McMicken, Esq., of Ohio.
47. John Bell, M. D., of Pennsylvania.
48. Hon. Charles M. Conrad, of Louisiana.
49. Rev. Robert Ryland, of Virginia.
50. Hon. Fred. P. Stanton, of Tennessee.
51. Rev. Nathan Bangs, D. D., of New York.
52. John Beveridge, Esq., of New York.
53. Hon. James M. Wayne, of Georgia.
54. Hon. Robert F. Stockton, of New Jersey.
55. Hon. Henry W. Collier, of Alabama.
56. Hon. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts.
57. Hon. Washington Hunt, of New York.
58. Hon. Horatio Seymour, do.
59. Hon. Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana.
60. Hon. Jos. C. Hornblower, of New Jersey.
61. Hon. George F. Port, of New Jersey.
62. Gen. John S. Dorsey, do.
63. Hon. Ralph J. Ingersoll, of Conn.
64. Benjamin Silliman, LL. D., do.
65. Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Penn.
66. Hon. Edward Coles, of Penn.
67. Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., of Penn.
68. Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D., of Penn.
69. Edward McGehee, Esq., of Mississippi.
70. Thomas Henderson, Esq., do.
71. Daniel Turnbull, Esq., of Louisiana.
72. Hon. Thomas H. Seymour, of Conn.
73. Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, of Ohio.
74. Rev. O. C. Baker, of New Hampshire, Bishop of the M. E. Church.
75. Hon. William Appleton, of Massachusetts.
76. Rev. E. S. James, D. D., of N. Y., Bishop of the M. E. Church.
77. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., of Penn., Bishop of the M. E. Church.
78. Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., of Del., Bishop of the M. E. Church.
79. Rev. R. R. Gurley, of D. C.
80. E. R. Asberti, Esq., of Florida.
81. Judge Ormond, of Alabama.
82. Hon. Daniel Chandler, do.
83. Rev. Robt. Paine, D. D., Bishop of the M. E. Church, South.
84. Hon. J. J. Crittless, of Kentucky.
85. Rev. R. J. Breckenridge, D. D., of Ky.
86. Solomon Sturges, Esq., of Ohio.
87. Rev. T. A. Morris, D. D., of Ohio, Bishop of the M. E. Church.
88. Henry Stoddard, Esq., of Ohio.
89. Rev. E. R. Ames, D. D., of Indiana, Bishop of the M. E. Church.
90. Hon. S. A. Douglass, of Illinois.
91. Rev. James C. Finley, do.
92. Hon. Edward Bates, of Missouri.
93. Hon. J. B. Miller, do.
94. Hon. W. F. Darby, do.
95. Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D., do.
96. Hon. H. S. Foote, of California.
97. Hon. J. B. Crockett, do.
98. Gov. H. Dutton, of Connecticut.
99. David Hunt, Esq., of Mississippi.
100. Capt. George F. Patten, of Maine.
101. John Kniekerbacker, Esq., of New York.
102. Richard Hoff, Esq., of Georgia.

Slave Trade.—Board of Directors.

The Rev. Dr. Pinney submitted a preamble and resolutions against the slave trade, especially against the recent disguised renewal of it. Mr. Gurley suggested as a substitute a resolution, which he had prepared, expressive of the importance of making the slave trade piracy by the law of nations, in accordance with a nearly unanimous vote of the House of Representatives of the United States, in 1823 and 1824. After some discussion, the whole subject was referred to a special committee: Dr. Pinney, Dr. Slaughter, and Mr. Gurley.

The Society then adjourned until to-morrow (the 21st,) at 12 o'clock M.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21st.

The Society met according to adjournment, the Hon. E. Whittlesey in the chair. The Rev. Dr. Pinney, from the committee on the slave trade, submitted a report. [At this point, the following note was received, and read by the Corresponding Secretary, from the venerable C. F. Mercer, one of the ablest friends, and earliest Vice-Presidents of the Society:

WASHINGTON, January 21, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR:—Do not fail to have drawn up a protest to the world, or a memorial to the President, against the abominable revival of the slave trade, by France.

The resolution of Congress renewed in 1833, contains a request of the President to renew "*from time to time*," until successful, his negotiations with foreign nations, to make the slave trade piracy by universal consent. On the first occasion, this act passed almost unanimously, on the last, without a dissenting voice.

Your friend, C. F. MERCER.]

After discussion, the following preamble and resolution, offered by the Rev. Dr. Slaughter, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the Society has always deprecated the foreign slave trade; therefore, as the great end of the Colonization Society is the civilizing and Christianizing of Africa, and as the slave trade opposes one of the greatest obstacles to the realization of this idea; therefore,

Resolved, That this Society rejoices in the signal rebuke with which the mere suggestion of its revival has met in all parts of our common country.

The Society then adjourned to meet on the third Tuesday in January, 1859.

Proceedings of the Board of Directors.

THE Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met on Tuesday, January 19th, 1858, at 12 o'clock at noon, in the Aldermen's Room, in the City Hall, in the City of Washington.

DELEGATES, AS ASCERTAINED BY THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS, FOR 1858.

Maine—Hon. Robert P. Dunlap.

Massachusetts—Rev. Joseph Tracy.

Connecticut—Hon. L. F. S. Foster, Hon. Samuel Ingham, Hon. Samuel Arnold, 2d, Hon. W. D. Bishop, Eli Whitney, Esq., George W. Shelton, Esq., Rev. John Orcutt.

New York—Hon. Erastus Brooks, A. G. Phelps, Esq., Smith Bloomfield, Esq., Rev. Henry Connelly.

New Jersey—John P. Jackson, Esq.

Ohio—Hon. Elsha Whittlesey, Hon. J. W. Allen, Rev. John Seys.

Virginia—Rev. P. Slaughter, Rev. W. H. Starr, Rev. J. B. Taylor, Rev. T. J. Bowen, Rev. J. C. Granberry.

Report of the Traveling Secretary.

LIFE DIRECTORS PRESENT.

Hon. Henry Stoddard, Rev. John Maclean, D. D., Rev. R. R. Gurley, Rev. William McLain, Rev. J. B. Pinney, Rev. Robert S. Finley, James Hall, E-q.

The Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, Vice President, was called to the chair, and at his request the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Maclean.

Rev. Joseph Tracy was chosen Secretary, and Rev. John Orcutt assistant Secretary.

The Rev. John Orcutt, Rev. John Seys, and Henry Stoddard, Esq., were appointed a Committee on Credentials.

The record of the last meeting was read by the Rev. Wm. McLain, one of the Secretaries, and on motion was approved.

The Rev. John Orcutt offered the following preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas it hath pleased God to remove from us by death our much esteemed Recording Secretary, Dr. J W LUGENBEEL; and NOAH FLETCHER, for some years accountant in the office of the Society; therefore,

Resolved, That this Board recognize these dispensations of Providence with sincere sorrow, and that while we express our sense of the loss thereby sustained by this Society and the cause of Colonization, we would tender our warm sympathies to the afflicted families of our departed friends, in their sore bereavement.

The Corresponding Secretary read the annual report, which was laid on the table for the present.

The Committee on Credentials reported, in part, and the report was accepted, as far as made.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Maclean, the Rev. John Wheeler, D. D., Rev. H. M. Blodgett, Dr J. G. Goble, Rev. Charles Brown, and Smith Bloomfield, Esq., were invited to sit with this Board and partake in its deliberations.

Messrs. Gurley, Tracy, and Orcutt, were appointed a committee to make selections from the annual report, to be read at the public meeting of the Society.

The Financial Secretary read the annual statement of the doings of the Executive Committee, which was accepted.

The Board then adjourned to meet at 9 A. M. to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20th.

The Board of Directors met according to adjournment. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. H. M. Blodgett. The minutes of the last meeting were read.

The Travelling Secretary presented his annual report, which was adopted:

HARTFORD, CONN., January 1, 1858.

Rev. R. R. Gurley, Cor. Sec. A. C. S.

Dear Sir:—Permit me respectfully to submit the following as my report for the year 1857.

Early in the year, as you are aware, Rev. Wm. Warren, who had been appointed my successor in Connecticut, after rendering a very valuable service for a few months, was induced to resign his agency from a conviction that his impaired health disqualified him to discharge, properly, the duties of the office; and it being judged inexpedient to appoint another in his place, I have endeav-

Indiana Board.

vored to give as much time to the cultivation of this field as the good of the cause demanded. The State has paid into your treasury, from all sources, the sum of \$3,805.03.

Beyond the limits of Connecticut, my attention has been chiefly directed to Maine and Rhode Island, the agency in those States having been discontinued. In Maine, I visited Saco, Portland, Bath, Bangor, Waterville, and Augusta, and had the privilege of presenting the cause to twenty different congregations. While in the State, I was kindly favored with the use of the Representatives' Hall for the purpose of addressing the members of the Legislature. The same courtesy was extended to me in New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

The amount of my collections in Maine was about \$625—to which add what had been collected by others, and it gives an amount creditable to our friends there, considering the financial pressure and the limited efforts made. The last year has been a peculiarly hard year for that State—probably no previous one more so, owing to a great depression in the lumber and shipping business, in which she is very largely engaged.

In Rhode Island, I visited Slatersville, Pautucket, Bristol, Warren, Providence, and Newport, in which places I addressed eleven congregations, and received about \$425, the greater part of which was contributed by individuals who had previously given to the cause during the year—making a total for the State of over \$800. I have also preached on the subject to eight congregations in Boston and vicinity, where I received some \$300 for life-membership. I spent a single sabbath in Nashua, N. H.; also in Newark and Princeton, N. J.; in each of which I occupied one or more pulpits in behalf of the cause.

About the middle of November, in accordance with the wish of the Executive Committee, I went out to Indiana—mainly for the purpose of having an interview with the Colonization Board of that State in relation to matters which came before the Board of Directors at the last annual meeting. Governor Willard, who is President of the Indiana Board, received me very kindly, and at once called the members together for the object I had in view. After a free and harmonious interchange of sentiments on the subject in question, I received a communication from the President, embodying the views entertained by the Board, which I herewith present, and which contains, I suppose, all the information in relation to the matter that need be communicated.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., NOV. 25, 1857.

Dear Sir:—You request to be informed as to the policy of our State Board of Colonization. The Board believe that as officers of State, they should disburse the \$5,000 annually given by the State, for the removal of the negroes, and then their duties are discharged. We do not desire our agent to solicit subscriptions, but simply procure the negroes who are willing to emigrate, and then we will advance the \$50 per head. As to the American Colonization Society entering the field to procure donations to aid that Society in its enterprise, we have no objection; but earnestly hope you may be successful.

Yours,

ASHEEL P. WILLARD.

President St. Board Colonization.

Rev. John Orcutt.

I remained in Indiana and Ohio some six weeks, and visited Indianapolis, Lafayette, Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus, Cleveland, and Canfield—in each of which, with the exception of Cincinnati, I passed a sabbath, and enjoyed the privilege of presenting the claims of the cause to large and attentive audiences—occupying, in all, twelve pulpits. I found the people very willing to hear, and to promise to give when the times become better: but the feeling was general and strong that efforts to raise funds among them better be postponed. We have ardent friends in those States, who will doubtless give further proof of it when the money pressure is over: a few such handed me about \$150. At Indianapolis I was informed that a legacy of \$500 had been left the American Colonization Society, by William S. Taylor, of Jasper County, Indiana. I accordingly took measures to ascertain the facts in the case, and found that said legacy was to be paid in annual instalments of \$100, and that a portion of it was due, and would soon be paid, and the remainder in due time.

Report of Dr. James Hall.

It gives me pleasure to say, the Rev. E. G. Nicholson, the agent of the parent Society for a portion of Ohio, is very acceptable to the people, and is making a good impression. From what I saw and heard of him, I have great confidence in his ability and fidelity in the work, and, of course, of his success.

The whole amount of my collections for the year somewhat exceeds \$5,000. This includes \$150, given for the Liberia College, and \$100, or more, contributed by individuals to pay for reprinting 2,000 copies of Rev. Alexander Crummell's oration in Liberia, on the natal day of the Republic, and for procuring 500 copies of Professor Shedd's address in Boston, for general distribution. These excellent discourses, and other documents calculated to diffuse useful information, and promote the welfare of the cause, have been freely distributed in the several towns and cities I have visited, and sent by mail to individuals in nearly every State in the Union.

I have addressed in all 82 different congregations—24 in Connecticut, and 58 in other States. By public discourse, by the printed page, and by private intercourse, I have been enabled to present the subject to many minds, and, I trust, to make some good impressions for the cause.

The year, like the previous one, has been very unpropitious for collecting funds. This was unexpected, but it was doubtless thus ordered for the best of reasons. Notwithstanding our disappointments and trials, we can speak of progress, for which it becomes us to "thank God and take courage." What single year has effected more that is encouraging in Liberia? It is true we have heard of a famine there; but it turns out that most of the sufferings occasioned by it were on this side of the Atlantic. The voice from her shores is not the voice of war and famine, but of peace and plenty, and of signal prosperity. Nor are we without marked evidence of the Divine favor here at home. How timely was our scanty treasury replenished by unprecedented liberality! thereby enabling the Society to prosecute its accustomed work without incurring the evils of bankruptcy or suspension! In the language of Judge Washington, the first President of the Society, uttered at its first meeting:

"Whether we consider the grandeur of the object, or the wide sphere of philanthropy which it embraces; or whether we view the present state of its progress, under the auspices of this Society, and under the obstacles which might have been expected from the cupidity of many, we may discover in each a certain pledge, that the same benignant Hand which has fostered these preparatory arrangements, will crown our efforts with success."

In closing, I can but advert to the sad event which has taken from us our much esteemed Recording Secretary. In the death of Dr. Lugenbeel, we have experienced a sore bereavement. As a man, as a Christian, as a friend of the cause, and an officer of the Society, we knew him only to love and value him.

While we deeply mourn his departure, we would bow with submission to the will of Providence, and profit by the impressive lesson.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, yours,

JNO. ORCUTT,
Treas. Sec'y A. C. S.

The Financial Secretary presented his annual financial statement, which was referred to the Committee on Accounts;—[see page 60;] also, the report of Dr. Hall in regard to the Mary C. Stevens. The following is Dr. Hall's report:

BALTIMORE, January 1, 1858.

Rev. Wm. McLain, F. Sec. & Tr. A. C. S.

Dear Sir:—I herewith hand you an estimate of the expenses and income of the two first voyages of the Ship Mary Caroline Stevens, covering all charges and earnings entire, including under head of the latter all the freight and passage money of the Society; also other freight for which payment has, and has not, been received. These two voyages may be considered as one year's service of the ship. The charges amount to \$15,836 03—say the round sum of \$16,000: The earnings, to \$21,961.38—say \$22,000—leaving a balance in favor of the ship of the round sum of \$6,000. The charges cover all disbursements, victualing and manning, port-charges, provisions for officers, crew, cabin and steerage passengers, and insurance; in all of which I have practiced

Report continued.

the strictest economy the circumstances of the case would warrant, and I believe we cannot calculate upon any material deduction from the annual outlay of this sum in making two voyages with the ship; and every third or fourth year we may expect an increase of some \$2,000 for re-coppering and general repairs connected therewith. On the other hand, we may reasonably expect an increase of earnings, not only on account of the Society, but from other parties for freight out and home. Thus far the ship has not carried the quota of emigrants allowed by law, nor the number of cabin passengers she could well accommodate. On her first voyage out with 150 tons of stone ballast, she still had room for over 1,000 bbls of freight. On her second voyage, she went full, but it not being known in season that she would have enough to ballast her, 200 tons of sand ballast were allowed to remain in her hold. On neither voyage home has her freight amounted to \$100. I think that we may reasonably expect that sufficient freight will be offered hereafter to fill her on her outward passage, and that we may be able to get home freight sufficient to ballast her at least.

It would not be out of the way, perhaps, to estimate her earnings hereafter at 24 or 25,000 dollars; however, much will depend upon the coast trade and the prosperity of the Republic.

It may also not be out of the way to remark, that the ship has in every way equalled, and in some respects exceeded our expectations. She is a very fast sailer and an uncommonly safe and comfortable sea-boat—the emigrants' deck scarcely ever being wetted by seas or breakers. The comforts and conveniences of her cabin arrangements are equal to any sailing vessel of her tonnage afloat, and the conduct of her captain and officers, the services of the cook and steward, and the provisions furnished for their use, have given such entire satisfaction, that I believe no one who has once made a passage in her will be likely to seek any other vessel in preference.

I will also take this opportunity to notice one matter personal to myself, viz: that of my compensation for acting as agent, or doing the business of the ship. In your favor of 18th April you say, "The Executive Committee propose a compensation of 2½ per cent. on the whole business of the ship, not to exceed \$1,000 per annum." I declined accepting this proposition, preferring to leave the matter in suspense till the close of one year. You are aware that the ordinary commission allowed for doing business of this kind, chartering or sailing vessels, buying provisions and cargo, with cash in hand, is 2½ per cent. and from 1 to 2½ per cent. more for advancing. A business of this nature, amounting to the sum of the year's business of the ship, would usually occupy a week or two of time, and perhaps require the exchange of from two to a dozen letters. The agency of this ship almost furnishes the business of the entire year. She is in port from two to three months, during which time the office is seldom if ever free from some parties interested in her, and while absent on her voyages, the correspondence of all parties, having business or friends, or servants in Liberia, either past or prospective, falls on the agent of the ship. That a proper estimate may be formed of the amount of this labor, I hand you herewith the letter file and book of the ship, of which over two hundred pages of each have been filled since April 20th—but a little over eight months; and near half as much more in my private letter-book, prior to the first voyage of the ship, and by my agent during my absence in Liberia. I leave the matter with you to lay before the Executive Committee, or the Board of Directors, whichever you may see fit—merely suggesting, that in case a low per centage is fixed upon, as compensation, the amount should not be limited by any sum, unless an equivalent was made in case of a falling off of freight and emigrants, which, in fact, would amount to fixing a salary, in which case \$1,000, and not less, would be satisfactory: or I would agree to furnish on my own account one thousand barrels of freight, either out or home, during the year, which should be considered as a full compensation for services as agent.

Very respectfully and truly yours,

JAMES HALL

Report continued.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES AND INCOME OF SHIP M. C. STEVENS—VOYAGE A.

Amounts paid.		Amounts received.	
Bill of Provisions for voyage paid here - - - -	1,854 94	Four cabin passengers out, \$100 - - - - -	400 00
Other port-charges & outfit	670 00	Freight paid by shippers	512 50
Disbursements on coast -	371 44	Estimate of freight on lime	1,000 00
Do. of entry and repairs - - - - -	789 38	Freight paid Capt. Daniels in Liberia - - - - -	187 00
Officers and crew—voyage round - - - - -	2,105 00	Freight home, paid by G. W. S. Hall - - - - -	83 05
Half insurance for one year	1,602 38	Coastwise passengers -	190 00
		Cabin passengers home -	1,275 00
		Steerage passengers home	402 50
			4,050 05
		Steerage, 146 adults, at \$35	5,110 00
		71 children, \$17½	1,242 00
	7,393 14	Freight bill of A. C. S. -	850 00
			11,252 05
Balance to Cr. of Voy. A.	3,858 91		

Baltimore, Jan. 1, 1858.

JAMES HALL, Agent, &c.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES AND INCOME OF SHIP M. C. STEVENS—VOYAGE B.

Amounts paid.		Amounts received.	
Provisions of crew and emigrants - - - - -	1,977 82	Freight out - - - - -	988 69
Deducting for sales surplus on the coast by McGill Bros. - - - - -	339 01	1½ cabin passengers - -	150 00
	1,638 81	Freight for steam engine, saw-mill, &c. - - - - -	500 00
Repairs and disbursements at home - - - - -	2,428 96	Freight paid capt. on coast	446 39
Repairs and disbursements on coast - - - - -	658 03	Do. home - - - - -	81 25
Advance to crew—wages -	2,114 72	Cabin passengers home -	600 00
Half insurance for one year	1,602 37	Steerage do. do. -	448 00
			3,214 33
	8,442 89	Passage of 147 adults out, at \$35 - - - - -	5,145 00
		Passage of 60 children, at \$17½ - - - - -	1,050 00
		Freight on acc't of A. C. S.	1,300 00
			10,709 33
Balance to Cr. of Voy. B. -	2,266 44		

Baltimore, Jan. 1, 1858.

JAMES HALL, Agent, &c.

Mr. Tracy offered the following resolution:

Whereas by the last will and testament of Isaac Ross, of Mississippi, the residue of his estate, after satisfying other legacies, was devoted to the establishment and support of a College in Liberia; therefore,

Resolved, That any residue of said estate that may be in or come into the possession of this Society, or the proceeds thereof, be placed at the disposal of the Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia, to be used in the establishment and support of Liberia College.

 Standing Committees.

The chair appointed Rev. Dr. Maclean, Rev. Mr. Orcutt, and Henry Stoddard, Esq., as a Committee on Accounts.

The Corresponding Secretary presented a communication from the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, which was laid on the table.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Pinney, it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed relative to the packet ship Stevens, to report upon all questions concerning her past and future management, and the general policy of packet lines to Liberia from ports in the United States, and especially on the subject of insurance, agencies, employment and accounts, of the M. C. Stevens.

Messrs. Pinney, Jackson and Slaughter were appointed as said committee.

The resolution offered by Mr. Tracy was taken up and discussed, till the hour of 12 M. having arrived, the Board adjourned till after the meeting of the Society.

After the adjournment of the Society, the Board adjourned to meet at the Society's office, at 7½ P. M.

 EVENING SESSION.

The Board met according to adjournment. The Chair announced the Standing Committees as follows:

ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, - - -	{ Rev. J. B. Pinney, LL. D., Rev. R. R. Gurley, Rev. T. J. Bowen.
ON FINANCE, - - - - -	{ John P. Jackson, Esq., Rev. J. B. Taylor, John W. Allen, Esq.
ON AUXILIARY SOCIETIES, - - -	{ Rev. Joseph Tracy, Rev. John Seys. Rev. William H. Starr.
ON AGENCIES, - - - - -	{ Rev. P. Slaughter, Erastus Brooks, Esq., Rev. William McLain.
ON ACCOUNTS, - - - - -	{ Rev. John Maclean, Rev. John Orcutt, Hon. Henry Stoddard.
ON EMIGRATION, - - - - -	{ James Hall, M. D., Rev. R. S. Finley, Rev. John Maclean, D. D.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Maclean,

Voted, That a committee of three be appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

The committee were, Rev. Dr. Maclean, Henry Stoddard, Esq., and Rev. P. Slaughter, D. D.

The resolution on the Liberia College being under consideration, on motion of Mr. Jackson, it was

Resolved, That the resolution be referred to a committee, with instructions to report on the relations which this Society bears to the said college enterprise, the present condition and merits of the proposed institution, and the interest which this Society shall continue to manifest for the same.

Messrs. Tracy, Jackson, and Gurley, were appointed said committee.

Rev. Mr. Finley offered the following resolution, which after some discussion was referred to the Committee on Emigration:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to settle the emigrants by the November Expedition in Careysburgh, except such of them as may for

Report on Foreign Relations.

special reasons be located elsewhere; and that their farms be surveyed, and a house built on each farm previously to their arrival, so that each family may be settled in their own homes immediately on their arrival in Liberia.

Resolved, That instead of the six months rations heretofore allowed to emigrants, the value of the same be given to them by way of outfit.

The Board then adjourned to meet at the same place at 11 A. M. to-morrow.

—
THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 11 o'clock A. M.

The Board met according to adjournment. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Wheeler.

The Committee on Foreign Relations reported. Their report was accepted, and the resolutions annexed thereto adopted:

The Committee on Foreign Relations are happy to report that Liberia enjoys peace with all foreign nations and with all the native African tribes. England and France have not only acknowledged the independence of Liberia, but have in other ways expressed interest in her welfare, and each has presented to her Government a small armed vessel. The independence of this Republic has been acknowledged by several other of the European Powers. Very friendly relations exist between our own Government and Liberia, but hitherto the independence of that Republic has not been formally acknowledged by us.

The relations of Liberia to the tribes and nations of Africa is full of increasing interest and promise. Those under her jurisdiction enjoy protection, and are considered as in preparation for citizenship. The Republic has bound herself to establish schools for their benefit, as soon as her means shall permit, and train them to a knowledge of the useful arts. Nor can we doubt that the intellectual and moral benefits of Liberia will gradually extend far beyond its present limits. It is to be desired and expected that Sierra Leone and Liberia will be eventually united under one government securing to the latter, the advantage of the best harbor on the coast, and to the former, the benefit of republican institutions. Your Committee see in the character and training of American colored emigrants, and in the republican government they have adopted, elements of power which must extend. A certain district of the fine, high, open, healthy country in Yoruba, southwest of the Niger, and extending from the sea coast to that river, now, in consequence of civil wars, and the slave trade, without inhabitants, is strongly recommended for colonization from numerous considerations. A settlement planted upon it, would enjoy great advantages for trade, agriculture, and for diffusing civilization through an already half civilized country, and the knowledge of Christianity far abroad in Central Africa. Settlements in the interior, on the New Jersey tract, in the Pessa country, and other regions, should be established as early as the means of the Society and its other duties shall permit, should the measure be approved by the Liberian Government. This Committee particularly recommend that inquiry be instituted in regard to the Yoruba district, and that the Executive Committee be authorized, should they find the way open in Providence, and deem it expedient, to send a special agent to obtain definite information as to the most eligible location, and the practicability of securing it and the good will of the neighboring native government. In conclusion, the committee would offer the following resolutions:

J. B. PINNEY,
R. R. GURLEY
T. J. BOWEN.

The following are the resolutions submitted, and as modified, were adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That the success of Careysburgh, by demonstrating the superior healthfulness of new emigrants in interior settlements, distinctly points to the importance of similar settlements to be extended yet farther, and from other parts of the coast of Liberia.

2. *Resolved*, That the union of Liberia and Sierra Leone, under the same independent republican government, is an event much to be desired by the

Report on Accounts.

friends of the African race; and one which we may hope to see consummated, through the generosity of Great Britain, eventually.

3. *Resolved*: That the propriety and practicability of the establishment of colonial settlements on the slave coast, and in the adjacent kingdom of Yoruba, is a subject worthy of the consideration of this Society, and of the friends of African colonization.

At 12 o'clock the Board adjourned until after the meeting of the Society.

At 2 o'clock the Board resumed its session.

The Committee on Accounts made the following report, which was accepted, and the resolution adopted:

The Committee on Accounts respectfully report, that they have examined the accounts of the Financial Secretary, have compared the different entries with the vouchers, and find them all correct. The balance in the hands of the Financial Secretary, exclusive of bonds and notes, is \$412 77. It may be proper to add, that the Secretary has credited himself with \$6,000 paid by him for two bonds of the corporation of the City of Alexandria, bearing interest, which bonds remain in his hands, as part of the available funds of the Society, and he has also credited himself with \$10,000, paid for the note of Messrs. Corse Brothers for that amount, which will become due on the 26th and 29th February, proximo, which sum is also a part of the available funds of the Society. Both said sums having been paid out by the Secretary under an order of the Executive Committee, are proper items of credit; and your Committee advert to them to prevent any misapprehension as to the funds of the Society. The Secretary has also four bonds of \$1,000 each of the State of Virginia, with coupons, which are credited in the same way. The Committee take great pleasure in bearing their testimony to the care and ability with which the Financial Secretary has hitherto discharged his arduous and responsible duties; at the same time they would suggest the expediency of a change in the mode of keeping his bank account, and recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That hereafter the Financial Secretary be instructed to deposit the funds belonging to the Society, in such bank or banks as may be approved by the Executive Committee, and that all such funds be deposited by him, in his name, as Financial Secretary of the American Colonization Society.

In the course of the examination of the accounts, the Committee observed that there appeared to be no fixed times for the payment of the salaries of the several officers of the Society; and they therefore recommend, in regard to this matter, the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That hereafter the salaries shall be paid quarterly, and at the end of each quarter.

It is proper perhaps to add, that the comparing the vouchers with the items of the Secretary's accounts, was made by Messrs. Stoddard and Orcutt—the chairman of the Committee not being able to meet with the Committee during the whole of the time they were in session.

The Committee on Finance submitted the following report, which was accepted, and the resolutions adopted:

From an examination of the minutes of the Board of Directors for some years past, it does not appear that any specific duties have been performed by the Committee on Finance, and in one instance only, that any report or resolution has been presented by them. The impression seems to have obtained, that the Committee on Accounts superseded their action, and felt no business for them. It is, however, respectfully submitted, that an important department of the Society's affairs devolves on the Committee on Finance, as the finances are a very essential element of its usefulness and prosperity, and that, therefore, some specific service should be expected from that Committee. This Committee entertaining these views, it is recommended that hereafter, they should deem it their duty to examine minutely into the financial condition of the Society, present and prospective, embracing a specific examination of the character and safety of all investments of the Society's funds, as exhibited by the accounts of the Financial Secretary, and to report the result of such examination; and

Report on Emigration.

that it be the further duty of the Committee on Finance to recommend such plans and measures as they may consider calculated to increase the interest of our national and State governments, and the benevolent and Christian community, in our Society, and thus to augment its resources and operations.

In view of the foregoing suggestions, the following resolutions are respectfully submitted:

Resolved, That, hereafter, it be the duty of the Committee on Finance, to examine minutely into the financial condition of the Society, present and prospective, embracing a specific examination of the character and safety of all investments of the Society's funds, as exhibited by the accounts of the Financial Secretary, and to report the result of such examination.

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance recommend such measures to be adopted by this Society, as they may consider calculated to increase the interest of our national and State governments, and the benevolent and Christian community, in our Society, and to augment its resources and operations.

Resolved, That the indications of more general knowledge, and more favorable appreciation of the true character and moral magnitude of our Society's designs, by our patriotic and philanthropic fellow-citizens, as manifested by the action of several of our State Legislatures, and the large donations and bequests of benevolent individuals, should prompt the officers and agents of the Society, and its advocates throughout the land, to diffuse full information of the humane designs, and successful operations of the American Colonization Society, to the end that liberal appropriations, donations, and bequests, may be encouraged from all portions of our country, as upon these resources this Society must rely for the vigorous and effective prosecution of its comprehensive objects.

JOHN R. JACKSON, *Chairman*.
JAS. B. TAYLOR.

The Committee on Emigration reported, and their report was accepted, and their resolutions adopted:

The Committee on Emigration beg leave most respectfully to report:

In regard to the business of the present year, they would recommend that all emigrants making applications for passage, to the extent of the capacity of the ship for two voyages, should be received and sent out, and that there should be no abatement of efforts on the part of the agents of the Society to promote emigration. In regard to the resolution submitted to the Board, they would most cordially express their approval of that part relating to the settlement of emigrants at Careysburg, not only by the November expedition, but by every expedition, until that settlement shall have received such increase of numbers as to guarantee its permanency and self-support and protection. But the Committee would not be disposed at this time to recommend any change in the long practised system of settling emigrants, so materially increasing its expense, as is that proposed in the resolution. They can see no objection, however, to the special appropriation of funds by associations or individuals, to the erection of dwellings, or the improvement of lots, and that expenditures for such purposes should be made through the agency of the Society. The Committee would, therefore, recommend the following as a substitute for the resolution submitted to them:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to make arrangements to have settled at Careysburgh, all emigrants by the several expeditions excepting such as may for special reasons be destined to other settlements in Liberia; that the lands to be appropriated to them be surveyed in advance, and ready for allotment as soon as practicable after their arrival, and that any funds specially appropriated for the erection of dwellings, or clearing and cultivating lands for any parties, individuals, or associations, shall be devoted to the purposes intended, under the direction of the local agent of the Society.

Resolved, That in case any emigrants are settled in their own houses built without cost or charge to the Society, they shall receive from the agents of the Society the regular weekly rations to which they are entitled, if they shall desire it.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES HALL, *Chairman*.

Adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock this evening.

Report on Collegiate Education.

EVENING SESSION.

The Board met according to adjournment.

The Committee on Collegiate Education in Liberia submitted the following report and resolution, which were adopted:

The Committee to whom was referred the resolution on the residue of the Ross estate, and the general subject of collegiate education in Liberia, respectfully report as follows:

The Trustees of Donations for education in Liberia were incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, approved March 19, 1850, and are authorized by their charter, to hold real and personal estate to the value of \$100,000, the income whereof shall be applied to the promotion of collegiate education in Liberia. In the absence of the official documents, the exact amount of funds collected by this corporation cannot now be stated, but it is understood to be about \$30,000.

Our late lamented associate, Anson G. Phelps, of New York, in his will, bequeathed to his executors the sum of \$50,000, to be applied at their discretion to the promotion of the same object, in case the enterprise of these trustees should proceed, and the whole sum of \$100,000 be raised in this country for that purpose.

The New York Colonization Society has in trust for education in Liberia, funds to the amount of about \$52,000, with the confident assurance of some additional thousands. The whole or any part of this is applicable at the discretion of that Society to this object. If the whole is so applied, the amount already secured exceeds \$80,000, not including the bequest of Mr. Phelps.

At the suggestion of the Trustees of Donations, an act was passed by the Legislature of Liberia, approved December 24, 1851, establishing Liberia college, and incorporating its Board of Trustees in Liberia; but conferring on the Trustees of Donations in America, the right to appoint all officers of instruction and government, until such time as the Trustees of the college shall see fit to assume the entire responsibility of the management and support of that institution. Thus empowered, the Trustees of Donations have appointed the Hon. J. J. Roberts, President of said college, and he has accepted that office.

The act of the Legislature of Liberia incorporating the college, granted to its Trustees one hundred acres of land at Clay Ashland, which was supposed to be an eligible site for the college.

The Trustees of Donations have purchased and sent out the materials for college buildings, expecting that they would be erected on the land granted by the Legislature. But on careful examination by the Trustees of the college, that site was pronounced unsafe in respect to health. Attempts were made to procure other desirable locations in that vicinity, but owing to private claims on the lands desired, they were unsuccessful. It was finally decided to erect the building on Cape Mesurado, about a mile from the city of Monrovia, on the southwestern slope of the promontory, fronting the ocean. This location is believed to be more salubrious than any that could be obtained on the St. Paul's river, and has other advantages of some importance. It is understood that the work of erection is now in progress, and that the walls and roof will be completed during the present dry season. As is the case everywhere in locating colleges, academies, churches, and all analogous institutions, there has been some difference of opinion respecting the location of this college, growing out of differing views and habits of thought and local interests and influences. It is not important, if indeed it is practicable, for us to settle the merits of the several opinions on this point. Probably the growth of the country will, at no very distant day, bring to light some location so much better than any yet known, as to induce its removal.

The Trustees of Donations have made some progress in securing such officers of the institution as may be necessary, in the early stages of the college. For various reasons, it would be improper to mention names at present; but it is understood that sufficient teachers will be ready whenever the buildings are completed.

At least two of the missions in Liberia have High schools, which it was once thought might grow into colleges. But it is now understood by them, that there can, for many years, be but one successful college in Liberia, and

 Officers.

they are making their calculations accordingly. These schools may furnish some students fitted for college; though we are not informed whether they will take that course.

This enterprise was undertaken with the express approbation of this Society, and in the judgment of the Committee, still deserves its approbation and support, and should be commended to the favorable consideration of all the friends of Liberia. As it appears, however, that there will be no residue of the Ross estate, after satisfying other claims, no action in respect to such residue seems advisable. The Committee, therefore, only recommend the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Board cherish a deep interest in the success of the Liberia College, and that it hopes the friends of the American Colonization Society will aid in securing the one hundred thousand dollars required in order to render the \$50,000 left by the will of the late Mr. Phelps available to the said college.

The Committee to nominate officers reported, recommending the following, viz:

Rev. R. R. GURLEY, for *Corresponding Secretary*.

Rev. WM. McLAIN, for *Financial Secretary and Treasurer*.

Rev. JOHN ORCUTT, for *Traveling Secretary*.

DR. HARVEY LINDSLEY, JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, Esq., A. O. DAYTON, Esq., WM. GUNTON, Esq., W. W. SEATON, Esq., Rev. GEORGE W. SAMSON, and Judge WM. MERRICK, for members of the Executive Committee.

The Committee further recommended that no appointment of Recording Secretary be made at this meeting, but that the Executive Committee be authorized to employ some suitable person to perform the duties of bookkeeper for the ensuing year, at a salary not exceeding one thousand dollars.

The report was adopted, and the officers nominated elected.

The Committee on Auxiliary Societies being called upon, presented no report.

The Corresponding Secretary read a resolution which he had prepared, in regard to planting an interior settlement on the New Jersey Tract, whereupon,

The Rev. Dr. Pinney offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the New Jersey Colonization Society be informed that it is the purpose of this Board, if the Government of Liberia consent, to plant a settlement on the New Jersey Tract, and that the Executive Committee be authorized to adopt preliminary measures for this purpose immediately.

Resolved, That in order to secure the settlement of twenty pioneer families on the New Jersey purchase, the State Society of New Jersey be invited to appropriate five thousand dollars for opening roads, building houses, and other needful expenses in forming the settlement.

Resolved, That respectable families who contemplate emigrating from Illinois, as stated by the Rev. Robert S. Finley, be invited, if the settlement can be made, to become pioneers, with the pledge that each family shall have a small house and farm of land given them.

Resolved, That houses shall be prepared for as many respectable families, not less than twenty, as will pledge themselves by the first of May, to emigrate in the expedition of November next.

On motion of Rev. J. Tracy, it was—

Resolved, That henceforth the financial year shall close with the calendar year, or last day of December, annually.

The Committee on Agencies reported verbally, that no materials for a report had been placed in their hands. The report was accepted.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Gurley, it was—

Resolved, That the several State Societies be invited to consider by what means, and to what definite extent, they may, during this year, contribute to the funds of this Society, and to communicate the result of their deliberations to the Executive Committee, and also that they be desired to consider whether they can, with prospects of success, apply to their respective State Legislatures for aid to the cause of African Colonization.

Report on the M. C. Stevens.

On motion of Rev. P. Slaughter, it was—

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be authorized to contribute a sum not exceeding \$600, to the salary of an agent, for the special purpose of procuring free colored emigrants in Virginia, and getting them ready for embarkation.

The Rev. Dr. Pinney, from the Committee to whom was referred the resolution relative to the packet-ship M. C. Stevens, made the following report:

That with the vessel and its management for the past year, the Society has reason to be gratified. We doubt not that had the generous donor, the late Mr. John Stevens, of Talbot county, Maryland, to whose liberality we are indebted for it, survived to meet with us, his highest anticipations would have been satisfied. In speed, comfort, and safety, the Stevens has proved herself eminently superior for the desired service. The Committee have read with pleasure the lucid and full report of Dr. James Hall, as to the results of the two first voyages of the packet, showing that, under very unfavorable circumstances for securing general freight, allowing a fair credit for passage of emigrants on terms as low as could have been obtained by charter of even inferior vessels, there is left a balance to her credit in round numbers of \$6,000. The total outlay for two voyages, \$15,836 03, and her earnings, \$21,960 38. In thus uniting a fair income over expenses, with the very superior comfort and security of passengers on the voyage, the packet vindicates the wisdom of those by whose exertions and beneficence she was secured.

On the subject of compensation of the agent to whom the care and business of the packet has been confided, the Committee have deemed it just and proper to allow for the year past, \$1,000, in accordance with Dr. Hall's liberal proposition, and at the same time state, that this sum is not, in our opinion, an equivalent for the various correspondence and multifarious duties performed.

They recommend that the agency of Dr. Hall be continued, and that, as a matter of economy and gain to the Society, he be compensated as proposed in his own report, by privilege of free of charge one thousand barrels of freight, if the vessel can receive it. Or should the Society's business be so large as to forbid this privilege entirely, or in part, then to the same extent in proportion, the compensation be made at the rate of \$1,000 per annum.

On the topic of insurance, the Committee feel some doubt in assuming the responsibility of recommending a change. By an almost unanimous decision at the last meeting of the Directors, full insurance was insisted upon. In view of the excellent qualities of the Stevens, of the peculiarly favorable season of the year, when her voyages are commenced, of the safety of the Liberian coast in general from dangers to the crew or vessel, and from the difficulty of obtaining a general average for partial loss on so large a sum as \$40,000, the Committee will venture to propose a change, as follows: That insurance be obtained on one-half her value, say \$20,000, and that, for the other half, the Society become her underwriter, and the sum so saved be invested as a sinking fund for renewal when the vessel is lost or worn out. On the only remaining topic embraced in the resolution referred to them, the Committee would suggest that the accounts of the Stevens should in the account of the Treasurer, and in our ledger, embrace her whole earnings and expenditures, and would further suggest, that an account be opened with her in the books on this basis, and be continued so as at all times to show the entire credits and debits of her business; that in all cases, including the Treasurer's Report for the past year, the earnings of the packet for emigrants and Society's freight be credited, and the sum be debited to emigrant or some other appropriate account.

J. B. PINNEY, *Chairman*.

J. P. JACKSON.

This report was accepted and adopted.

On motion the Annual Report was referred to the Executive Committee for publication. The minutes were read and approved. The Board then adjourned to meet on the third Tuesday of January, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at noon.

ELISHA WHITTLESEY, *Chairman*.

JOSEPH TRACY, *Secretary*.

JOHN ORCUTT, *Assistant Secretary*.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

"ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called 'The American Colonization Society.'

ART. 2. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is, to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject.

ART. 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ART. 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington, on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ART. 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life and of Delegates from the several State Societies and societies for the District of Columbia and Territories of the United States. Each of such societies shall be entitled to one Delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year previous to the annual meeting.

ART. 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall *ex officio* be members of the Board, having a right to be present at its meetings and to take part in the transaction of its business; but they shall not vote, except as provided in Article 7.

ART. 7. The Board of Directors shall meet annually in Washington, immediately after the annual meeting of the Society, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary State Societies, communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven Directors shall form a quorum. But, if at any annual meeting, or meeting regularly called, a less number be in attendance, then five members of the Executive Committee, with such Directors, not less than four, as may be present, shall constitute a Board, and have competent authority to transact any business of the Society; provided, however, that the Board thus constituted shall carry no question unless the vote be unanimous.

ART. 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment, or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

ART. 9. This Constitution may be amended, upon a proposition to that effect by any of the Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society, three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting."

LIFE DIRECTORS.

Hon. THOS. W. WILLIAMS, Conn.,	SOLOMON STURGES, Esq., Ohio,
THOMAS R. HAZARD, Esq., R. I.,	CHARLES McMICKEN, Esq., "
Rev. LEONARD BACON, D. D., Conn.,	HENRY STODDARD, Esq., "
Rev. EBENEZER BURGESS, D. D., Mass.,	Rev. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D., N. J.,
FRANCIS GRIFFIN, Esq., Miss.,	WILLIAM SILLIMAN, Esq., La.,
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Rev. J. B. PINNEY, New York,	Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE, N. Y.,
Rev. W. McLAIN, D. C.,	ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Esq., R. I.,
HERMAN CAMP, Esq., New York,	Hon. ALBERT FEARING, Mass.,
STEPHEN DUNCAN, M. D., Miss.,	Rev. R. S. FINLEY, N. J.,
JOHN MURDOCK, Esq., "	Hon. WILLIAM APPLETON, Mass.,
JAMES RAILEY, Esq., "	Rev. R. R. GURLEY, D. C.,
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NICHOLAS MILLS, Esq., Va.,	Hon. EDWARD COLES, Pa.,
J. KNICKERBACKER, Esq., N. Y.,	JOHN P. CROZER, Esq., Pa.
JAMES BOORMAN, Esq., N. Y.,	

Delegates appointed by State Auxiliary Societies for 1858.

MAINE.—Hon. Robert P. Dunlap.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Rev. Joseph Tracy.

CONNECTICUT.—Hon. L. F. S. Foster, Hon. Samuel Ingham, Hon. Samuel Arnold, 2d, Hon. W. D. Bishop, Eli Whitney, Esq., George W. Shelton, Esq., Rev. John Orcutt.

NEW YORK.—Hon. Erastus Brooks, A. G. Phelps, Esq., Smith Bloomfield, Esq., Rev. Henry Connelly.

NEW JERSEY.—John P. Jackson, Esq.

OHIO.—Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, Hon. J. W. Allen, Rev. John Seys.

VIRGINIA.—Rev. P. Slaughter, Rev. W. H. Starr, Rev. J. B. Taylor, Rev. T. J. Bowen, Rev. J. C. Granberry.

OFFICERS.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE, ESQ., PRESIDENT.

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REV. WM. McLAIN, FINANCIAL SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

REV. JOHN ORCUTT, TRAVELING SECRETARY.

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A. O. DAYTON, Esq.,
WILLIAM GUNTON, Esq.,
W. W. SEATON, Esq.,
REV. GEORGE W. SAMSON,
JUDGE WM. MERRICK.

FOR LIBERIA.

Our Ship, the MARY CAROLINE STEVENS, sails regularly from Baltimore and Norfolk on the 1st of May and 1st of November. Application for freight or cabin passage should be made to Dr. JAMES HALL, Colonization Office, Baltimore; for steerage passage, immediately *to this office*. The Ship will touch at all the ports in Liberia.

Fare: Cabin, \$100; Steerage, \$35. Freight, \$1.50 a barrel, 30 cents a cubic foot, \$10 a ton. Palm oil, 5 cents a gallon on the entire capacity of the casks. No single package will be taken for less than \$1.

All freight will be received and delivered alongside the ship, or landed at the risk and expense of the shipper or consignee. Passage and freight to be paid in advance. Five per cent. primage will be charged on all freight which is not paid in advance.

☞ All persons sending parcels and packages by Express or otherwise to Baltimore, to be forwarded in the ship, must pay the expenses on the same, including drayage to the ship in Baltimore. No freight will be received at Norfolk.—The ship will only touch there for emigrants and their baggage and other belongings.

All letters sent to the care of this office will be duly forwarded in the ship.

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY

is issued regularly on the 1st of every month, at \$1 per annum, *payable in advance*.

Subscribers who may not be visited by any of our regular agents, will please remit to the Secretary and Treasurer of the Society, the amount of their subscription, in any kind of funds which may be most convenient to them; which will be acknowledged by mail, free of postage, and also in the succeeding number of the Repository.

FORTY-SECOND

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

WITH THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OF THE SOCIETY:

JANUARY 18, 1859.

WASHINGTON:
C. ALEXANDER, PRINTER,
F, NEAR SEVENTEENTH ST.
1859.

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OFFICERS.

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2. Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D., of Connecticut.
3. Hon. Theodore Fredlinghuysen, of N. J.
4. Moses Allen, Esq., of New York.
5. Gen. Walter Jones, of D. C.
6. Joseph Gates, Esq., of D. C.
7. Rt. Rev. Wm. Meade, D. D., of Virginia.
8. Rev. Jas. O. Andrew, D. D., of Alabama.
9. Hon. Elisha Whittelsey, of Ohio.
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11. Stephen Duncan, M. D., of Mississipp.
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13. James Boorman, Esq., of New York.
14. Henry Foster, Esq., do.
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44. Rev. Robert Ryland, of Virginia.
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53. Hon. Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana.
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55. Hon. George F. Fort, of New Jersey.
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69. Hon. William Appleton, of Massachusetts.
70. Rev. E. S. Jones, D. D., of N. Y.
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85. Rev. James C. Finley, do.
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87. Hon. John F. Darby, do.
88. Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D., of Illinois.
89. Hon. H. S. Foote, of Miss.
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91. Hon. H. Dutton, of Connecticut.
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96. Henry M. Scheffelin, Esq., of N. Y.

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REV. W. McLAIN, *Financial Secretary and Treasurer.*

REV. JOHN ORCUTT, *Traveling Secretary.*

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HON. ISAAC BLACKFORD.

FORTY-SECOND
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,
JANUARY 18, 1859.

Deceased friends.

THE decease, since the last general meeting of this Society, of four Vice Presidents—the Hon. CHARLES FENTON MERCER, of Virginia; the Rev. BEVERLY WAUGH, D. D., Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church; the Rev. J. J. JANEWAY, D. D., of New Jersey; CHARLES McMICKEN, Esq., of Ohio; and of the Hon. A. O. DAYTON, of this City—(a member of the Executive Committee)—admonishes its members that in its benevolent labors no time should be lost, since in the night which so soon cometh no man can work.

We cannot attempt even to do justice in this report to the character and services of these distinguished benefactors of this Society.

To the great abilities, eloquence, and persevering efforts of the Hon. CHARLES FENTON MERCER, of Virginia, (a name among the most worthy of that Commonwealth,) is this Society indebted very much for its origin, and still more for all its early success.

On the 21st of December, 1816, Mr. MERCER, then a member of the House of Delegates of Virginia, in anticipation of the meeting in Washington for the formation of this Society, moved resolutions, which, with little opposition, passed both Houses of the Legislature of that State, authorizing the Governor to call upon the General Government for aid in procuring, in Africa or elsewhere, a territory which might prove an asylum to such free people of color, of Virginia, as might choose to make it their home, and to such slaves as masters

Hon. Charles Fenton Mercer.

might please to emancipate, that its advantages might become theirs.

For the three subsequent years he devoted himself almost exclusively to the objects of this Society ; aided by his personal influence and efforts the collection of funds in Baltimore for the exploration of the African coast by Messrs. MILLS and BURGESS, the first agents of the Society, and as a Representative in Congress, from the State of Virginia, effectually contributed to secure that legislation in regard to recaptured Africans, which, as liberally and wisely interpreted by Mr. MONROE, then President, led to that mutual co-operation between the Government and this Society, which resulted in the establishment of the Colony, since the Republic of Liberia.

He was the writer of the first two reports of this Society, and devoted much time to the diffusion of information concerning its plans by correspondence, and by circular letters inviting the clergy of all denominations to make known its object, and to receive subscriptions for the support of its Colony.

At a subsequent period he moved an amendment to a bill from the Senate, by which the slave trade, with the general concurrence of both Houses, was made piracy, and secured the adoption of a resolution, by an almost unanimous vote of Congress, requesting the President to open negotiations with the several maritime powers of Europe and America, in order to obtain their consent that this inhuman traffic should be denounced as piracy by the law of nations.

During a public life of thirty consecutive years, first, in the Legislature of his native State, and afterwards in Congress, the thoughts and energies of General MERCER were directed to measures of great utility to his country and mankind.

In his view, the colonization and civilization of Africa, and the entire abolition of the African slave trade, were of pre-eminent importance.

He resigned his seat in Congress in 1829, in order to discharge certain pecuniary obligations ; and amid his private cares and duties for several years, he continued to cherish an unabated interest in whatever promised honor and advantage to his country or happiness to mankind.

In the cause of human welfare, age quenched not the en-

Bishop Waugh.

thusiasm of his youth ; but even after he had passed the ordinary limit of human life, he visited, at his own expense, many countries of Europe, to promote, by his personal presence and appeals, that great measure of humanity, which, on his motion, many years before, had received the sanction of the American Congress—that of securing the denunciation of the slave trade as piracy, by the universal voice and law of the civilized world.

Arrested by a terrible malady, the progress of which was not essentially stayed by the healing springs of his native State to which he hastened, nor by any human skill, the great objects of benevolence and humanity to which he had devoted himself, still warmed his heart ; and while he saw with Christian fortitude and resignation the sure and rapid approach of death, he reminded this Society, by a note penned during its last general meeting, and as he was about to leave this city forever, of the duty of making earnest and solemn protest against the revival of the slave trade, by the French, under the disguise of a voluntary emigration system from the African coast.

Faith in Christ, and the prospect of a glorious immortality, sustained him during the severe sufferings of his last days ; he expired in peace, and his remains repose at Leesburg, Virginia, near the place of his birth, among a few of the surviving friends of his youth, in a community ever prompt to show confidence in his character, and respect for his private and public worth.

His name and fame are consecrated by Patriotism, Humanity, and Religion, and when America shall fully illustrate the sentiments that animated his life, and Africa walk in the light and wear the honors of civilization, the name of CHARLES FENTON MERCER will stand high enrolled by both, among their most eminent benefactors.

The Venerable Bishop WAUGH was one of the earliest and truest friends of this Society, and of all benevolent institutions. His long life was devoted to promote the immortal welfare of mankind with extraordinary zeal, constancy, fidelity, and success.

The Methodist Episcopal Church mourns in him, the loss of one of its ablest ministers and purest bishops.

Death of friends.

The Rev. J. J. JANEWAY, D. D., an aged divine of the Presbyterian Church, who had for many years made to this Society an annual donation of one hundred dollars, expired on the 27th of June, at his residence in New Brunswick, New Jersey. The ample fortune with which he was entrusted by Providence was cheerfully dedicated to objects of philanthropy and religion.

CHARLES McMICKEN, Esq., of Ohio, had proved his regard for this Society by generous donations, and by his contribution, at one time, of \$5,000, was enrolled among its life directors.

The names of other distinguished friends called from this life during the year, should here be recorded with profound sorrow and respect, especially those of ANSON G. PHELPS, late President of the New York State Colonization Society; ARCHIBALD MACINTYRE, of Albany, New York; Hon. B. F. BUTLER, of the same State; the Rev. JOHN M. PECK, D. D., of Illinois, and FREDERICK BRANSFORD, of Richmond, Virginia, to whose personal influence, and liberal pecuniary benefactions, this Society is largely indebted.

The Hon. A. O. DAYTON, a member of the Executive Committee since January, 1844, died in Philadelphia on the 8th of October. Mr. DAYTON was born in New Jersey, but for the last twenty years held the office of Auditor in the Navy Department. For several years previous he practised law in New York with eloquence and success. For fourteen years as a member of the Executive Committee, his remarkable prudence and sagacity, integrity and firmness of purpose, won the entire respect of his associates on the committee, and proved invaluable to the Society.

His decided Christian benevolence enabled him to find his services to this Institution their own reward, to which his uniform cheerfulness bore testimony; nor can they ever cease to awaken a grateful remembrance.

Nor among the recent deaths should the name of the Hon. HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, son of the eminent chief Justice ELLSWORTH, be omitted. When for several years at the head of the Patent Office in this city, he was an efficient member of the Executive Committee of this Society, and ever cherished

an ardent attachment to its cause. He is reported to have left his large estate mostly to benevolent objects, including a bequest of \$1,000 to this Society.

The President of this Society, called to visit St. Petersburg, Russia, in the winter of 1857-'8, lost no opportunity in making known the condition of Liberia, and the views of the Society, to the eminent men of the government and court of that Empire. The result was an interesting correspondence between Mr. LATROBE and the GRAND DUKE, which is to be found in the *African Repository* for April, 1858. The following note was received by Mr. LATROBE, through the American Minister, from the Minister of Foreign Affairs :

Prince GORTCHAKOFF to Mr. SEYMOUR.—(Translation.)

“The Minister of Foreign Affairs has had the honor of placing before Monseigneur the Grand Admiral, the letter of Mr. LATROBE, President of the American Colonization Society, which the Envoy of the United States transmitted on the 21st of January.

“His Imperial Highness has read with great interest the details that are given of the present prosperity of the Colony of Liberia ; and in conformity with the wishes of Mr. LATROBE, will give instructions to the ships of the Imperial Marine which may find themselves on the coast of Africa, to visit the ports of the Colony.

“Prince GORTCHAKOFF, therefore, begs that Mr. SEYMOUR, in accordance with the intentions of His Imperial Highness, will communicate this to Mr. LATROBE ; and he avails himself of the opportunity to offer to the Minister of the United States the assurances of his most distinguished consideration.

“ST. PETERSBURGH, *January 25, 1858.*”

The departure of the ship *Mary Caroline Stevens*, from Baltimore, on the 12th of November, 1857, with one hundred and sixty-three emigrants, one hundred and forty of whom were emancipated slaves, was mentioned in the last report.

The Rev. A. M. COWAN, agent of the Kentucky Colonization Society, to which his energies had been successfully devoted for several years, embarked at this time in the *Stevens*, with the view of ascertaining, by careful personal observation, the condition and prospects of Liberia, and making a full report, on the subject, on his return to the United States.

Of the emigrants, ninety were landed at Cape Mount ; seven

Expeditions during the year.

at Monrovia; ten at Bassa; eight at Cape Palmas, while forty-eight proceeded, without delay, to the interior settlement of Careysburg.

In a tabular statement in the last report, were given the States from which these emigrants came, and the names of the benevolent persons to whom so large a proportion of them were indebted for the right of freedom.

Of the two expeditions of this year, the first left Baltimore on the 1st May, with one hundred and eight emigrants, and arrived at Cape Mount on the 8th, and at Monrovia on the 13th of June.

The second sailed from the same city, November 1, with fifty-three emigrants, and from this last, intelligence has not yet been received.

The following tabular statement gives the States from which the emigrants, by these expeditions, came, and the individuals by whom many of them were liberated.

FOURTH VOYAGE.

State.	Born free.	Slave.	By whom emancipated.
New York...	1	Emancipated by N. Detter. Ditto by Martha Burwell. Ditto by Colonel William Nelson. Ditto by Mrs. Lucy Peebles. Ditto by James Bryan. Ditto by F. W. Urey.
Pennsylvania.	1	.....
Virginia.....	1	.....
Do.....	9	.....
Do.....	8	.....
North Carolina	36	.....
Do.....	19	.....
Do.....	8	.....
Kentucky.....	14	.....
Georgia.....	7	.....
Illinois.....	4	.....
Total.....	14	94	

FIFTH VOYAGE.

Massachusetts	20	.....	One of the number, London Evans, purchased his freedom and that of five other members of his family.
Pennsylvania.	3	.....
Maryland....	6	.....	Emancipated by the will of Judith King, of Harover County, Va.
Do.....	3	.....
Virginia.....	4	.....	Emancipated by the will of Brooks Butler.
Kentucky.....	1	.....
Do.....	5	.....	Ditto ditto of J. W. Crawford.
North Carolina	7	.....
Do.....	1	.....	Ditto ditto of James L. Bryan.
South Carolina	3	.....
Total.....	24	29	Purchased their freedom.

Emigrants.

The number of emigrants sent to Liberia the last year, (one hundred and sixty-three,) has been unusually small, owing to several causes incidental to the progress of that Republic, which, as resting upon no just foundations, cannot be permanent. These few retarding forces are already losing their power, while less transitory, and more general and mighty causes begin to be developed to induce great numbers of our free people of color to establish their homes in Liberia.

Of the fifty-three emigrants who sailed November 1st, in the Stevens, twenty were from Cambridge, Massachusetts, members of the Cambridge Liberia Emigrant Association—a company of one hundred and fifty persons intending to remove to Liberia—a small number only (including the President of the Association and his family) being ready to embark in our last expedition. These emigrants are represented to be worthy, and held in esteem by the citizens of Cambridge and others acquainted with their character; they go out with cheerfulness, and with the expectation that many of the colored people of New England will follow them. Their occupation will be that of agriculture on the banks of the St. Paul's; and as the movement, on their part, has been entirely voluntary, the greater will be the honor and the influence should success attend them.

The last report of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, in allusion to the health of northern emigrants states, that since May, 1854, fifteen colored persons have emigrated to Liberia from that State: "that, of these, one died after successful acclimation, of hydro-thorax, of which symptoms had appeared before emigration, and one of imprudence in diet, especially in the use of fruit during acclimation, and that the others are still living, and appear to be in no danger from the climate." In the case of one of the emigrants afflicted with symptoms of pulmonary disease, the climate of Liberia has proved a decided benefit.

Further, this report represents, that the result to northern emigrants generally, has, for some years past, been much the same; that while all experience more or less of fever, soon after their arrival, the deaths among them are few; that of fifty-three, who went from Pennsylvania five years ago, only two have died of fever, and one of these a woman of eighty-six years of

age ; that in the mean time the climate of New England hurries many colored people to premature graves, and that with reasonable prudence, emigrants to Liberia will find themselves, so far as climate is concerned, safer there than here. However this may be, that causes are operating to diminish greatly the dangers of acclimation in Liberia, is clearly ascertained.

The subject of emigration to Liberia has been a matter of consideration among the intelligent colored people of Barbadoes and in Canada, and it is probable, that a sense of the disadvantages of their position, under the authorities of the English Government, may induce many of them, hereafter, to seek in that country a social and political equality, which, if nominally, is not substantially theirs.

The agricultural and other resources of Liberia, its admirable free constitution of government, and the vast aborigina population to which it opens access, render it to the civilized descendants of Africa in other countries, the most promising field for their happiness and usefulness in the world.

Those who in the early part of last year magnified a scarcity in Liberia into a famine, and sadly announced, that the final day of that Republic was at hand, may be comforted to learn that such afflictions and forebodings found no place in the minds of the Liberians ; on the contrary, in their view, this scarcity proved a rich blessing.

It wrought conviction in the minds of the people that their main reliance must be upon agricultural labor rather than upon a precarious trade with the natives.

The industrious cultivation of the soil has abundantly supplied their necessities.

President BENSON, in his inaugural address of the 4th of January, alludes to the trials through which he had passed, and the circumstances which had encompassed him during the thirty-six years of his residence in Liberia, and devoutly acknowledges the goodness and wisdom of God in thus preparing him to confide in the Divine Providence, without perturbation or despondency, in hours of threatening changes or sudden eclipses of fortune.

“ I thank him for every soul and body trying incident through which I have had to pass ; for thereby having become inured to

President Benson.

the greatest difficulties, and consequently endowed with fortitude, I happily escape the imaginary frightful hauntings by which some few have seemed really or pretendedly to be annoyed, around whom in every imaginary direction, startling spectres of national dissolution arise on every trivial occasion."

"Fellow-citizens, so far as Liberia is concerned, I have not for the last quarter of a century entertained a moment's despair of her success. The word *despair* has long since not only become obsolete in, but actually erased out of my political vocabulary. The enterprise in which we are engaged is manifestly of God. The good, great, and wise men in the United States who projected the great colonization scheme, were influenced thereto by the Holy Spirit, and His special Providence has been as unmistakably manifest in Liberia, during her entire history, as well as in supervising the counsels and operations of the Society in the United States, as ever were the pillar of cloud by day, and of fire by night, to direct Israel's course to the land of promise."

"It may appear, to some, fanatical in me, when I assert, that I do not believe it to be in the power of any man or set of men, whether in Liberia or in foreign lands, to defeat the purpose of Jehovah with regard to our country and our race."

Again, he observes :

"If the moral and industrial delinquencies of Liberia from her incipency to the present, equalled one-tenth of those delinquencies delineated in the histories of some of the American Colonies for the same length of time, and number of inhabitants, perhaps my misgivings for the ultimate success of the enterprise would have overcome me, and I might have yielded to despair ; but until this is the case, I think reason and common sense dictate to Liberians to persevere and be of good cheer, and to regard all such malignant, shameless and imbecile predictions with deserved contempt. Before the dismissal of this subject will you indulge me with the privilege of a repetition of the sentiment to which I had the honor of giving expression on the 15th ult., on the memorable occasion of inaugurating our First National Fair. It was simply this : 'That when Liberia fails, when her national existence terminates, I shall not only wish, but shall expect the world to terminate simultaneously ; for Liberia is all the world to me, so far as temporal things are concerned, and when she does fail, to me all the world will have failed, for I have and desire no other earthly home ; all my interest in the affairs of this world will have then come to an end.' "

General health has prevailed, and the settlement of Careysburg, though slight cases of fever have occurred there, has demonstrated the superior salubrity of the interior and upland districts of the country.

Agriculture is reported as improving, and the markets well supplied with the productions of the soil. Good potatoes can hardly realize twenty-five cents a bushel in the farming districts.

In allusion to discouraging reports, President BENSON wrote December 12, 1857 :

“SIR: Our good friends in the United States must learn not to place one fiftieth part of the stress they do upon letters received from persons in Liberia, who were not designed by Providence to be of much service to the world.”

“Domestic provisions, bread-stuffs especially, were never so plentiful—far, far exceeding the demand.”

“All proper seeing and feeling men in Liberia, hesitate not to confess that the republic was never in a better condition (in reality) than it is now, notwithstanding the scarcity of money, which, however, is not restricted to Liberia.”

In his last communication of October 4th, of this year, the President says :

“Our crops have been unusually good this year.”

“The Americo-Liberians have raised enough this year to feed more than five times their number ; rice can be bought for cash, at ninety cents per bushel (clean rice ;) potatoes twenty-five cents per bushel, and varieties of other vegetables at rates equally cheap.”

“There has been encouraging improvement in the breed and stock of poultry this year, and the increase has been no less than four hundred per cent.”

The large increase in the culture of the sugar cane, cotton, coffee and tobacco is also noticed, and it is added :

“Our ensuing Fair promises to be an interesting occasion. There is ten times more interest manifested this year than the last.”

“I am having the census taken with important statistics, agricultural and others, which I design to have printed in large pamphlet form in January, should life last.”

Of the national fair of December, in last year, the Massachusetts report observes :

“Premiums were awarded for the best specimens of coffee, of arrow-root, clean cotton, rice, ginger, potatoes, oxen, sheep, swine, turkies, butter, preserves of various kinds, cloth and socks of African cotton, leather boots, soap, candles from palm oil; ploughs, hoes and other implements of iron and steel; farina from various substances; prepared chocolate; planks, shingles, cabinet work, and many other products of Liberian agriculture and manufactures. In all, one hundred and twenty premiums were awarded.”

“The result of this fair shows the variety of Liberian resources to be much greater than has been generally supposed, even by Liberians.”

The death of one of the most enterprising agriculturists in Liberia, J. M. RICHARDSON, was mentioned in the last report, and that a large sugar mill, which, as stated in the report of the New York Society, cost the friends of the cause in that city over \$6,000, was at the time of his decease on its way to him. No little delay has occurred in getting this large mill in operation, but William Spencer Anderson, a nephew of Mr. Richardson, who has succeeded to the farm of his uncle, will carry out his purposes.

A smaller sugar mill, sent out in 1856, has been set in operation on the farm of the Messrs. Cooper, and when Mr. COWAN visited the place in January, of last year, they were making one hundred and thirty gallons of syrup a day, but had made as high as one hundred and fifty gallons in a day. This syrup commands, in Monrovia, fifty cents per gallon by the barrel, and seventy-five cents by the single gallon.

Cotton will be cultivated to some extent in Liberia, and in other parts of Africa, probably with still greater success. Nearly three hundred cotton gins were shipped (says the New York report) to Western Africa during the last year, and readily sold for cash.

On the 22d of March, returned in the Stevens, the Rev. ALEXANDER M. COWAN, agent of the Colonization Society in Kentucky.

Mr. COWAN proceeded with despatch to publish a full report

of his observations in a book entitled "Liberia as I found it," a work bearing testimony to the earnestness and diligence of its venerable author.

To great credit is the author entitled, for his persevering inquiries into the condition of the settlements of that Republic, and for the collection of the great body of facts which give interest and value to his publication.

Hardly a question will present itself to the mind of a colored man, in regard to Liberia, to which Mr. COWAN has not supplied an answer. Yet, Mr. COWAN's time was too brief, we think, to enable him to weigh, as accurately as could have been desired, all the considerations before him; yet he comes unhesitatingly to the conclusion that Liberia is the best home for emigrants, and that "take Liberia as a whole, for climate, soil, water, productions, and adaptedness to the black race, he can honestly apply Isaiah 34, 17, to the blacks in our land, and to Liberia: 'He hath cast the lot for them, and his hand hath divided it unto them by line; they shall possess it forever, from generation to generation shall they dwell therein.'"

No settlement has been planted on the highlands of the New Jersey district for want of means and emigrants.

The object awoke long since the attention of the New Jersey Legislature, and several thousand dollars were appropriated by that body to aid its accomplishment.

President BENSON urges that it be no longer postponed, and states that the people of Bassa are in high expectation of it.

Unfortunately, the conditions upon which the Directors recommended that this settlement should be founded are still unfulfilled.

The opinion is expressed by President BENSON that a contribution of \$1,200 by the Society, towards opening a wagon road to the site selected for the settlement, would call forth money or labor from the inhabitants sufficient to complete the work.

From various considerations, the Executive Committee have been restrained from adopting measures to explore Yoruba, though the colonization of that part of Africa is attracting much attention. On this subject, President BENSON expresses himself magnanimously, regarding expense, if the means of the parties will warrant it, as a secondary consideration when compared with

the noble enterprise, and the inestimable benefits that would result from permanent civilization and christianity in the heart of Africa. He suggests, that by a harmonious union of different missionary societies, a line of mission stations might be established from Liberia to meet a similar one, extending from Yoruba towards Liberia, and together (each occupying a prescribed district,) diffuse over a vast territory the benign and life-giving influences of the gospel. He adds: "As weak and as poor as this government is, I feel sure it would promptly co operate in every possible way according to its ability." The writings and lectures of the Rev. T. J. BOWEN; the recent explorations of the Niger for several hundred miles by the English; the reports of many English missionaries; the eloquent letter of the Rev. W. H. CLARK, missionary of the Southern Baptist Board of Missions, published in the African Repository for April, have impressed the public with the importance of embracing the valley of the Niger within the great prospective hopes and benevolent influence of this Society; though we are fully persuaded that that valley may, at present, better be reached in its upper part, from Liberia or its vicinity, than by way of its lower waters.

And here it should be stated, that during his six years residence in Yoruba, as missionary of the Southern Baptist Board of Missions, the Rev. T. J. BOWEN collected the materials for a grammar and dictionary of the Yoruba language, which have been carefully arranged, and rewritten with special care, and the aid of W. W. TURNER, Esq., and accepted by the Smithsonian Institution for publication.

These works are preceded by a brief account of the country and its inhabitants.

The notice of this book in the last report of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution concludes in these words :

"It is believed that this work will be received by the student of ethnology as an interesting addition to this science, and that its publication will not only facilitate the labors of the missionary, but be productive of valuable commercial results. The country in which the language is spoken is rich in natural and artificial productions, and as the inhabitants are anxious to establish relations of trade with other parts of the world, it

would seem to offer a new and tempting field to mercantile enterprize."

If, in the ordering of Providence, that event of the year, casting in its first aspect, a shade upon the character and hopes of Liberia, should in the end, add to her reputation, give new resolution to her friends, and brightness to her prospects, it will but further illustrate that Divine Wisdom which is able to defeat all evil counsels, prove strength to the upright, and exalt them of low degree.

The details of the mutiny on board the French Ship Regina Cœli, near the coast of Liberia, in April last, are too well known to require recital here.

The declared purposes of the founders of Liberia, her uniform policy, constitution, laws, and the profoundly expressed convictions both of her government and people, had, in this case, preserved her from suspicion; but that men, guilty of crime, sought to shield their offence under her authority, and others, with as little reason and justice, stood anxious to find cause for her reproach and condemnation. Her full and complete vindication is before the public in communications from her government, in the monthly Journal of the Society, and especially, in the able letter of its President to a Senator from South Carolina.

Those acquainted with the history of this Society know the relations existing between it and the Government, arising out of the provisions of the Act of Congress of March, 1819, for the restoration of recaptured Africans to their native land.

On the 21st of August last, the slaver Echo, formerly the Putnam, of New Orleans, having more than three hundred Africans on board, was captured by Lieut. J. N. Maffit, of the United States Brig Dolphin, and on the 27th of the same month, delivered into the custody of the United States Marshal at Charleston. The President being convinced, to borrow his own words, "that there was no portion of the coast of Africa to which they could be removed with any regard to humanity, except to Liberia," on the 2d of September, contracted with this Society, that it should, on the landing of these Africans in Liberia, take charge of them for twelve months, supplying them not only with shelter, food and clothing, but with medical

attendance and with such instruction, both for children and adults, as should be found suited to their condition, and to prepare them for the duties of civilized life. The President and other authorities of the Government being intent upon carrying out, with all possible humanity, the provisions of the law, the noble steam frigate Niagara, Captain Chauncey, was selected for this voyage of philanthropy, yet we are compelled to record the appalling fact that thirty-two of these Africans died before leaving Charleston, and seventy-one on the passage to Liberia.

Dr. RAINEY was appointed, by the President, agent for recaptured Africans, to accompany these people and deliver them to the agent of the Society in Monrovia.

Nothing was neglected, on the part of the Society, in making ample provision for the support and comfort of these Africans, after they should be placed under their care, in Liberia. By reference to the contract with the United States Government,* it will be seen, that the Society had no responsibility in regard to these Africans during their passage. But, as on their arrival at Monrovia they were to come under its protection, ample supplies of clothing and provisions were sent out in the Niagara to be used by the Society's agent in Africa, for their benefit. Immediately on their arrival, they were placed in the Receptacle of Monrovia under the care of a physician, as many of them were in a weak and diseased condition, produced by the terrible sufferings and exposures through which they had passed.

Some of the youth will probably be educated in the missionary schools of Liberia; the Presbyterian Board of Missions having cheerfully agreed to adopt eight, and afford them the advantages of education.†

* See Appendix A.

† *Extract from the President's Message on this subject.*

On the 21st of August last, Lieutenant J. N. Maffit, of the United States brig Dolphin, captured the slaver Echo, (formerly the Putnam, of New Orleans,) near Kay Verde, on the coast of Cuba, with more than three hundred African negroes on board. The prize, under command of Lieutenant Bradford, of the United States Navy, arrived at Charleston, on the 27th August, when the negroes, three hundred and six in number, were delivered into the custody of the United States marshal for the district of South Carolina. They were first placed in Castle Pinckney, and afterwards in Fort Sumter, for safe-keeping, and were detained there until the 19th September, when the survivors, two hundred and seventy-one in number, were delivered on board the United

The Rev. JOHN SEYS embarked in the *Mary Caroline Stevens*, November 1st, commissioned by the President of the United States, as agent for recaptured Africans, to reside upon the coast. This office had been held by Mr. SEYS in former years, and his intimate acquaintance with the native African character, his practical good sense, his humanity and benevolence, well qualify him to become the teacher, guide and benefactor of these unfortunate people.

Since that time, some excitement has been produced by a report of the unlawful importation of Africans into Georgia. The President, in reply to a resolution of inquiry, has informed Congress that Africans have been so landed; but that the publication of the whole correspondence on the subject, at present, would be imprudent. If these Africans, or any of them, ever come into the possession of the Government, so that our aid is needed in providing for their welfare, that aid will, of course, be promptly rendered.

States steamer *Niagara*, to be transported to the coast of Africa, under the charge of the agent of the United States, pursuant to the provisions of the act of the 3d March, 1819, "in addition to the acts prohibiting the slave trade." Under the second section of this act the President is "authorized to make such regulations and arrangements as he may deem expedient, for the safe-keeping, support, and the removal beyond the limits of the United States, of all such negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color," captured by vessels of the United States, as may be delivered to the marshal of the district into which they are brought; "and to appoint a proper person or persons residing upon the coast of Africa, as agent or agents for receiving the negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave trade by commanders of the United States armed vessels."

A doubt immediately arose as to the true construction of this act. It is quite clear from its terms that the President was authorized to provide "for the safe-keeping, support, and removal" of these negroes up till the time of their delivery to the agent on the coast of Africa; but no express provision was made for their protection and support after they had reached the place of their destination. Still, an agent was to be appointed to receive them in Africa; and it could not have been supposed that Congress intended he should desert them at the moment they were received, and turn them loose on that inhospitable coast to perish for want of food, or to become again the victims of the slave trade. Had this been the intention of Congress, the employment of an agent to receive them, who is required to reside on the coast, was unnecessary, and they might have been landed by our vessels anywhere in Africa, and left exposed to the sufferings and the fate which would certainly await them.

Mr. Monroe, in his special message of 17th December, 1819, at the first session after the act was passed, announced to Congress what, in his opinion, was its true construction. He believed it to be his duty under it to flow these unfortunates into Africa, and make provision for them there, until they should be able to provide for themselves. In communicating this interpretation of the act of Congress, he stated that some doubt had been entertained as to its true intent and meaning, and he submitted the question to them, so that they might, "should it be deemed advisable, amend the same before further proceedings."

Endeavors have been made since the last general meeting to revive, in Congress, the bill for the exploration of the Niger, which two years ago passed the Senate; and the cause of African exploration, generally, has been distinctly brought to the notice of the Government. How far present circumstances, or recent events may invite a more systematic movement in that direction, may be worthy of consideration by this Society. Probably the appointment of a general Consular or Commercial Agent

are had under it." Nothing was done by Congress to explain the act, and Mr. Monroe proceeded to carry it into execution according to his own interpretation. This, then, became the practical construction. When the Africans from on board the *Echo* were delivered to the marshal at Charleston, it became my duty to consider what disposition ought to be made of them under the law. For many reasons, it was expedient to remove them from that locality as speedily as possible. Although the conduct of the authorities and citizens of Charleston, in giving countenance to the execution of law, was just what might have been expected from their high character, yet a prolonged continuance of three hundred Africans in the immediate vicinity of that city, could not have failed to become a source of inconvenience and anxiety to its inhabitants. Where to send them, was the question. There was no portion of the coast of Africa to which they could be removed, with any regard to humanity, except to Liberia.

Under these circumstances, an agreement was entered into with the Colonization Society, on the 7th of September last, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, under which the society engaged, for the consideration of \$45,000, to receive these Africans in Liberia from the agent of the United States, and furnish them, during the period of one year thereafter, with comfortable shelter, clothing, provisions, and medical attendance, causing the children to receive schooling; and all, whether children or adults, to be instructed in the arts of civilized life suitable to their condition. This aggregate of \$45,000 was based upon an allowance of \$150 for each individual; and as there has been considerable mortality among them, and may be more before they reach Africa, the society have agreed, in an equitable spirit, to make such a deduction from the amount as, under the circumstances, may appear just and reasonable. This cannot be fixed until we shall ascertain the actual number which may become a charge to the society.

It was also distinctly agreed that under no circumstances shall this Government be called upon for any additional expenses.

The agents of the society manifested a laudable desire to conform to the wishes of the Government, throughout the transaction. They assured me that, after a careful calculation, they would be required to expend the sum of \$150 on each individual in complying with the agreement, and they would have nothing left to remunerate them for their care, trouble and responsibility. At all events, I could make no better arrangement, and there was no other alternative. During the period when the Government itself, through its own agents, undertook the task of providing for recaptured negroes, in Africa, the cost per head was very much greater.

There having been no outstanding appropriation applicable to this purpose, I could not advance any money on the agreement. I therefore recommend that an appropriation may be made, of the amount necessary to carry it into effect.

Other captures of a similar character may, and probably will, be made by our naval forces; and I earnestly recommend, that Congress may amend the second section of the act of March 3, 1819, so as to free its construction from the ambiguity which has so long existed, and render the duty of the President plain in executing its provisions.

to reside in Africa, and authorized to accompany our squadron to the various points on the coast, to negotiate treaties of amity and commerce for the suppression of the slave trade with the native chiefs, to conciliate their regard, and by observation and inquiry to prepare the way, the means, and the agencies of civilization, would accomplish a great good.

We stand before the world as a christian nation. By the people of the United States, since the origin of their government, the African slave trade has been held as a crime—an abomination. They pledged themselves with the great Powers, at the treaty of Ghent, for its suppression. By repeated Acts of Congress, by correspondence and treaties with foreign nations since that time, they have sought to fulfil that pledge. By the liberal construction given by Mr. MONROE to the Act of 3d of March, 1819, and the first attempt in accordance therewith to restore recaptured Africans to their own country, was this Society enabled to lay the foundations of the Republic of Liberia. Not by silver—not by gold—is to be estimated the value of this great achievement. Liberia has already proved a mighty agency against the slave trade, rescued from its horrors (except as slightly disturbed by French interference) more than five hundred miles of the African coast, and at a small cost, effected more for its suppression than millions expended in other ways, for that end, could have done. If, then, humanity—still more, if a sense of christian duty, be not a stranger to the hearts of the people of these United States; if from far off fields of conflict and blood, from surprized and flaming villages, from torrid and trackless deserts, from the ocean, bearing onward reluctantly the cruel ship freighted with curses, and trembling with agony—the cries of the despairing and perishing come not unheeded to their ears; if the memory of the Divine mercies towards themselves, and the words of that mighty and constant Benefactor, whose compassions abound over the whole world, be not forgotten, they must rejoice in the present moral effects, and higher promised benefits of Liberia. They will naturally inquire whether measures to sustain the influence of that Republic, and to enlarge the system of colonization in Africa, may not properly be commended to the thoughts of the States, and of the Federal Government; whether, for the promotion of human welfare, money could be

more wisely expended than in the exploration of her rivers and territories, the encouragement of her industry and legitimate trade, and the development of her vast resources, all thus rendered subservient to her civilization. Shall we hesitate to adopt the best means for so great an end?

Under the recommendation of the Board of Directors, at their annual meeting in 1856, the Executive Committee in November, of that year, expressed by resolution to President BENSON: "That it would be highly gratifying to this Committee, should he think proper to invite the consideration of the Liberian Legislature to the subject of the care and support of emigrants, and to the measures which, in their view, might be most economically and judiciously adopted for their benefit." In his last message, President BENSON presents fully his own views of the matter, and expresses his hope that the United States Government will come to the aid of this Society, and make arrangements by which the Liberian Government might agree to support all emigrants from the United States, including recaptured Africans, for a reasonable annual compensation—the emigrants not exceeding a definite number annually. The Legislature responded to the views of the President in his message, and expressed their concurrence in a preamble and resolutions. To these documents of the Liberian Government, the Committee briefly replied, stating why in their judgment, obstacles great, if not insurmountable, stood in the way of the course suggested in the document, and that they considered it inexpedient to recommend, in view of difficulties and objections, further action on the subject. It is for the Society to decide whether any events have since occurred, which may suggest the propriety of a reconsideration of the subject.

Adventurous travellers are still penetrating the hitherto unknown regions of Africa, ascertaining new paths for commerce and civilization. Liberally rewarded and encouraged by the British Government, Dr. LIVINGSTON has returned with unabated zeal to engage in new explorations, has ascended the river Zambesi, and made known a region well adapted to the growth of cotton. Captain BURTON and Mr. SPEIK report the discovery of several strange tribes, never before visited by Europeans, in the vicinity of a great lake, south of Abyssinia. The

purpose of the English to explore the Niger, continues in unabated strength.

Animating intelligence has been received from the multiplying missionary stations of Liberia, and from many other parts of Northern and Southern Africa. Native Africans have been educated for the christian ministry, and many thousand native children are receiving instruction in mission schools, and made familiar with the primary lessons of christianity. The immortal seed of Divine Truth has been planted in many hearts opened to receive it, and the fruits of righteousness begin to adorn the lives of those but recently reclaimed from the cruel superstitions of a barbarous life. The student may find in some of the schools of Liberia the means of acquiring a respectable classical education. In Sierra Leone, young men are qualified for the ministry by instruction in Greek, Hebrew and Arabic.

In stating the results of missionary efforts in Western Africa during the last twenty-five years, the Princeton Review states recently :

“What, then, has been effected in that time? More than one hundred Christian churches have been organized in that country, and upwards of fifteen thousand hopeful converts have been gathered into those churches. Nearly two hundred schools are in full operation, in connexion with these various missions, and not less than sixteen thousand native youths are receiving a Christian training in those schools at the present moment. More than twenty different dialects have been studied out and reduced to writing, into many of which large portions of the sacred Scriptures, as well as other religious books, have been translated among the people; and we are no doubt in the bounds of truth and probability, when it is assumed that some knowledge of the Christian salvation has been brought, by direct means, within the reach of at least five millions of immortal beings, who had never before heard of the blessed name of the Saviour.”

The College of Liberia will, it is expected, be soon opened for the admission of students.

The New York State Society, in its last report, records the gratifying facts that “the income of the Bloomfield and Beveridge Education Funds, has enabled the managers of that Society to extend aid to fifteen young men in the schools of Liberia, at Monrovia and Mt. Vaughan.” And, also, that in order to co-

Rev. G. L. Seymour.

operate and aid in this effort to furnish a liberal education to the young men of Liberia, "one of the generous sons of this State has set apart twenty-five thousand dollars, and given it in trust to the New York State Colonization Society, to be permanently invested, and its annual income used to support a Professor in the College, and offer premiums for excellence in scholarship. This gift was made by Mr. JOSEPH FULTON, of Vienna, New York, whose munificent act will entitle him to perpetual and grateful remembrance by all engaged in the colonization enterprise. Many of the children of Africa will learn to venerate him as their benefactor and friend." This report justly concludes, that the gift to the American Colonization Society of two thousand dollars by HENRY SHELDON, Esq.; the early but defeated purpose of the Young Men's Liberia Education Society to found a College in Liberia; and the recent legacies of Mr. JOHN BLOOMFIELD, of Rome; of AUGUSTUS GRAHAM, Esq., of Brooklyn; and of the late President of the New York Society, ANSON G. PHELPS, Esq., of New York City; as well as the liberal gift of JOHN BEVEREDGE, Esq., of Newburgh, and the noble donation of JOSEPH FULTON, Esq., attest the deep sympathy felt in New York for the highest welfare of the African race.

In the early part of this year, that enterprizing and devoted missionary, the Rev. GEO. L. SEYMOUR, who has established a mission station in the Bassa country, nearly one hundred miles interior from Bassa, was invited by President BENSON, to visit Monrovia, to obtain the means and fix upon the plan of exploring the country towards the Niger. The PRESIDENT gave to the object all the aid in his power, and invited his fellow-citizens to co-operate with the Government. Several hundred dollars were raised, and Mr. SEYMOUR was advised, on his first attempt, to proceed no further than the capital of the Mandingo country. This is described as a large town, and no doubt was entertained that information could there be obtained of the country beyond, which would prepare for the second tour, with a view of arriving at a branch of the Niger. "Mr. SEYMOUR," says President BENSON, "is the man to do it if it can be done." On the 1st of April, of this year, Mr. SEYMOUR wrote from a little distance beyond his station, where he was engaged in adjusting certain difficulties between the neighbor-

ing tribes by which the path was obstructed. He announced, on the 13th of April, that these difficulties were settled. "I have," he observes, "as companions, Mr. WILLIAM TAYLOR, of Philadelphia, and Mr. LEWIS ASH, of Indiana. They are both men of enterprise for this work, and they begin to see that something can be done by way of developing the resources of the country; and they will doubtless go to the United States with a concise report of their journey, and their professed intention is to awaken the interest of their brethren for the interior of Liberia, and if possible begin a settlement beyond its present limits—a most worthy object indeed."

President BENSON wrote in September, that Mr. SEYMOUR had been met by a Mandingo man, six weeks before, within three days travel of the capital of the Mandingo country. We may now be looking for intelligence of his return to the coast.

On the 8th of April last, the monument sent from this country was erected with appropriate ceremonies over the grave of the lamented and distinguished Governor BUCHANAN. An address was delivered by Dr. JAMES F. SMITH. Brief speeches were made by other citizens, and all the hearers manifested the profound regard cherished by them towards the character and fame of this eminent benefactor of Africa.

Two young medical students from Liberia are now completing their course of study at the Medical College of New Haven, Connecticut, while three colored students of theology, at the Ashmun Institute, Oxford, Pennsylvania, are expecting to sail for Liberia, in May next, to enter upon their missionary labors amid those sitting in darkness, yet ready to welcome the Messengers of Christ, and hear of the light and deliverance of the Gospel.

The Ashmun Institute, honorable in its name, and founded in desires of good to the African race, especially designed to educate young colored men of piety that they may become the teachers of their brethren in Africa, not less than in the United States, begins to share in the contributions of generous Christians, and to extend its advantages to those who aspire to the honors of a missionary life in the land of their fathers.

Some years ago, Her Britannic Majesty's Government presented to Liberia the beautiful armed schooner "Lark," and recently agreed to have this vessel repaired at its expense. The

Agencies.

Lark has been condemned, but a better vessel, the "Quail," substituted in her place, which, after thorough repair, at Plymouth, is to be sent as Her Majesty's gift to the Liberian Government. This gift is bestowed, at the special instance of our countryman, GERARD RALSTON, Esq., whose generous efforts for Liberia, as Consul-General of that Republic resident in London, cannot be too highly commended.

The agencies of this Society during the year have been few, nor have the Committee been able to increase their number with much assurance of advantage.

The Rev E. G. NICHOLSON of the Methodist Church, has been very earnestly engaged, in Ohio, and visited and addressed many communities with decided benefit to the cause. "The aspects and prospects of things," he observes, "were exceedingly unpromising at the beginning. The cause was in the dust: its friends were despondent. A financial panic was upon all our communities, and we had every thing to learn and every thing to do; but we have gone forward—the seed has been sown in every section of the State, and what we have gathered but foreshadows the abundant harvest to be garnered in the future."

The Rev. B. O. PLIMPTON and JOHN C. STOCKTON, Esq., have labored in the northern counties of Ohio with great earnestness and fidelity, and a good degree of success, considering the opposition prevailing among some, and the indifference of more to the cause.

The Rev. J. N. DANFORTH has continued both in the District of Columbia and in Delaware, to deliver able and impressive discourses for the cause in many churches.

For a short time the Rev. JOHN SEYS was occupied in the service of the Society in Pennsylvania, and subsequently in Indiana and Illinois, until appointed to his important duties on the coast of Africa.

Captain GEORGE BARKER, who has labored for the cause more than eighteen years, has been employed in obtaining subscriptions to the African Repository in New England, and contributions to the cause in New Hampshire.

It is much to be desired that some method should be devised by the several State Societies which would enable them more effectually to aid the pecuniary resources, and invigorate the operations of this Society. They occupy the States where

Receipts and Expenditures.

wealth abounds, and where benevolent institutions, generally, are well sustained. Applications by this Society to the citizens of these States must be made through the State Societies, and through them, the public naturally suppose donations to the parent institution will be made. It will be for the officers of those Societies to consider whether anything, and if so, what can be done to increase the amount of their contributions to this Society.

The receipts of the Society during the last year							
were,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$61,820 19
The expenditures,	-	-	-	-	-	-	61,196 57
Leaving a balance in the treasury, January 1st,							
1859, of	-	-	-	-	-	-	623 62
From the McDonogh legacy has been received,							4,331 22
From other legacies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,127 62

The opposition to this Society and to Liberia, comes too late to effect the ends of its authors. Pamphlets, volumes may be written to discredit African colonization; ingenious argument and vehement eloquence may be employed against it, but all be as ineffectual as the attempt to prove that a thing cannot be done, which is done already, or, that the sun exists not while shining before our eyes. Let, then, the friends of this Society renew their strength. Some will ever lag behind, blinded by the dust from the wheels of a high enterprise; be it ours, standing foremost, to catch the inspiring breeze, and with eyes, undimmed, survey the rising and expanding glories of the prospect. Liberia, a Christian Independent Republic, is founded. The cherished memories of the dead, the prayers of the living, the hopes of the children of Africa, cluster around her. She stands no uncertain experiment, but a complete and permanent commonwealth. Her leaf shall be ever green, like her perennial forests—her life be transmitted through ever multiplying generations. When all now living shall sleep in the dust, she shall rise higher and shine brighter, the darkly thronging nations of Africa shall lay their gifts and honors at her feet, walk in her light, and become partakers of her joy. Trusting in Him “whose is the strength of the hills,” she shall abide in safety forever. The upright, faithful, obedient nation shall endure as the sun before Him.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE forty-second Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held in Washington City, January 18th, 1859, in the hall of the Smithsonian Institution, at 7 o'clock P. M. The Hon. J. H. B. LATROBE, President of the Society, took the Chair. At the request of the President, the Rev. JOHN ORCUTT, Travelling Secretary of the Society, invoked the Divine blessing upon the Society and the occasion.

Extracts from the Annual Report were read by the Rev. R. R. GURLEY, Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

The President then addressed the meeting, with great ability and eloquence, the audience giving repeated expressions of applause.

Hon. W. L. UNDERWOOD, of Kentucky, moved that the thanks of the Society be given to their President for his excellent address, and that he be requested to furnish a copy for publication.

The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. CLEVELAND, of Connecticut, and the Society adjourned to meet to-morrow at twelve o'clock, at their office.

COLONIZATION OFFICE,

January 19th, 12 o'clock, M.

The Society met, and the President took the Chair. The minutes of the meeting yesterday were read by the Corresponding Secretary.

On motion of Hon. D. S. GREGORY, the Annual Report was accepted and referred to the Board of Directors, for such revision and amendments as they might think proper to make.

The Rev. P. SLAUGHTER, Rev. JOSEPH TRACY, and WM. COPPINGER, Esq., were appointed a committee to nominate the officers of the Society for the present year.

The Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY moved that the agreement between the President of the United States and the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, in the case of the Africans on board of the slaver Echo, having been presented to the Board of Directors of said Society, and having been considered, it is approved.

The Hon. D. S. GREGORY gave notice that he intended to ask one or more of the State Societies to propose an alteration of the Constitution in two particulars—

First, As to the day of the annual meeting;

Second, As to the amount of contributions required to constitute the right to be represented by a delegate at the annual meeting.

The Committee to nominate officers reported the following names of individuals, who were unanimously elected:—(see list, page 3,)—after which the Society adjourned to meet the third Tuesday of January, 1860.

EXTRACTS

FROM THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON CITY, JANUARY 18, 1859.

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met on Tuesday, January 18, 1859, at 12 o'clock at noon, in the Lecture Room of the Smithsonian Institution, in the City of Washington.

The Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe, President of the Society, took the Chair, and at his request, the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. E. L. Cleveland, D. D.

William Coppinger, Esq., was chosen Secretary, and Henry Stoddard, Esq., assistant Secretary.

William Coppinger, Esq., and S. A. Schieffelin, Esq., were appointed a Committee on Credentials, who subsequently reported the following named delegates as appointed by the several State Societies for the year 1859:

To the Board of Directors of the Am. Col. Society:

The Committee on Credentials of Delegates to this Board, find the following named gentlemen to have been appointed, viz:

Massachusetts—Hon. G. Washington Warren.

Connecticut—Rev. E. L. Cleveland, D. D., Hon. S. H. Huntington, James Brewster, Esq.

New York—S. A. Schieffelin, Esq., Hon. J. Beekman.

New Jersey—Hon. D. S. Gregory, Dr. J. G. Goble.

Pennsylvania—William V. Pettit, Esq., William Coppinger, Esq.

Virginia—Rev. P. Slaughter, Rev. W. H. Starr, R. B. Bolling, Esq., Rev. Dr. Sparrow.

Kentucky—Hon. W. L. Underwood.

Ohio—Rev. E. G. Nicholson, Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, Hon. R. C. Schenck, *Hon. J. W. Allen, Hon. W. S. Groesbeck, Hon. G. H. Pendleton, Hon. S. F. Yinton.

Life Directors present.—Rev. R. R. Gurley, Dr. James Hall, J. Knickerbacker, Esq., Rev. William McLain, Rev. John Orcutt, Rev. John B. Pinney, Henry Stoddard, Esq., Rev. Joseph Tracy.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. COPPINGER,

SID'Y A. SCHIEFFELIN, *Com.*

*The representation from Ohio stated that Mr. Allen, who was appointed a delegate to attend this meeting, not being in this city, Frederick Wadsworth, Esq., has been appointed, according to usage, a delegate to supply the vacancy occasioned by the non-attendance of the said John W. Allen, under the circumstances mentioned.

Standing Committees.

The record of the last meeting was read by the Financial Secretary of the Society, and on motion was approved.

The Annual Report was read by the Corresponding Secretary; whereupon, on motion, it was accepted and referred to a Committee, with a view of extracting portions to be read this evening at the public meeting. Messrs. Pinney, Gurley, and Slaughter, were appointed the Committee.

The Financial Secretary read the annual statement of the Executive Committee, which was, on motion, laid on the table.

The Financial Secretary presented the following papers, which were, on motion, laid on the table, viz:

Report of Agency receipts and expenses;

Statement of basis of representation for 1859;

Account of receipts and disbursements during 1858;

Report of Dr. James Hall, with sundry papers in regard to the Ship Mary Caroline Stevens.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That when this Board adjourn, it adjourn to meet at this place this evening, at 7 o'clock, to attend the public anniversary of the Society, and to meet to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, at the Colonization Rooms.

On motion, adjourned.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19, 1859.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment. The President in the Chair. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Nicholson.

The minutes of yesterday's proceedings of the Board were read and approved.

The Chairman announced the Standing Committees, as follows:

ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, - - -	{ Hon. E. Whittlesey, Chairman. Rev. E. L. Cleveland, D. D., Hon. G. W. Warren.
ON FINANCE, - - - - -	{ Rev. J. B. Pinney, Chairman. Hon. S. F. Vinton, Robert B. Bolling, Esq.
ON AUXILIARY RELATIONS, - -	{ Rev. Joseph Tracy, Chairman. Dr. J. G. Goble, Hon. Warner L. Underwood.
ON AGENCIES, - - - - -	{ Rev. P. Slaughter, Chairman. J. Knickerbacker, Esq., W. Coppinger, Esq.
ON ACCOUNTS, - - - - -	{ Hon. D. S. Gregory, Chairman. Henry Stoddard, Esq., S. A. Schieffelin, Esq.
ON EMIGRATION, - - - - -	{ William V. Pettit, Esq. Hon. H. S. Huntington, Dr. James Hall.

The Corresponding Secretary read the Agency reports—

On motion of Mr. Tracy, it was

Resolved, That the reports of agents be referred to the Committee on Agencies.

Contemplated Settlement on the New Jersey Tract.

On motion of Mr. Tracy, it was

Resolved, That so much of the Annual Report as relates to Foreign Relations, to Finance, to Auxiliary Societies, to Agencies, to Accounts, and to Emigration, be referred to the Standing Committees on those subjects respectively.

The Financial Secretary stated that he had received a letter from President Maclean, dated Princeton, N. J., January 17th, regretting his inability to be present, owing to indisposition.

The Chairman read a letter addressed to him by Charles Howard, Esq., President of the Maryland Colonization Society, dated Baltimore, January 15, in reference to its relations with this Society.

On motion of Mr. Tracy, the letter was laid on the table for the present.

The following resolution was offered by Dr. Goble, and laid on the table for the present:

Resolved, That this Society approve the contemplated plan of the New Jersey Colonization Society, of sending to Liberia a special agent, for the purpose of exploring the New Jersey tract, to survey and map the same, or such portion thereof as may be necessary, with the view to the speedy settlement of this tract, with the approbation of the Liberian Government, and to make such other researches and explorations in the interior of the country as may be practicable; and the expenses so incurred shall be credited to the New Jersey Society.

A series of resolutions respecting the suppression of the slave trade, &c., adopted by the New York State Colonization Society, January 11th, 1859, were read by Mr. Pinney, and, on motion, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Certain resolutions in regard to a steamer for the Coast of Africa, passed by the New York State Colonization Society, January 11th, 1859, were read by Mr. Pinney, and, on motion, referred to the Committee on Finance.

Several letters were read, and remarks made by Messrs. Pinney, Gurley, and Whittlesey, in reference to movements among the colored people of the North, having in view the settlement of Central Africa.

The Board, after taking a brief recess for the meeting of the Society, again proceeded to business; when the annual report of the Travelling Secretary was read by that officer; and, on motion of Mr. Gurley, it was referred to the Committee on Agencies.

REPORT OF THE TRAVELLING SECRETARY.

HARTFORD, JANUARY 1st, 1859.

To the Board of Directors of the A. C. S.

GENTLEMEN:—Another year is added to the history of this great and noble enterprise. Like previous years, it has been one of labor and toil, embarrassment and success. Such is the experience of every good cause, sustained and carried forward by private charity and individual exertion; but evidence of past progress, and a reasonable hope of final triumph, are strong incentives to perseverance in the way of well doing.

Our country has continued to feel the effects of the commercial pressure of 1857—in consequence of which there has been, as was to be expected, a falling off in the receipts of most, if not all, of our benevolent associations. The last has been a peculiarly hard year for us—to some of our friends, one of great discouragement.

Other causes, besides stringency in the money market, have operated much to our disadvantage. The slanders against the Liberian Government, which have been set on foot and hurried on through the land, have done much to prejudice the public mind, and weaken confidence in the cause. The distrust and

Report of the Travelling Secretary.

alienation thus created, have been in a measure removed; but very many minds are still affected by them, simply for the want of information. It is not easy for truth to overtake a falsehood when the means of conveyance of the latter are denied to the former. This, I am sorry to say, has been the case in this regard. Papers ready enough to take up and propagate these slanderous reports have been slow to notice their refutation.

The very able and timely letter of the President of this Society to Senator Hammond, contains all that need be said on the subject: and we cannot better serve the cause than to give that document, in some form, a wide circulation. It should be read by thousands whom it will never reach unless special pains be taken to put it into their hands.

Again, it seems to me to be a matter of importance for us to inquire, whether anything can be done to increase the receipts of the Society: whether the working of our machinery in the agency departments may not be made more productive.

I do not propose now to go into a discussion of this question in all its bearings, but rather to make a few suggestions.

The funds of the Society, except in case of legacies, must be obtained principally by personal solicitation. Comparatively few people will remember to bestow their charities if not called upon to do so. This work must be performed by collecting agents. Plate collections in churches and public contributions, where they can be had, are very well, as far as they go, but little can be hoped for in this way. It becomes then a question of great practical importance—*how many collecting agents shall be employed?* To multiply the number and not increase the income of the Society, would be bad policy. There may be rare cases to justify the expense of sustaining an agent for a time, whose services return very little money; but these are only exceptions to the general rule. The community must have evidence that agents are *profitable*, or they will give sparingly, or not at all.

There are multitudes of cheerful givers, who wait for an opportunity to contribute to this cause, and the question is, how shall such persons be reached? One way is, to form town or district societies on the principle of each member paying annually a given sum, to some person appointed by each Society to receive it.

Another way is to employ individuals in the communities where they severally reside, to call upon persons for their subscriptions without forming such societies.

In every place worth the effort, a suitable person might be obtained for a trifling compensation, if not as a gratuity, to spend a day or two, as the case might be, in this behalf. Thus hundreds, if not thousands, of dollars might be collected in communities which would not otherwise be visited, and while the regular agent is employed in larger and more productive fields.

Take for example, the three northern States—Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. Neither of these States would yield enough to justify the expense of employing an agent continually within its bounds. Probably no two of them would. The *three* might: but it would be impossible for one man thoroughly to explore so large a territory without resorting to some such expedient as I have proposed.

There may be difficulties in the way of putting this plan into extensive operation—there may be a better one: but I am fully persuaded that the Society, all things considered, should be satisfied with having few commissioned agents in the field, even though its receipts be not as large as we could wish. The success of our enterprise does not depend entirely, or mainly, on the number of dollars collected, or emigrants transported.

The place to look for *progress* is the other side of the Atlantic—in the gradual development of the various departments of the Republic of Liberia. If we cannot find improvement there, the home operations of the Society will be comparatively of little account.

But Liberia is manifestly *advancing*, and perhaps never in a more marked and hopeful degree, than during the last year. The increased attention given to the cultivation of the soil is a most encouraging feature in the growth of

Committee Reports—Accounts—Emigration.

the Republic. I cannot doubt that its course is *onward and upward*; but let us not indulge in unreasonable expectations in regard to its future progress. Empires are not built up in a day, or an age. Our best policy is to "make haste slowly" by patient continuance in well doing.

In speaking of my own labors the past year, I have but little to say.

Besides what I have accomplished in Connecticut and Rhode Island, where no agent has been employed, I have visited and addressed large audiences in the following towns in Vermont: St. Johnsbury, Woodstock, Windsor, Bellows' Falls, and Brattleborough.

I have done the same in the following places in Massachusetts: Boston, Cambridge, Charlestown, Salem, Beverly, Newburyport, and Northampton, making collections in the several towns mentioned so far as practicable. I have also done something in New Hampshire and Maine; but on account of lameness occasioned by a fall, I have not been able to perform all the labor *abroad*, which I otherwise should have done, and which was expected of me. The aggregate amount of my collections paid into the treasury of the Parent or State Societies, is between four and five thousand dollars.

I am respectfully, your humble servant,

JOHN ORCUTT.

On motion, the Board adjourned to meet this evening at 7½ o'clock.

—
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 19, 1859.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment: the President of the Society in the Chair. The minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

The Committee on Accounts made a report as follows, which was approved:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.

The Committee on Accounts have made an examination of the vouchers and compared them with the entries of the disbursements by the Financial Secretary, for the year 1858, and find the entries correct.—(For Exhibit, see page 43.)

D. S. GREGORY,
HENRY STODDARD,
SIDNEY A. SCHIEFFELIN, Com.

The resolution offered by Dr. Goble, respecting an exploration of the New Jersey tract in Liberia, was then taken up, and after being amended, was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Pinney, G. W. S. Hall, Esq., of Baltimore, was invited to sit as a Corresponding member.

The Committee on Emigration made a report, which was approved:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION.

The Committee on Emigration, to whom was referred so much of the Annual Report as relates to the subject, respectfully report:

That they have had a free interchange of opinion in relation to the part of the Society's operations submitted for their consideration, and that they have agreed with entire unanimity in recommending a continuance of the policy hitherto pursued, of furnishing the requisite means to forward, and temporarily to support, such persons of African descent as may offer to emigrate to the land of their progenitors. They would, however, respectfully suggest to the Board the propriety of conducting the emigration of the present year, so far as they can properly influence it, as to strengthen the settlements already made in the Republic of Liberia. While they would not be disposed to discourage the proposed settlement of the New Jersey Society, they are yet much impressed with the importance of so fortifying the settlements at Robertsport, Bassa, Sinou, and Cape Palmas, as to enable those settled at these points to protect themselves from outrage and injury, whether from native chiefs, who seek to

Report on Auxiliary Societies.

gratify their cupidity by violating the laws of the Republic, or from trading parties on the coast, animated by similar motives. They would thus strengthen the hands of the Liberian authorities in the noble work of resisting such outrages as were attempted by the officers of the *Regina Caeli*, and thereby put an end to the slave trade in disguise as they had previously done when carried on under its proper name.

WM. V. PETTIT,
S. H. HUNTINGTON,
JAMES HALL, Committee.

The following resolution, offered by Hon. Mr. Schenck, was, on motion, referred to the Committee on Agencies:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be authorized, and hereby instructed, to appoint and commission the Rev. E. G. Nicholson general travelling and collecting Agent for a district to be composed of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri, making such agreement with him as they may deem just and expedient as to his commissions, or other compensation, for his services; and the said Agent to have the authority to appoint or employ all his subordinate agents or assistants, within the district so assigned to him, and to be responsible for their collections, and for their right and faithful performance of the duties entrusted to them.

The letter of Charles Howard, Esq., President of the Maryland State Colonization Society, was then called upon—Whereupon, it was

Resolved, That the Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe, President of the Society, be appointed a committee to meet the committee of the Maryland State Society, with authority to assure the latter of the desire of this Board to obtain their co-operation in its deliberations, and to invite them to appoint representatives to the next and future meetings of this Board, under the 5th article of the Constitution of the American Colonization Society:—With the understanding that this Board will recognize all credits to this Society on account of advances for the ship *Mary Caroline Stevens*, for carrying emigrants, and all moneys expended by the Maryland Colonization Society for colonization purposes and for the use of so much of Liberia as was founded by the State of Maryland, as a basis of representation for that particular year.

The report of Dr. James Hall, as agent of the ship *Mary Caroline Stevens*, was called up, and on motion of Mr. Pinney, referred to the Committee on Accounts.

On motion, the Board adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1859.

The Board met according to adjournment. The President of the Society in the Chair. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Danforth, the minutes of last night's proceedings were read and approved.

The Committee on Auxiliary Societies made a report, which, on motion, was accepted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

The portion of the Annual Report referred to the Committee on Auxiliaries, is in the following words:

“It is much to be desired that some method should be devised by the State Societies, which would enable them more effectually to aid the pecuniary resources and invigorate the operations of this Society. They occupy the States where wealth abounds, and where benevolent institutions generally are well sustained. Applications by this Society to the citizens of these States must be made through the State Societies; and through them, the public naturally suppose, donations to the Parent Society will be made. It will be for the officers

Report on Auxiliary Societies.

of these Societies to consider whether anything, and if so, what, can be done, to increase the amount of their contributions to this Society."

The difficulty here briefly suggested, deserves a more extended statement.

The delegates of the State Societies form a powerful, and commonly a controlling element in this Board. They come here annually, and prescribe what the Parent Society shall do, and what it shall not. They sometimes bind very heavy burdens, and lay them on its shoulders. The tasks which they impose cannot be performed without a large amount of funds. As reasonable task-masters, they ought to see to it that the funds are furnished, or at least that the Parent Society is at liberty to obtain them. Pharaoh, himself, did not forbid his Hebrew servants to get straw where they could find it.

The auxiliaries, by their delegates, next forbid the Parent Society to solicit funds where they may most readily be obtained, in those "States where wealth abounds, and where benevolent institutions generally are well sustained." The auxiliaries reserve to themselves the exclusive right to solicit funds in those States. If the Parent Society needs funds from any of those States, it must ask the auxiliary for them. Against this arrangement there would be no objection, if the auxiliaries would collect and pay over what the Parent Society needs, for the execution of the tasks imposed upon it.

But, in the third place, some of the auxiliaries, sometimes, expend nearly all the funds they collect on separate objects of their own, paying over, about the end of each year, just enough to secure a representation in this Board, and thus the Parent Society is deprived of the aid which it needs and might otherwise receive from its friends in such States.

In the operation of this arrangement, there is sometimes an additional element of unfairness. In each of these States, the Parent Society has friends who desire to give for the promotion of its objects, but who would give less, or nothing, to be expended on separate plans of the State Society. Such friends sometimes send their donations directly to the treasury at Washington; but oftener, probably, they give to the State Society, considering it as only an agency for the conveyance of their donations to the Parent Society. But these donations, when once in the treasury of the auxiliary, are expended on its separate objects, and never reach the destination for which the donors intended them. This is practically unfair to the donors, as well as to the Parent Society.

This evil, your Committee are aware, is sometimes made to appear greater than it is. State Societies, by previous agreement or request, expend a part of their funds for the Parent Society, in executing its tasks; thus saving the trouble of sending the money to Washington and back again, and often, much other trouble besides. Sometimes they procure donations and bequests, which are paid directly to the Parent Society at Washington, without the ceremony of passing through the treasury of the auxiliary; and then, a tabular statement is presented to this Board, giving those auxiliaries credit for only such sums as have passed, in cash, through their treasuries into the treasury of the Parent Society. Such statements injuriously misrepresent the auxiliaries to which they relate. Yet, after all due allowance on this account, the difficulty is of serious magnitude, and, in the words of the Report referred to us, "it is much to be desired that some method should be devised" for removing it.

It is not difficult to devise such a method; but, as the Report implies, its execution must depend on the pleasure of the State Societies. If they would only abstain from all separate action, not previously agreed upon in this Board, or authorized by the Executive Committee, and employ their whole power in assisting the Parent Society to perform the tasks which they impose upon it, the difficulty would be at an end. They might still have their separate action, but it would consist in doing an assigned part of the general work; and the part assigned would always be with their own consent, and usually of their own suggestion. The work thus done by them would as "effectually aid the pecuniary resources and invigorate the operations of this Society," as if the dollars expended on it had been paid into its treasury and out again.

Your Committee see no good reason why the auxiliaries should object against this remedy. If a new project, really worthy to be executed, should suggest itself to any of them, the Executive Committee would almost always give it their seasonable sanction. If that sanction should be withheld, it would seldom

Election of Officers—Ship Mary Caroline Stevens.

be any great evil to wait till they can consult their brethren, assembled in this Board of Directors. If both the Committee and the Directors refuse their sanction, the auxiliary may well distrust its own wisdom. If, however, after all, it feels bound in duty to proceed, it cannot reasonably object to proceeding as an independent Society, and not as an auxiliary.

Some years since, the Rev. John Orcutt, of Massachusetts, was appointed agent of the Parent Society for the State of Connecticut, with a competent salary. He was soon after chosen Secretary of the Auxiliary in that State, and was its only salaried officer. All his collections were paid into, or accounted for at, the treasury in Washington. Much of the success of this Society is doubtless due to the personal characters of its Secretary and other officers. Still, that arrangement seems to be proved, by the experiment, the most efficient yet devised for an auxiliary. But there are serious difficulties, growing out of the history of some of the State Societies, in the way of its universal adoption; and if the State Societies will generally comply with the other suggestions already made, its adoption is of minor importance. Abstinence from expenditures not previously authorized by the general voice of our brotherhood, would accomplish nearly all that can reasonably be expected. We commend this part of the Annual Report to their serious consideration.

Respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH TRACY,
J. G. GOBLE,
W. L. UNDERWOOD, Com.

On motion of Dr. Goble, it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

Messrs. Goble, Huntington, and Stoddard, were appointed the committee.

The Nominating Committee reported the following nominations—which are the same as last year:—Whereupon, the report was adopted, and the persons therein named duly elected, viz:

Corresponding Secretary, Rev. R. R. GURLEY.

Financial Secretary, Rev. W. McLAIN.

Travelling Secretary, Rev. JOHN ORCUTT.

Executive Committee—HARVEY LINDSLY, M. D., JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, Esq., WILLIAM GUNTON, Esq., W. W. SEATON, Esq., Rev. GEORGE W. SAMSON, Hon. WILLIAM MERRICK, Hon. ISAAC BLACKFORD.

Mr. Gregory, from the Committee on Accounts, made the following report, respecting the voyages of the ship Mary Caroline Stevens; when, after some remarks from Dr. Hall, it was, on motion of Mr. Huntington,

Resolved, That the report be accepted.

REPORT—SHIP MARY CAROLINE STEVENS.

The Committee on Accounts, to whom was referred the accounts of Dr. James Hall, Agent of the Company's Ship, the Mary Caroline Stevens, for the past year, report—

That the Agent has made, from time to time, detailed accounts, supported by vouchers, of the result of the several voyages, which accounts have had the examination of the Executive Committee and the Financial Secretary; it would therefore be a useless labor for the Committee to go over the same work again. A summary of the two round voyages, marked C. and D., is herewith presented, with a satisfactory explanatory letter of Dr. Hall, which the Committee recommend to be entered upon, and be published with, the minutes. The Agent is satisfied with the arrangement made for his compensation, for the large amount of labor and responsibility involved in the charge of the ship; and as he furnishes from his own enterprize the means for meeting the compensation the Society avoids a serious item which would otherwise arise in commissions for the performance of the service. The allowance to Dr. Hall is one

Ship Mary Caroline Stevens.

thousand dollars per annum, to be paid in freight of flour furnished by himself. In case there is no room for one thousand barrels annually, the deficiency is a charge in money.—(For Exhibit, see pages 44 and 45)

All which is respectfully submitted.

D. S. GREGORY,
HENRY STODDARD,
SIDNEY A. SCHIEFFELIN, Com.

Letter of Dr. Hall.

BALTIMORE, January 1st, 1859.

Rev. WM. McLAIN, *Financial Secretary A. C. S.*,

DEAR SIR:—I hand you herewith a summary of the expenditures and earnings of the ship M. C. Stevens, for two voyages, her 3d and 4th, designated as C. and D., comprising the second year's service of the ship. They are made up from accounts furnished you at different times, to which I refer you for items. You will note discrepancies in the footings of the enclosed and those accounts, which arise from the fact that many items are there entered not strictly appertaining to the ship, being merely debits and credits of the A. C. S.

I very much regret that the present exhibit shows a material falling off from the same of last year, or the two first voyages of the ship; but you will note that it arises mainly from a diminution of the business of the Society. The paying freight, it will be seen, has increased. Last year the charges to the Society amounted to \$14,697—adding to this the sugar mill, taken gratis, estimated at \$500—\$15,197; whereas, this year it amounts only to \$9,871: a difference of \$5,326. The paying freights and passengers last year amounted to \$5,762; this year to \$8,023;—an increase of \$2,261. You will also note that voyage D. is the first that yields any amount for freight home. I will add, that in voyage E., which will come into our next year's account, the freight bill out exceeds that of any previous voyage, and I have reason to hope the home freight will also. You will notice that the expenses of the ship average about the same at each voyage. I think we may safely calculate that the paying freight both ways will gradually increase to the extent of the full capacity of the ship, not required for emigrants and the Society's freight. And this will much exceed the amount heretofore taken in consequence of ballasting with iron, which you are aware was done previous to her departure on her last voyage, to the estimated increase of her capacity of near 1,000 bbls. The insurance on the ship is diminished one-half, agreeable to a resolution of the Board of Directors at their last meeting. I have set the salary of myself as Agent in the general summary of the year at \$1,000, as I see you have charged that amount paid by a vote of the Board of Directors, but I considered it as due for the first year's services as Agent. For my services the present year I shall deduct from freight furnished voyage E., as per vote of the Board, 1,000 bbls.

It may not be superfluous to remark, that the ship performs as well as during her first year's service, making passages on an average in less time than any square-rigged vessel in the trade. I have thus far been fortunate, too, in securing the services of a good master and officers, having heard no reasonable complaint from any quarter. From this cause, and the superior accommodations of the ship, and provisions for cabin passengers, she is sought by such to their great inconvenience in many other respects, both by Liberians having occasion to visit this country, and by missionaries to different parts of the coast. In fine, she may be said fully to answer the expectations of those who have ever advocated the running of a ship by the Society.

Accompanying this you will find the letter-books and files containing the correspondence relative to the business of the ship, together with bills vouching for the various items in the accounts furnished you, heretofore referred to.

Very respectfully yours, JAMES HALL.

Mr. Whittlesey, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom had been referred the action of the N. Y. State Colonization Society concerning the suppression of the slave trade, and other important matters, made the following

Report on the Slave Trade.

report, which was accepted. The resolutions recommended by the Committee were then taken up *seriatim*, and adopted. On motion of Mr. Pinney, it was

Resolved, That the foregoing report be approved, and with the resolutions attached, be published in the African Repository.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS OF THE NEW YORK SOCIETY.

The Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom were referred copies of the Resolutions passed at a meeting of the Board of Managers of the New York State Colonization Society on the 3d of January, 1859, report—

That for convenience of reference, the Committee number said resolutions in consecutive order:

The first resolution renewedly expresses the opposition of said Society to the slave trade in Africa, open or disguised. The 9th section of the first article of the Constitution provides, that "the migration or importation of such persons, as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress, prior to the year 1808." At the 2d session of the 9th Congress, Mr. Jefferson, then President of the United States, presented that section of the Constitution to the attention of Congress, and invited legislative action thereon. By an act approved March 2d, 1807, the importation of negroes to be enslaved after the 1st of January, 1808, was prohibited. If New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut had voted in the convention to form the Constitution of the United States, to prohibit the slave trade after January 1st, 1800, it would have ceased at that time.

When the act of March 2d, 1807, was passed, there was harmony and unity in the views and feelings of the people throughout the United States on the subject of the slave trade; and now the Committee entertain no doubt, that in each of the great divisions of the United States, a large majority of the people are as strongly opposed to a renewal of the slave trade, as the Society, whose resolution is under consideration. This Committee has no reason to doubt, that the Administration, and the Government of the United States, deem the trade to be odious, and will exercise their constitutional power to suppress it. The Committee think that every humane, well disposed, and patriotic citizen of the United States, has a high duty to discharge in this matter, as well as the officers of the Government; and it is cause of regret, if not of astonishment, that in the principal ports of the United States, where the unanimous voice of the people is ostensibly raised against the traffic, ships are built, fitted up, and furnished with manacles for the trade, in all of which a large number of mechanics and laborers are employed, without any interference whatever on the part of the people. This Committee recommend a concurrence in the views expressed in the first resolution.

2d. The second resolution expresses an earnest desire for a more effective action of the Government of the United States to suppress the slave trade, by substituting small, but well armed war steamers, for the large sail vessels now employed. It is wise, in all instances, to adapt the best means to acquire the object in view. The settled principle and policy of the United States has been, and is, to deny to all sovereign Powers the right to search their vessels, sailing under their national flag. The practice of Great Britain to search American vessels for deserters from British vessels, was one cause of the war of 1812, and although she did not expressly relinquish the right by the treaty of Ghent, she virtually abandoned it, and now disclaims the right. The consequence is, that Americans fit out vessels in our ports, clear with American papers, sail under our national flag to the west coast of Africa, arrange for cargoes of slaves, transfer their vessels to Spanish or Portuguese officers, and are protected from the British cruisers by the flag they dishonor. Small steamers are wanted, to move rapidly upon different points of the coast, to surprize the American vessels engaged in the slave trade; and if necessary to enter rivers, and steam up them, to surprize the boats and the slave stations. If an American had a contract to suppress the slave trade on the west coast of Africa, he would use small steamers in connection with large vessels, to accomplish his object most efficiently and economically.

Report of Committee on Agencies.

This Committee think this subject should be presented to the Secretary of the Navy, and to the President, accompanied by all the information within the power of the Executive Committee to collect. Gentlemen from Connecticut are in this city who are intimately acquainted with the Secretary of the Navy and possess his confidence; one of whom is a member of this Board. The Secretary of the Navy has been, on more than one occasion, a distinguished member of this Board, as a delegate from his native State; and this Committee is gratified to believe, his habits and character give the assurance, he will, with pleasure, devote as much time to the investigation of the subject, as the arduous duties of his office will permit. From respect to him, and to save him from unnecessary labor in obtaining facts for his action, this Committee will recommend in the resolution presented herewith, that the powers of the Executive Committee be so far enlarged, as to authorize them to invite the co-operation of other gentlemen.

Resolved, That the second resolution be referred to the Executive Committee, to prosecute such measures, with the Secretary of the Navy, and with the President of the United States, as they shall deem to be best suited to accomplish the important object therein stated. And the powers of said Executive Committee are hereby, so far enlarged, as to permit them to invoke the aid of other gentlemen, if they should think proper to do so.

3d. The third resolution involves a question as to the powers of the General Government, concerning which, gentlemen of great distinction entertain different opinions; and believing, as this Committee does, that this Society should not agitate it, the following resolution is submitted:

Resolved, That this Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the said third resolution, without prejudice to the views entertained by the Board of Managers of the New York State Colonization Society, as to the powers of the General Government to furnish the aid sought to be obtained, and as to the expediency of granting it; and that said third resolution be laid on the table.

4th. The fourth resolution, in the opinion of the Committee, interferes with the executive branch of the Government, and one of its officers, in regard to his accountability for property entrusted to him. This Committee participate with the New York Board in the warm gratification expressed in the conduct of Commander Chauncey, and it does not doubt, that his disposal of the property mentioned will be, and is, impliedly, sanctioned.

The following resolution is submitted:

Resolved, That the action of the Board of Directors in the matter of the fourth resolution is not deemed to be necessary nor expedient: that this Committee be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be laid on the table.

ELISHA WHITTLESEY, Chairman.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON AGENCIES.

The Committee on Agencies, through its chairman, Mr. Slaughter, made the following report, which, with the resolutions attached, were adopted:

The Committee on Agencies respectfully report, that they have examined the documents referred to them. This examination has resulted in a conviction of the fact, that our agencies are defective in number and in general efficiency. That the number of agents is utterly inadequate to the successful culture of the wide field which invites our labors, is evident from the mere statement of the following facts: Upon the wide theatre of the United States outside of the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Maine, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky, in which alone are self-supporting State organizations, having the exclusive administration of affairs within their respective borders, there are only five agents of the American Colonization Society; of whom three are in the State of Ohio, leaving the remainder of the States, except those above named, in which there are living **State Societies**, uncultivated by any direct agency, and unproductive of any

Agencies, &c.

fruits but spontaneous donations, or those which are picked up by other agents occasionally transcending their legitimate sphere. The amount of the collections of these agents, including receipts for the African Repository, and also including the collections of Mr. Seys, now detailed upon duty in Liberia, is \$7,591.67;—the salaries and expenses amounting to \$3,128.41—leaving a balance of collections over expenditures of \$4,469.26. This statement excludes the results of the valuable labors of the Rev. Mr. Orcutt, who is not, technically, an agent, but one of the Secretaries of this Board.

That something should be done to bring into the field a larger and more efficient corps of agents, is evident we think from the mere statement of these facts. But as the constitution clothes the Executive Committee with the authority to appoint and direct agents, it is not competent to this Board to move in the matter except by way of amendment of the constitution or suggestions to the Executive Committee. We therefore respectfully but earnestly recommend to the Executive Committee the immediate reorganization of the whole system of agencies, and commend to their serious consideration the proposition of the Ohio Society in reference to the Rev. Mr. Nicholson, and the assigning of similar duties to the Rev. Mr. Orcutt in other States where there are no active State Societies. The high character, zeal, and general capacity of these gentlemen, and their familiarity with the respective fields, would probably enable them to do good service in vitalizing State Societies now in a condition of suspended animation, and in enlisting in our service a more effective corps of laborers.

The Committee embody these views in the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That we recommend to the Executive Committee the re-organization of their whole system of agencies, with a view to its increased efficiency.

2. *Resolved*, That we recommend to the serious consideration of the Executive Committee the proposition of the Ohio Society, in reference to the Rev. Mr. Nicholson.

3. *Resolved*, That we also recommend the assigning of like duties to the Rev. Mr. Orcutt in the Eastern States.

All which is respectfully submitted.

PHILIP SLAUGHTER,
WILLIAM COPPINGER, Com.

On motion of the Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations, it was unanimously

Resolved, That this Board having been advised, since their last meeting, of the course pursued by the President of this Society when in St. Petersburg during the winter of 1857-'8, as evidenced by his correspondence, with the Grand Duke Constantine, published in the African Repository of April, 1858, in regard to Liberia, fully concur therein; and that this Board take the present occasion to express their gratification at the ready assent of the Grand Admiral, the Grand Duke Constantine, to the President's request, that the ships of the Imperial Marine, which may find themselves on the coast of Africa, should visit the ports of Liberia; this Board fully appreciating "the additional countenance that will be thereby afforded to the efforts which the people of the young Republic are making to take a rank among the nations."

The Board then adjourned to meet this evening, at 7½ o'clock.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 20, 1859.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment: the President in the Chair. The minutes of the proceedings of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Pinney offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Directors legally appointed as delegates by the State Societies, shall be considered as holding office for one year—from January 1 to December 31.

Resolutions—Adjournment.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Cleveland, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be presented to the Secretaries of the Society and the Executive Committee, for their valuable and efficient services.

On motion of Mr. Gurley, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be presented to the President of this Society for the able and judicious manner in which he has presided during the session of the Board of Directors.

On motion of Mr. Whittlesey, it was

Resolved, That this Board present their thanks to William Coppinger, Esq., for his able and faithful services as Secretary of this Board during the present session.

The minutes were then read and approved.

The meeting was closed with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Pinney.

The Board then adjourned *sine die*.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE,

Pres. Am. Col. Society.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary.*

Treasurer's Statement.

To balances due the Society, per last report, -	54,989 85	By balances due by the Society, per last report, -	11,473 45
Receipts from the following sources, viz:—		Payments for the following objects, viz:—	
Profit and Loss, -	838 67	Profit and Loss account, -	247 97
Expense account, -	625 00	Expense account, compensation of Agents, -	5,949 31
African Repository, -	2,807 54	African Repository, paper and printing, -	4,871 34
Donations, -	16,750 63	Mary Caroline Stevens, including \$1,000, Dr. -	
Mary Caroline Stevens, freight, &c., -	18,117 06	Hall's salary for 1857, and \$2,935.50 paid for pig iron for permanent ballast, -	22,661 98
Legacies, -	5,458 84	Legacies, -	300 00
Emigrants, -	17,222 45	Emigrants (including balances owed for last year) -	26,380 97
Total receipts, including above balances, -	116,810 04	Colony of Liberia—(expenses of agents and physicians in Liberia,) -	5,318 40
Balances due by the Society, -	11,304 32	Contingent account, -	97 19
		Office expenses—salaries of Secretaries, rent of office, fuel, stationery, postage, &c., -	5,802 08
Total receipts, 61,820 19		Interior settlement at Careysburg, -	4,392 39
“ expenses, 61,196 57		Recaptives of the Echo, -	8,636 15
Cash in hand, 623 62		Total Expenditures, including above balances, -	96,131 23
		Balances due to the Society, (including invoices sent to Liberia, of which returns have not yet been made,) -	31,959 51
		Cash in hand, -	632 62
			128,114 36

The following certificates of stock, and bonds, are held by this Society at present, as will appear by reference to the Stock Book, viz:—Ten preferred bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company for \$1,000 each; also, certificate of said Company for \$1,200, being amount of accrued interest from Jan. 1, 1852, to Jan. 1, 1854; also, certificate for one share of the Stockbridge and Pittsfield Railroad Company, from which the Society receives seven per centum dividend annually; also, twelve coupon bonds of the Corporation of Alexandria, Va., for \$1,000 each, which have been purchased with the \$10,000 Graham Legacy, and which are held in trust, for educational purposes in Liberia, according to the provisions of the will of the late Augustus Graham; also, four coupon bonds of the State of Virginia for \$1,000 each.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, January 1, 1859.

The Committee on Accounts have made an examination of the vouchers and compared them with the entries of the disbursements by the Financial Secretary, for the year 1858, and find the entries correct.

D. S. GREGORY, Chairman.

Ship Mary Caroline Stevens.

Estimate of Expenses and Earnings of the Ship M. C. Stevens—Voyage C.

1857.	EXPENSES.	1857.	EARNINGS.	
Nov. 1—	Sundry bills of stores and provisions for officers, crew, cabin and steerage passengers, Portage bill—or entire wages of officers and crew, - - - - -	1,932 80	Nov. 1—Cabin passage out, - - - - - Cabin and steerage passage on Coast and home, 1,067 19 Freight out, \$550, and home, \$210.63, - 760 63 Sundry stores and empty barrels sold on Coast, 104 33	900 00 1,067 19 760 63 104 33
	Ship chandlery, cordage, &c., - - - - -	2,266 89	Sundry passages and freight for A. C. S.—	
	General disbursements in U. States, as port charges, pilotage, towage, wharfage, ballasting, wood, water, coal, &c., - - - - -	873 46	Mr. Cowan's cabin passage out, home, and on the Coast, - - - \$250	
	Disbursements on Coast, as fresh provisions, vegetables, Kroomen, &c., - - - - -	502 88	112 adult emigrants in steerage, \$35, 3,920	
	Sundry contingent expenses incident to freight-ing, as drayage, freight, Express, &c., - - - - -	373 39	44 children, \$17.50, - - - 770	
	Sundry bills of repairs in port, - - - - -	167 43	Freight, estimated at - - - 991	
	Half year's full insurance on \$40,000, - - - - -	133 28	Sundry passengers and freight for Md. State Col. Society, charged in account for advances on ship, estimated as 6 adult emigrants, at \$35, \$210	5,931 00
	Balance, - - - - -	1,651 00	Freight, - - - - - 50	260 00
		1,267 02	Passage of women home, Mrs. Farrow unpaid, - - - - - \$45	
			Ditto, Mrs. Kemp, draft on Atwell for ditto, protested, - - - - - 100	145 00
		9,168 15		9,168 15
			1858.	
			April 1—By balance of gain, - - - - -	1,267 02

E. & O. E.
BALTIMORE, April 30, 1858.

JAMES HALL,
Agent for the Ship.

Ship M. C. Stevens.

Estimate of Expenses and Earnings of the Ship M. C. Stevens—Voyage D.

1858.		EARNINGS.	
EXPENSES.			
May 1—Provisions and stores, voyage round, for officers, crew, cabin and steerage passengers, Portage bill—entire wages of officers and crew, - - - - -	1,697 78	May 1—Cabin passage out, - - - - -	435 00
Bill of ship chandlery, cordage, &c., - - - - -	2,272 96	Passage on Coast and home, - - - - -	838 78
General disbursement bills, as port charges, pilotage, towage, wharfage, stevedores' labor, watching, wood, water, &c., - - - - -	814 87	Sundry freights out, - - - - -	1,223 96
Ditto, on Coast, as provisions, Kroomen, ballasting, &c., - - - - -	849 04	Ditto on Coast and home, - - - - -	2,395 53
Sundry contingent expenses, as drayage, freight, and Express charges, - - - - -	493 65	Ditto provisions and lumber sold on Coast, - - - - -	105 75
Bills for repairs by damage sustained by grounding, - - - - -	82 68	Sundry passages and freights for A. C. S., viz: 69 adults, at \$35, - - - - -	
Half insurance for one year on \$40,000, - - - - -	590 96	38 children, at \$17.50, - - - - -	\$2,415 00
Balance, - - - - -	1,651 00	Freight estimated at - - - - -	665 00
	486 49		800 41
	8,939 43		3,940 41
		By balance of gain, - - - - -	\$486 49
			8,939 43

JAMES HALL,
Agent for the Ship.

General Summary for the year, comprising two voyages.

Expenses of Voyage C, - - - - -	7,901 13	Earnings of Voyage C, - - - - -	9,168 15
Do. do. - - - - -	8,452 94	Do. do. - - - - -	8,939 43
Salary as Agent of the Ship, per annum, - - - - -	1,000 00		
Gain, - - - - -	753 51		
	<u>\$18,107 58</u>		<u>\$18,107 58</u>

E. & O. E.
BALTIMORE, October 31, 1858.

APPENDIX A.

ON the 3d of September, immediately after the slaves from the *Echo* were landed near Charleston, the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society appointed three of their number (Messrs. GURLEY, SAMSON, and McLAIN,) to ascertain the views of the PRESIDENT, as far as he might be pleased to communicate them, in regard to the disposal of them. He expressed his purpose to place them in Liberia, under the care of the Colonization Society. His views were reported to the Committee, and the following contract concluded with the President by the Financial Secretary:

“WASHINGTON CITY, 7th September, 1858.

“Rev. WILLIAM McLAIN,

Financial Agent of the Colonization Society:

“SIR:—After our conversations on the subject, I understand you to propose that the Colonization Society, for and in consideration of the sum of forty-five thousand dollars to be paid by the Government of the United States, shall receive in Liberia from the Agent of the United States, the three hundred and odd African negroes now at Fort Sumter near Charleston, and furnish them comfortable shelter, clothing, provisions and medical attendance, for the period of one year from the time of their landing. The Society shall also, during this period, cause the children to receive schooling; and they engage that all of these Africans, whether children or adults, shall be instructed in the arts of civilized life, suitable to their condition. It is distinctly understood, that under no circumstances will the Government of the United States be called upon for any additional expenses above the sum of forty-five thousand dollars.

“I hereby accept this proposition, so far as my constitutional competency extends, and shall recommend to Congress to make the appropriation necessary to carry it into effect. In the meantime I can advance no money to the Society, as none has been appropriated by law for this purpose.

“When you signify explicitly, in writing, on behalf of the Society, that they will in good faith carry all these engagements into effect, the contract will then be completed, and held valid and binding.

“Yours very respectfully,

“JAMES BUCHANAN.”

“COLONIZATION ROOMS, Washington, 8th Sept., 1858.

“TO the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

“Your favor of the 7th instant is received. You have correctly stated the proposition which I made, and I hereby engage, in behalf of the American Colonization Society, to carry into effect all the arrangements therein contained to the satisfaction of the President and for the welfare of the recaptives.

“W. McLAIN, *Financial Secretary A. C. S.*”

POSTAL CONVENTION

BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM OF
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The Government of the Republic of Liberia, and the Government of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous to promote the friendly relations existing between the two Countries, and to regulate, by means of a convention, the communication by post between the Territories of the Republic and the British Dominions, have named for this purpose, that is to say :

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Liberia, has named Gerard Ralston, Esq., Consul General of the said Republic for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Postmaster General of Her Britannic Majesty, has named Rowland Hill, Esq., Secretary of the General Post Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, who after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles :

ARTICLE I. The total amount of postage to be collected in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland upon ordinary letters, posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to Liberia, and conveyed between the United Kingdom and Liberia, by British mail packet, shall be as follows :

For every letter not exceeding the weight of half an ounce, British, one rate of six pence, of which five pence shall represent the British postage, and one penny the Liberian postage.

Reciprocally, the total amount of postage to be collected in the Republic of Liberia, upon ordinary letters posted in Liberia, and addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and conveyed between Liberia and the United Kingdom by British mail packet, shall be as follows :

For every letter not exceeding the weight of half an ounce British, one rate of twelve cents, United States currency, of which two cents shall represent the Liberian postage, and ten cents the British postage.

With respect to the charge upon letters above the weight of half an ounce, British, the following scale of progression shall be adopted in both countries :

For every letter above the weight of half an ounce, British, and not exceeding one ounce, two rates ;

For every letter above the weight of one ounce, British, and not exceeding two ounces, four rates ;

For every letter above the weight of two ounces, British, and not exceeding three ounces, six rates ;

And so on, two rates being added for every additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce.

The prepayment of these rates of postage shall be compulsory.

ART. 2. In exception to the concluding stipulation of Article I, preceding, it is agreed that every letter posted in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, upon which letter an amount of postage insufficient for its prepayment has been paid, shall be forwarded to its destination provided the postage has been prepaid to the extent at least of one rate of six pence or twelve cents. Upon such letter there shall be collected, by the office which delivers it, the amount of the difference between the postage prepaid and the postage which should have been prepaid ; together with a fixed additional rate of six pence, or twelve cents as a fine.

The whole amount on the delivery of insufficiently paid letters shall be divided between the Post Offices of the two Countries, in the same proportion as the postage which is prepaid.

ART. 3. The Post Offices of the two Countries shall mutually account to each other for the portion of the postage which is due to each upon the letters dispatched from one office to the other.

Postal arrangement between the Republic of Liberia and Great Britain.

The Post Office of Liberia shall pay to the British Post Office, for all paid letters forwarded from Liberia addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the sum of five pence for every letter not exceeding the weight of half an ounce.

The Post Office of Liberia shall further pay to the British Post Office the postage due to Great Britain for insufficiently paid letters forwarded to Liberia according to the basis laid down in Article 2, preceding.

Reciprocally, the British Post Office shall pay to the Post Office of Liberia for all paid letters forwarded from the United Kingdom addressed to Liberia, the sum of one penny for every letter not exceeding the weight of half an ounce.

The British Post Office shall further pay to the Post Office of Liberia the postage due to Liberia for insufficiently paid letters forwarded to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, according to the basis laid down in Article 2, preceding.

ART. 4. The Post Office of Liberia shall pay to the British Post Office for paid letters originating in Liberia, and transmitted by way of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to British Colonies or Countries beyond sea, as well as for unpaid letters originating in British Colonies or Countries beyond sea, and forwarded by way of the United Kingdom, and addressed to Liberia, as follows:

1st. The sum of five pence per single letter, viz :

Four pence for the sea conveyance between the United Kingdom and Liberia, and one penny for the transit over the territory of the United Kingdom.

2d. The sea rate paid by the British public upon letters exchanged between the United Kingdom and British Colonies or Foreign Countries beyond sea.

3d. The Foreign or Colonial rate or rates paid by the British Post Office to the Post Office of the Foreign Countries or British Colonies to or from which the letters are forwarded.

Table A, annexed to this Convention, shows the total amounts to be accounted for by the Post Office of Liberia upon letters of this class.

ART. 5. The Post Office of Liberia shall pay to the British Post Office for every letter, not exceeding the weight of half an ounce, forwarded from a port in Liberia, by the British mail packets, to any other port on the west coast of Africa, or to any port at which those packets may touch on their voyage to and from the United Kingdom, the sum of four pence; and for heavier letters in proportion, according to the scale laid down in Article 1, preceding.

For every Newspaper forwarded in like manner, the Post Office of Liberia shall pay to the British Post Office the sum of one penny.

ART. 6. The British Post Office may send registered letters, from the United Kingdom, addressed to Liberia, and the Post Office of Liberia may, on its side, send registered letters, from Liberia, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

A fee or additional charge, the amount of which the dispatching office shall fix, may be levied and retained in the country from which the registered letters are dispatched, but no postage, duty, or tax whatever shall be levied on the delivery of registered letters forwarded from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, addressed to Liberia, or forwarded from Liberia addressed to the United Kingdom.

ART. 7. The Post Office of Liberia may also send to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, registered letters addressed to the following British Colonies, viz : Malta, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, the British West Indies, the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, South Australia, Western Australia, Canada, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Natal, and Mauritius.

Upon every registered letter so forwarded, the Post Office of Liberia shall account to the British Post Office for the sum of six pence, in addition to the postage due to the British Post Office.

ART. 8. The addresses of registered letters sent from one country to the other, shall be entered, by the dispatching office, in the table which is provided for the purpose in the letter bill, with such particulars as are pointed out by the said table.

 Postal arrangement between the Republic of Liberia and Great Britain.

These letters shall be tied together with a cross string, the ends of which shall be made fast to the bottom of the letter bill by means of a seal made of sealing wax.

ART. 9. Upon every British Newspaper duly registered at the General Post Office for transmission abroad, posted in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, addressed to Liberia, a postage of one penny only shall be collected, in advance by the British Post Office, and no charge whatever shall be made on its delivery in Liberia.

Reciprocally, upon every Newspaper posted in Liberia addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, a postage of two cents only shall be collected in advance by the Post Office of Liberia, and no charge whatever shall be made on its delivery in the United Kingdom.

ART. 10. Upon every Newspaper originating in any British Colony or Country beyond sea, forwarded through the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, addressed to Liberia; and upon every Newspaper originating in Liberia, addressed to any British Colony or Country beyond sea, the Post Office of Liberia shall pay to the British Post Office the sum of one penny, and, in addition, any foreign transit postage with which the Newspaper may be chargeable when conveyed by way of any Foreign Country.

ART. 11. Subject to the following conditions: book packets may be sent from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to Liberia, and vice versa.

1st. The postage must be prepaid, but the dispatching office may, if it thinks proper, permit a book packet, prepaid to the extent, at least, of one rate, to be forwarded to its destination. In such case the packet shall be charged with the deficiency, together with one additional rate of postage, as a fine.

2d. Every packet must be sent either without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends or sides, so as to admit of the enclosures being removed for examination.

3d. A book packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, parchment or vellum, and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, or plain, or any mixture of the three. Further: all legitimate binding, mounting or covering of a book, publication, &c., or of a portion thereof shall be allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached, as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books; and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of Literary or Artistic matter, or usually appertains thereto; but no patterns or books of patterns (unless consisting merely of paper) shall be allowed.

4th. No book packet may contain any written letter, closed or open, or any enclosure sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter written, in any such packet, or in or upon its cover.

5th. No book packet must exceed two feet British, in length, width, or depth.

ART. 12. The postage to be collected by the dispatching officer upon the book packets referred to in the preceding Article, shall be as follows:

1st. Upon book packets forwarded from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to Liberia—

For a packet not exceeding four oz. British, in weight.....	3d
For a packet weighing above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz.....	6d
For a packet weighing above 8 oz. and not exceeding 1 lb.....	1s 0d
For a packet weighing above 1 lb. and not exceeding 1½ lb.....	1s 6d

and so on, six pence being added for each additional half pound or fraction of half a pound.

2d. Upon book packets forwarded from Liberia to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland—

For a packet not exceeding 4 oz. in weight.....	6 cts.
For a packet weighing above 4 oz., and not exceeding 8 oz.....	12 cts.

Postal arrangement between the Republic of Liberia and Great Britain.

For a packet weighing above 8 oz., and not exceeding 1 lb..... 24 cts.

For a packet weighing above 1 lb., and not exceeding 1½ lb..... 36 cts.
and so on, 12 cents being added for each additional half pound or traction of half a pound.

ART. 13. The British Post Office shall pay to the Post Office of Liberia, one-third of the amount of postage collected in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland upon prepaid book packets forwarded to Liberia, and upon insufficiently paid book packets received from Liberia, and the Post Office of Liberia shall pay to the British Post Office two-thirds of the amount of postage collected in Liberia upon prepaid book packets forwarded to the United Kingdom, and upon insufficiently paid book packets received from the United Kingdom.

ART. 14. The British Post Office promises to use its good offices with the Post Office of the United States, in order to procure for the correspondence originating in the United States and addressed to Liberia, and *vice versa*, when forwarded through the United Kingdom, the advantage of prepayment to destination on either side.

ART. 15. Each of the mails exchanged between the Post Offices of the two Countries, shall be accompanied by a letter bill in which the dispatching office shall state the nature of the articles which the mail contains, and the amount of postage due to each office.

The office to which the mail shall be forwarded, shall acknowledge its receipt to the dispatching office by return of post.

The letter bills and acknowledgments of receipt shall be in accordance with the forms B, C, and D, annexed to the present Convention.

ART. 16. Dead letters, Newspapers, and book packets, which cannot be delivered from whatever cause, shall be mutually returned, monthly, for the same amount of postage which was originally charged by the sending office. Letters mis-directed or mis-sent shall be reciprocally returned without delay, and letters addressed to persons who have changed their residence and returned to the country whence the letters were sent, shall, in like manner be sent back charged with the rate that would have been paid if the letters had been delivered at the first address.

ART. 17. The British Post Office shall prepare, at the end of every quarter, accounts exhibiting the results of the exchange of correspondence between the respective offices. Such accounts shall be founded upon the acknowledgments of receipt of the respective offices during the quarter.

After these accounts have been compared and settled by the two offices the balance shall be paid in British money, by that office which shall be found to be indebted to the other.

ART. 18. The British Post Office and the Post Office of Liberia shall have power to modify, from time to time, by mutual consent, the whole of the arrangements agreed upon by the present Convention.

ART. 19. The present Convention shall come into operation on the *first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight*, and shall continue in force until one of the two contracting parties shall have announced to the other, one year in advance, its intention to terminate it.

ART. 20. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged as soon as possible.

Done in duplicate, in London, the twentieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

GERARD RALSTON, (L. S.)
ROWLAND HILL, (L. S.)

From the Annual Report of Foreign Commerce, recently transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of State, a document of great interest to those engaged in foreign trade, we extract the following passage from an official despatch of Consul JOHN J. FORNEY, resident at Monrovia:

"It is my opinion, that the laws of Navigation and Commerce of Liberia are conceived in the most liberal spirit, and as most of the provisions, viz: flour, hams, bacon, &c. &c., and lumber, tobacco, rum, powder, and much of the cotton goods imported into this country, are from the United States, it would appear desirable that the same liberal spirit should be manifested on the part of the Government of the United States, with all rightful and legal encouragement to this trade."

REGULATIONS FOR THE PORTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

ART. 1. The lawful commerce of all nations is on an equal footing in the ports of the Republic.

ART. 2. Vessels arriving in harbor after sunset are bound to show their colors on the following morning after daylight, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars. It is not permitted to fire in the harbor after sunset with cannon, muskets, pistols, or other fire-arms, under a penalty of five dollars for each offence.

ART. 3. It shall be the duty of the Collector of Customs to board every foreign vessel anchoring within the limits of his port, before such vessel has had any communication with the shore.

No boats shall be allowed to board vessels entering the harbor, until the Port Officer's boat has taken cognizance of the same; and all persons violating this regulation shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, at the discretion of the President of the Republic, or the Vice President during the inability or absence of the President.

ART. 4. All foreign vessels coming to anchor in any port or harbor of this Republic, shall pay an anchorage and lighthouse duty of fifteen dollars; vessels shall be compelled to pay lighthouse duty at ports only where there is a light established and kept up; and when a vessel has paid the lawful anchorage at any one port, she shall not be held liable to pay such anchorage at any other port of the Republic during the same voyage.

ART. 5. The master of any vessel anchoring in the ports of this Republic shall, within twenty-four hours from the time of his anchoring, enter his vessel at the Custom House, by exhibiting his register, or other documents in lieu thereof, together with the clearance and other papers granted by the officers of the Customs at her departure from the port from which she may have arrived. He shall, on the entry of his vessel, exhibit to the Collector a correct manifest of the cargo on board of his vessel, furnish the Collector a copy of such manifest subscribed by the master, and certified by an oath to be administered by the Collector.

ART. 6. No goods or merchandise shall be landed from any vessel or boat, without a permit, to be obtained therefor from the Collector of the port where such goods are to be landed, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars, to be recovered from the master, and forfeiture of the goods so landed in each and every case. And no goods, wares or merchandise shall be landed from any vessel before the hour of 6 o'clock in the morning, nor after 6 o'clock post meridian.

ART. 7. No trade shall be made in harbors of this Republic between foreigners and foreigners, nor between foreigners and citizens, unless done under the immediate inspection of the Collector, or his deputy, without accounting to the Collector of the port where such trade has been made, for the duties arising on the goods so traded; any master, supercargo, or others, so offending, shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars for each offence.

ART. 8. The Collector of each port or harbor is authorized and directed to place on board every foreign vessel coming to anchor in any port or harbor of this Republic, an Inspector, whose duty it shall be to remain on board such vessel during her stay in that port or harbor; and that it shall be the duty of such Inspector to superintend the landing of all goods, wares and merchandise:

Port Regulations of Liberia.

he shall note the marks, numbers, weight or measures, as the case may be—the contents of all casks, bales, bundles, crates, and all kinds of packages, boxes, trunks, &c., except where there is freight, and the master or supercargo cannot give the contents; in that case, the packages shall be noted, and the contents made known to the Collector, or the consignee, and he shall deliver a correct account of all goods, wares, and merchandise, &c. &c., landed under his supervision, to the Collector, immediately on his leaving such vessel or vessels. He shall not allow any goods, wares, merchandise, &c. &c., to be landed from any vessel or vessels in the port or harbor, until the master or supercargo of such vessel shall have obtained a permit from the Collector.

On rum, gin and whiskey, landed in this Republic, there shall be collected a duty of twenty-five cents on each gallon; and on brandy, wines and cordial, there shall be collected a duty of thirty-seven and a half cents on each gallon; and on ale, porter and claret there shall be collected a duty of six per cent, *ad valorem*; and all such articles shall be landed under the immediate observation of the Collector or his deputy, and by him gauged, or the quantity otherwise ascertained, and the amount of duties thereon be paid, before it goes out of the hands of the Collector.

ART. 9. No vessel shall be admitted to unlade any part of her cargo, at any other place, within the jurisdiction of this Republic, than at one of the ports of delivery established by law, to wit: Robertsport, Monrovia, Marshall, Grand Bassa, Sinou, and Harper—except vessels that pay an annual tax of seventy-five cents per ton; and then only under a general permit from the Collector, at such factories or trading stations for which licenses have been obtained from the Government; all goods or merchandise landed in violation of this provision, shall be forfeited, and the master, supercargo, or owner, of any vessel so landing goods or merchandise, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars.

ART. 10. Every captain, supercargo, or owner, of any vessel, wishing to depart, shall, having ceased landing goods, give at the Custom House at least twelve hours notice of his intention to do so, before clearance shall be granted. He shall render a just and true account of all goods, wares, and merchandise, landed from his vessel; and verify the same by oath, to be administered by the Collector. It shall be the duty of every such captain, supercargo, or commander, upon clearing his vessel, to render into the Custom House a just account of the amount of specie, and African produce, stating the kinds of produce, and quantities of each kind, as well as the names of persons who are about to take passage in his vessel. The Collector shall, after estimating and collecting the duties, grant such vessel a clearance.

ART. 11. None of a vessel's crew shall be discharged and left on shore without the permission of the local authorities, under a penalty of two hundred dollars, and such permission shall not be granted, except to Consuls, or unless the party to be discharged shall receive at least two months' pay at the time of his discharge.

ART. 12. Masters of vessels are prohibited from taking on board, or giving passage to any individual residing within this Republic, without a passport from the Secretary of State, unless to be landed within this Republic, under a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars.

ART. 13. All vessels engaged in the slave trade, or having any connection with the slave trade, shall not be allowed to enter the ports of this Republic; nor have any communication with the inhabitants of this Republic, except in cases of distress, when the circumstances are to be reported to the President, for his decision.

ART. 14. The Port Officer is entrusted with the execution of the preceding Regulations, and must be obeyed without delay. All masters of vessels entering the harbor, will receive from him a printed copy of the Port Regulations, for which twenty-five cents are to be paid.

Approved and ratified by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia.

W. A. JOHNSON,
Collector of Customs, Port of Monrovia,
and Harbor Master.

Table of Emigrants.

Table of Emigrants.

Showing the number of Emigrants sent to Liberia by the American Colonization Society and its Auxiliaries, from each State, in the several expeditions from 1820 to 1858, inclusive.

No.	Names of vessels.	Date of sailing.	Mass.	R. I.	Conn.	N. Y.	N. J.	Penn.	Del.	Md.	D. C.	Va.	N. C.	S. C.	Geo.	Ala.	Miss.	La.	Tenn.	Ky.	Ohio.	Ill.	Mo.	Mich.	Iowa.	Total.
1	Ship Elizabeth,	February.. 1820				40		33		2	2	9														86
2	Brig Nautilus,	February.. 1821								8		25														33
3	Brig Strong,	June..... 1822						12		25																37
4	Brig Oswego,	March..... 1823						19		24		17														60
5	Schooner Fidelity	June..... 1823						1		4																5
6	Ship Cyrus,	January.... 1824										103														103
7	Brig Hunter,	January.... 1825									2	62	2													66
8	Brig Vine,	January.... 1826	32																							32
9	Ship Indian Chief	February... 1826								12		12	126													150
10	Brig Doris,	February... 1827								12		7	72									1				92
11	Brig Doris,	November.. 1827				14			2	65		22														103
12	Schooner Randolph	December.. 1827													27											27
13	Brig Nautilus,	January.... 1828								12		8	143													163
14	Ship Harriet,	January.... 1829								17	2	125	1							2						147
15	Brig Liberia,	December.. 1829							2			42								13			1			58
16	Brig Montgomery	April..... 1830								7	1	31	1		30											70
17	Schooner Carolinian	November.. 1830			1					9		80			9		8									107
18	Brig Valador	December.. 1830										41	40			1										82
19	Schooner Reaper,	January.... 1831								6																6
20	Brig Criterion	July..... 1831								6		1	21		46		18									46
21	Schooner Orion	October.... 1831								31																31
22	Ship James Perkins	December.. 1831									201	47														338
23	Schooner Crawford,	January.... 1832															22									22
24	Ship Jupiter	May..... 1832				4						65	22	34	39		2									169
25	Brig American,	July..... 1832									13	26	87													126
26	Ship Jupiter	November.. 1832								1		37														38
27	Ship Hercules	December.. 1832												146	22											168
28	Ship Lafayette,	December.. 1832						1		144		1														146
29	Ship Roanoke	December.. 1832				6						98	20		2					1						127

Table of Emigrants.

TABLE OF EMIGRANTS--Continued.

No.	Names of vessels.	Date of sailing.	Mass.	Conn.	N. Y.	N. J.	Penn.	Del.	Md.	D. C.	Va.	N. C.	S. C.	Geo.	Ala.	Miss.	La.	Tenn.	Ky.	Ohio.	Ind.	Ill.	Mo.	Mich.	Iowa.	Texas.	Choc.	Cher.	Total.
30	Brig American,	March. 1833			6												2	5	99	41			1						6
31	Brig Ajax,	May. 1833																											18
32	Sch. Margaret Mercer	..... 1833	3						1		2		2																6
33	Ship Jupiter,	November. 1833									50																		52
34	Brig Argus,	December. 1833			2				12	37	7																		58
35	Ship Ninus,	October. . . 1834						16			110				1														127
36	Brig Rover,	March. 1835						1			1					69	9												71
37	Ship Louisiana,	March. 1835												61															9
38	Ship Indiana,	June. 1835			1																								62
39	Brig Independence, . .	December. 1835				4																							4
40	Brig Luna,	March. 1836									80	2																	82
41	Schooner Swift,	April. 1836									69			14		42													42
42	Brig Luna,	July. 1836	2																										85
43	Brig Roundout,	December. 1836								1	10	23																	34
44	Schooner Oriental, . .	May. 1837					4											34						1					38
45	Ship Emperor,	December. 1837									95																		96
46	Sch Charlotte Harper	December. 1837					4																						4
47	Barque Marine,	January. . . 1838										72																	72
48	Brig Mail,	May. 1838														37													37
49	Ship Saluda,	February. 1839			2						13			2															17
50	Ship Saluda,	August. . . 1839									10	20																	30
51	Ship Saluda,	February. 1840									60	30			3					12		5							110
52	Barque Hobart,	September. 1840									1	4																	5
53	Brig Rudolph Groming	February. 1841									30								10										40
54	Barque Union,	May. 1841																20	20										40
55	Ship Saluda,	October. . . 1841	1																										5
56	Ship Mariposa,	June. 1842									16	10	14		5		81		84				14	2	3				229
57	Parque Globe,	December. 1842		1							18																		19
58	Barque Renown,	June. 1843											3			77													80
59	Barque Latrobe,	November. 1843									5																		5
60	Brig Lime Rock,	March. 1844														91													91
61	Ship Virginia,	June. 1844								7	33													18					58

Table of Emigrants.

62	Brig Chipola	November. 1844	7	166	13	1	21	21
63	Ship Roanoke	November. 1845	1	1	1	1	1	187
64	Barque Rothschild	January. 1846	1	1	1	25	34	61
65	Barque Chatham	May. 1846	1	1	1	1	1	2
66	Liberia Packet	December. 1846	1	25	1	1	1	26
67	Sch. Mary Wilkes	January. 1847	2	13	24	4	1	3
68	Liberia Packet	September. 1847	1	8	28	1	6	40
69	Barq. Nehemiah Rich	January. 1848	1	134	4	23	35	129
70	Brig Amazon	February. 1848	4	15	8	45	54	44
71	Liberia Packet	April. 1848	4	1	15	2	1	138
72	Brig Col. Howard	May. 1848	3	3	1	9	142	99
73	Liberia Packet	September. 1848	3	3	1	46	2	31
74	Barque Laura	January. 1849	2	1	46	2	19	151
75	Liberia Packet	February. 1849	2	1	46	2	19	55
76	Clintonia Wright	April. 1849	2	1	46	2	19	21
77	Barque Huma	May. 1849	2	1	46	2	19	181
78	Liberia Packet	August. 1849	2	1	46	2	19	14
79	Liberia Packet	January. 1850	2	1	46	2	19	135
80	Barque Chieftain	February. 1850	2	1	46	2	19	167
81	Sch. D. C. Foster	March. 1850	2	1	46	2	19	78
82	Liberia Packet	July. 1850	2	1	46	2	19	56
83	Barque Edgar	October. 1850	2	1	46	2	19	31
84	Liberia Packet	December. 1850	2	1	46	2	19	38
85	Brig Alida	February. 1851	15	3	56	18	42	139
86	Brig Sea Mew	March. 1851	15	3	56	18	42	15
87	Barque Baltimore	April. 1851	15	3	56	18	42	126
88	Liberia Packet	July. 1851	15	3	56	18	42	56
89	Barque Zeno	September. 1851	15	3	56	18	42	36
90	Barque Morgan Dix	November. 1851	15	3	56	18	42	149
91	Liberia Packet	December. 1851	15	3	56	18	42	154
92	Brig Julia Ford	January. 1852	21	1	1	13	16	47
93	Barque Ralph Cross	May. 1852	21	1	1	13	16	126
94	Brig Oriole	October. 1852	2	3	16	11	4	37
95	Bar. Joseph Maxwell	November. 1852	2	3	16	11	4	148
96	Bar. Linda Stewart	November. 1852	2	3	16	11	4	171
97	Barque Shirley	November. 1852	2	3	16	11	4	2
98	Brig Zebra	December. 1852	2	3	16	11	4	16
99	Ship Baushee	April. 1853	6	1	3	81	52	5

Table of Emigrants.

TABLE OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

No.	Names of vessels.	Date of sailing.	Mass.	R. I.	Conn.	N. Y.	N. J.	Penn.	Del.	Md.	D. C.	Va.	N. C.	S. C.	Geo.	Ala.	Miss.	La.	Tenn.	Ky.	Ohio.	Ind.	Mo.	Ills.	Choc.	Cher.	Cal.	Total.
100	Barque Shirley.....	June.....1853	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..6	..	..	..	..	..5	..	..96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
101	Barque Adeline.....	June.....1853	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..37	..1	..	..	..	..69	..	..26	..	..	..	..	..	134
102	Ship Lanshee.....	November..1853	..	..	..	..	..	..	..8	..	..	154	..4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	261
103	Barque Isla de Cuba	November..1853	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
104	Brig Gen'l Pierce...	December..1853	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	163
105	Ship Sophia Walker.	May.....1854	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122	15	..	..	..56	..15	..	3	28	44	..	29	..	..	..	..	252
106	Brig Harp.....	June.....1854	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
107	Brig Estelle.....	Oct.....1854	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
108	Ship Euphrasia.....	Nov.....1854	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	151	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	168
109	Brig Gen. Pierce....	Dec.....1854	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82
110	Bark Cora.....	May.....1855	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106
111	Bark Cora.....	Nov.....1855	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
112	Bark Lamarine.....	Dec.....1855	4	1	7	13	11	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
113	Ship Elvira Owen....	May.....1856	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	321
114	Ship M. C. Stevens.	Dec.....1856	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
115	Ship M. C. Stevens.	May.....1857	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1217
116	Ship M. C. Stevens.	December..1857	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	207
117	Brig G. T. Ackerly..	January...1858	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	163
118	Ship M. C. Stevens.	May.....1858	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
119	Bark Morgan.....	—.....1858	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
120	Ship M. C. Stevens.	November..1858	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
121	Bark Homer.....	December..1858	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
122	U. S. Steam'r Niagara	September..1858	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

Recapitulation.

Mass.....54 New Jersey..35 D. C.....104 Georgia...1037 Tennessee.....697 Illinois.....38 Texas.....16 California....1
 R. Island.....36 Penn.....183 Virginia...3464 Alabama...105 Kentucky...657 Missouri.....83 Choctaw N...7
 Conn.....46 Delaware.....5 N Carolina 1554 Mississippi. 536 Ohio.....55 Michigan.....1 Cherokee N...1 Total.....10,039
 New York..212 Maryland..552 S. Carolina..418 Louisiana..261 Indiana.....78 Iowa.....3
 Number born free, 3,763; Number purchased their freedom, 344; Number emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, 5,726;
 Number liberated Africans sent by U. S. Government, 1,244.

NOTE.—The above does not include the number (about 1,000) that have been sent by the Maryland Colonization Society to the colony of "Maryland in Liberia."

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

“ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called ‘The American Colonization Society.’

ART. 2. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is, to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject.

ART. 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ART. 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington, on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ART. 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life and of Delegates from the several State Societies and societies for the District of Columbia and Territories of the United States. Each of such societies shall be entitled to one Delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year previous to the annual meeting.

ART. 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall *ex officio* be members of the Board, having a right to be present at its meetings and to take part in the transaction of its business; but they shall not vote, except as provided in Article 7.

ART. 7. The Board of Directors shall meet annually in Washington, immediately after the annual meeting of the Society, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary State Societies, communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven Directors shall form a quorum. But, if at any annual meeting, or meeting regularly called, a less number be in attendance, then five members of the Executive Committee, with such Directors, not less than four, as may be present, shall constitute a Board, and have competent authority to transact any business of the Society; provided, however, that the Board thus constituted shall carry no question unless the vote be unanimous.

ART. 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment, or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

ART. 9. This Constitution may be amended, upon a proposition to that effect by any of the Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society, three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.”

FOR LIBERIA.

Our Ship, the MARY CAROLINE STEVENS, sails regularly from Baltimore and Norfolk on the 1st of May and 1st of November. Application for freight or cabin passage should be made to Dr. JAMES HALL, Colonization Office, Baltimore; for steerage passage, immediately *to this office*. The Ship will touch at all the ports in Liberia.

Fare: Cabin, \$100; Steerage, \$35. Freight, \$1.50 a barrel, 30 cents a cubic foot, \$10 a ton. Palm oil, 5 cents a gallon on the entire capacity of the casks. No single package will be taken for less than \$1.

All freight will be received and delivered alongside the ship, or landed at the risk and expense of the shipper or consignee. Passage and freight to be paid in advance. Five per cent. primage will be charged on all freight which is not paid in advance.

☞ All persons sending parcels and packages by Express or otherwise to Baltimore, to be forwarded in the ship, must pay the expenses on the same, including drayage to the ship in Baltimore. No freight will be received at Norfolk.—The ship will only touch there for emigrants and their baggage and other belongings.

All letters sent to the care of this office will be duly forwarded in the ship.

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY

is issued regularly on the 1st of every month, at \$1 per annum, *payable in advance*.

Subscribers who may not be visited by any of our regular agents, will please remit to the Secretary and Treasurer of the Society, the amount of their subscription, in any kind of funds which may be most convenient to them; which will be acknowledged by mail, free of postage, and also in the succeeding number of the Repository.

FORTY-THIRD

*Coast Survey
Office*

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

WITH THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OF THE SOCIETY:

JANUARY 17, 1860.

WASHINGTON:
C. ALEXANDER, PRINTER,
F, NEAR SEVENTEENTH ST.
1860.

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FORTY-THIRD

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A N N U A L R E P O R T

O F T H E

A M E R I C A N C O L O N I Z A T I O N S O C I E T Y ,

J A N U A R Y 17, 1860.

Deceased friends.

THIS Society, since its last anniversary, has been called to mourn the decease of several distinguished friends, among them the Hon. RICHARD RUSH, of Pennsylvania, a gentleman of eminent ability and usefulness, for many years in the public service of his country, and early elected a vice president of this Society ; of Dr. JABEZ G. GOBLE, the late zealous and efficient secretary of the New Jersey Colonization Society ; and of the Rev. JAMES W. ALEXANDER, D. D., who, animated by the spirit of his venerable Father, the constant and faithful friend and historian of the Society, stood at all times ready to defend and sustain the cause.

The New York Society mentions with grief the death of Mr. JOHN BEVERIDGE, of Newburg, in that State, who makes provision by his will to perpetuate the good work of education in Liberia, for which he had largely contributed during his life ; while the Hon. JOHN BREWSTER, of Shirleysburg, Pennsylvania, whose liberal donation induced this Society to give his name to the Receptacle at Monrovia ; JACOB WAGENER, esq., of Easton, in that State ; and the Rev. M. B. HOPE, D. D., of Princeton, New Jersey, will be lamented by many friends of the cause of this Society, which they so earnestly sought to sustain and advance.

Alas ! that, while we write, the sudden death of a member of the Executive Committee of this Society should be announced. The Hon. ISAAC BLACKFORD, invited a little more than a year ago to occupy a seat in the Executive Committee, after a faithful

Expeditions.

discharge of his duties for a brief period, has finished his course. A distinguished member of the legal profession in Indiana, in 1853, he was appointed judge of the United States Court of Claims in this city. He was the first President of the Indiana State Colonization Society; and on the 14th of October, 1829, at the first stated meeting of that society, delivered an able address, clear and comprehensive in its views of the principles and policy of this institution, and in the expression of various grave reasons by which they are enforced.

EXPEDITIONS.

It was stated in the last report that the Mary Caroline Stevens sailed from Baltimore on the first of the preceding November with fifty-three emigrants, and a tabular statement was given of the places from which these persons came, and of the individuals to whom most of them were indebted for freedom. This ship made Cape Mount on the 19th and Monrovia on the 24th of December.

Most of the emigrants by this expedition went to the interior settlement of Careysburg; while those from Massachusetts preferred to remain at Clay Ashland, on the St. Paul's. As mentioned in the last report, the Rev. John Seys, agent of the United States government for recaptured Africans, took passage in the Stevens; and on his arrival, under date of January 1, 1859, he wrote of the delight with which (after an absence of two years) he viewed the improvements at Robertsport, (Grand Cape Mount;) the animating scene of the national fair at Monrovia, exhibiting the clearest evidences of progress in agricultural industry and the useful arts; also of the satisfaction afforded him by the improved health of the recaptured Africans under the attentions of the agent and the physician of the Society.

In the month of April last, the Agents of the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore for the estate of the late John McDonogh, engaged passage in the ship Rebecca, Captain Carter, bound to the West Coast of Africa, for forty-one slaves, directed by the will of that gentleman to be liberated, and, with ample supplies, these people left New Orleans in that ship on the 27th of that month, and arrived at Monrovia on the 2d of July.

The Stevens having left Monrovia on the 24th of February,

Expeditions.

after a very protracted passage, arrived at Baltimore on the 1st of May, and in ten days thereafter was ready to receive her emigrants and other passengers; and on the bright morning of the 12th of that month, in the presence of a large audience, after appropriate addresses and fervent prayer for the blessing of Heaven, her company of ninety-nine colored persons embarked, and she spread her sails for her sixth voyage to Africa, and arrived at Monrovia on the 13th of July.

Three young men of color, educated at the Ashmun Institute, Oxford, Pennsylvania, under care of the Rev. John P. Carter, with their families, went out to engage in the work of Christian missions under direction of the Presbyterian Board of Missions.

On the 24th of May sailed from New York the barque Mendi, chartered by a mercantile house of Monrovia, conveying to Liberia an intelligent company of forty-five emigrants, mostly from that State, and completing her voyage at Monrovia on the 11th of July.

Of the emigrants, fifty-three in number, that sailed from Baltimore November 1, 1858, four were landed at Cape Mount, twenty settled on the St. Paul's river, twenty at Careysburg, and nine at Cape Palmas.

The emigrants by the Rebecca proceeded without delay to Careysburg. Of those by the Mendi, twenty-three chose the same settlement, and twenty-two remained at Monrovia; and of the ninety-nine by the Stevens, five landed at Robertspport, (Grand Cape Mount,) twelve settled on St. Paul's river, five in Careysburg, and the remaining seventy-seven at Greenville, Sinou county.

The Mary Caroline Stevens returned from her sixth voyage on the 8th of October, and on the 2d of November last left Baltimore with sixty-three emigrants; four Liberians returning after a brief visit to the United States; and as cabin passengers, Mrs. Seys, wife of the Rev. John Seys, returning to the country where, with her honored husband, she had passed through the trials of many years of missionary life; Mr. Fitzgerald and family, dedicated to the cause of Baptist missions, with Dr. Knight, of Illinois, intent on visiting the tropics for the benefit of his health.

Of the emigrants by the Stevens on this her seventh voyage,

Recaptured Africans.

and from whom we have received no intelligence, thirty-two are destined to Careysburg, five to the St. Paul's river, and twenty-six to Sinou.

The following tables show the States from which the emigrants by the expeditions of the last year came, and the individuals to whom many of them are indebted for freedom :

SIXTH VOYAGE.

State.	Born free.	Slave.	By whom Emancipated.
Pennsylvania.	..24..	.....
Maryland .....	..1..	.....
Virginia.....	..23..	.....	By will of B. Burgess.
Do.....	..12..	.....	By will of Timothy Rogers.
South Carolina.....	..1..	.....	By A. McWilliams.
Do.....	..9..	.....	By Sarah B. Jones.
Georgia.....	..12..	.....	By will of F. J. Walker.
Do.....	..7..	.....	By Moses Walker.
Do.....	..5..	.....	By will of Gustave Dugas.
Louisiana.....	..5..	.....	By Mrs. M. E. H. King.
Total....	..25..	..74..	

SEVENTH VOYAGE.

State.	Born free.	Slave.	By whom Emancipated.
New York....	..1..	.....
Pennsylvania .....	..11..	.....
Maryland.....	..1..	.....	Set free.
Virginia.....	..15..	.....	By will of Timothy Rogers.
Do .....	..4..	.....
South Carolina.....	..5..	.....
Kentucky.....	..1..	.....	Emancipated by Benjamin Tyler.
Louisiana .....	..1..	.....	Set free.
Illinois.....	..3..	.....
Tennessee .....	..8..	.....	By will of John Elihu Stephenson.
Do .....	..13..	.....	By will of Hugh Cain.
Total....	..20..	..43..	

RECAPTURED AFRICANS.

The recaptured Africans, from the hour of their arrival in Liberia, began to improve in health, and, under competent teachers, have acquired some knowledge of the English language and of civilization. They remained in the Receptacle at Monrovia until, in most cases, relieved from the various conditions of weakness and disease to which severe and protracted suffering had reduced them, and then, with the sanction of President Benson and the Agent of the United States, Mr. Seys,

Health.

appointed to guard their interests, were distributed among the different settlements of the Republic Robertsport, Grand Cape Mount, received twenty-five; thirty were placed at Bassa; thirty at Sinou, and twenty-five at Cape Palmas. On the 4th January Mr. Seys embarked with these people for the several places of their destination, and on his return, under date of February 21, wrote "that they were all in good health; that the Society's agent, Mr. Dennis, had sent down ample supplies of provisions, and that he took pleasure in testifying to the promptitude and faithfulness of the agent of the Society in all matters appertaining to these poor exiles from their homes and their friends." "They are," he observes, "well fed and clothed, schools are established for them, and attention paid to their religious training. The Protestant Episcopal Mission at Cape Palmas have adopted ten of the children, and the Presbyterian Mission here (Monrovia) have taken eight; in both of which cases they will be most carefully provided for and educated."

The United States commercial agent, Dr. Forney, died at Monrovia on the 9th of February, and Commander McBlair, of the United States ship Dale, appointed Mr. Seys to discharge, temporarily, the duties of that office.

HEALTH.

Health has prevailed generally during the year, with some exceptions, among the recent emigrants, and diminished for several months in Monrovia and its vicinity by the existence of small-pox, exciting alarming apprehensions, and increasing the usual mortality. This disease prevailed as an epidemic at Sierra Leone, and swept off a large proportion of the European population, among them the excellent English Episcopal bishop for Western Africa. To all emigrants to Africa the experience and testimony of Mr. Seys is deserving of consideration. Under date of August 19, he writes:

"I never enjoyed better health in my life than I have during the last two months and a half. I do not remember at any time during my former residence of years in this country enjoying as long an interval between attacks of African fever as I have recently, and I am very sanguine in the belief that if I continue, with the Divine blessing, to be *temperate in all things*, I shall be enabled to live and work in Africa with as much physical and mental vigor as I would in any part of the United States.

I emphasize "temperate in all things," because it cannot be denied—nay, it ought to be published—that men come here, both of our complexion and of African descent, who practice the opposite, and, despite all advice and counsel from others, act and move, eat and drink, travel in all kinds of weather, and live as if they thought all men mortal but themselves. They die soon, and the African climate bears the blame."

Ex-President Roberts, in a letter of August 25, mentions that most of the emigrants by the Rebecca, Mendi, and Stevens, had gone to Careysburg, and adds:

"I regret to hear that two or three have killed themselves by their own wilfulness and imprudence. Two of them, at least, regardless of the persuasions of those who knew the dangers of such exposures to new comers, would persist, notwithstanding the very inclement weather, in making two or three trips to Monrovia to procure goods to commence building, and thus sacrificed their lives to their temerity."

It is a well ascertained fact that the African fever is much aggravated or allayed by the mental state or disposition of the patient, and that cheerful confidence in God is one of the best of medicines. One or two deaths, not from fever, may cast a shade of despondency over a whole company of emigrants, which, if not dispelled, may increase danger, while rashness, imprudence, and ignorance seal the fate of their victims. It may be proper to add, that the imposing eminences of Cape Mount, and the elevated interior Settlement of Careysburg, still maintain their character for salubrity.

AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Aroused to a sense of the value of these great interests, the people of Liberia have sought to promote them more effectually than ever before during the last year. On the 20th of February, President Benson wrote:

"We are getting on peaceably and quietly; the farming interest is very encouraging. It is supposed that not less than 100,000 pounds of sugar will be made this season in Liberia. There are 40,000 pounds now on hand, and some of the largest planters have only ground a third of their cane."

Again he writes on the 26th of May:

"Our farming interests are very encouraging indeed; our people are working in good earnest. They have exported more of Americo-Liberian products to Europe and America within the last six months than have ever been altogether during the

entire forty years of Liberia's past history. We have peace and quietude. Productive industry is rapidly on the increase."

In allusion to the spirit of industry that animates the Liberians, President Benson, in his letter of August 1, declares that, if it suffer no abatement, it must soon work a gratifying change in the Republic. Liberia, in his view, is, under Providence, growing to a capacity for the reception of a large number of emigrants, which he is confident will, from the free people of color in the United States, be by the same Providence supplied.

The second national fair opened at Monrovia on the 21st of December, and continued to the 28th of that month. A building was erected, in length one hundred feet, and forty feet wide, of native materials, neatly covered with palm thatch; thence called the Palm Palace, in which were exhibited the productions and manufactures of the country. Mr. Seys wrote:

"I was surprised beyond all anticipation; I could scarcely realize where I was; every department gratified me. The specimens of sugar-cane cannot be excelled in the West Indies, save in the island of Trinidad; in socks made of the cotton from the great silk cotton tree of the tropics; gun powder made by a native Liberian; in beautiful and admirable furniture from the superior woods of the African forests were seen the triumphs of Liberian ingenuity. But I can only mention without comment the tools manufactured here from excellent iron ore; the cotton, coffee, cocoa, ginger, corn meal, arrow-root, yams, eddoes, &c., &c.; all giving evidence of the vast fertility of the soil, of the rapid improvement of the people of Liberia, and of the consoling fact that those who labor for their advancement in the arts, sciences, or any other good thing, do not labor in vain."

The committee appointed to adjudicate between the competitors for premiums at this fair reported to the President "that ten varieties of cotton were exhibited, among them that of the large silk cotton tree, growing to the height of eighty to one hundred feet; that the indigenous cotton bears for seven or eight years, and that from it thousands of cloths are made by the natives of the interior, and that the raw material may be hereafter profitably exported; that fine specimens of sugar from the banks of the St. Paul's testified to the rapid increase of its cultivation; that the two steam sugar mills had found ten times more employment the last than during the previous year; that coffee was well represented, and was of good promise

in all the counties of the Republic, and that it will soon be largely exported; that rice and cassada were abundant; that there were good specimens of arrow-root, ginger, cocoa, eddoes, yams, beans, peas, corn, and corn meal, with a profusion of plantains, bananas, oranges, plums, cocoa nuts, with chocolate of the purest quality, and that beautiful articles of furniture, articles of clothing, and of female attire, skilfully embroidered and elegantly wrought, with preserved fruits, cordials, and other confectionery were among the contributions to this national fair." The committee conclude "that a new era has dawned upon our Republic, and that the finger of Providence points to a higher, happier, and brighter destiny."

Several friends of Liberia in this country have offered premiums to encourage the cultivation of coffee and the sugar-cane; while the Cotton Supply Association of Manchester, England, have appropriated £25 per annum for five successive years to promote the growth of cotton in that Republic. "The interest," says a writer, under date of Monrovia, October 14, "is far greater than is known to be the case in the United States."

The commerce of Liberia is increasing each successive year. During the one just past four Liberian vessels have entered our ports; one bringing a cargo of 28,000 gallons of palm oil, 35 tons of camwood, 800 pounds of ivory, with sugar, syrup, and gold dust. A correspondent of the Boston Journal, who arrived at Monrovia on the 1st of August, on the 14th October wrote: "Fifty thousand dollars worth of English goods have been sold here since I arrived, \$35,000 worth of German goods, \$19,000 worth of American goods, and the market is not one-half supplied." American vessels in the ports of Liberia are on an equality with those of the most favored nations; while vessels from Liberia in our harbors, from defect of a treaty, have not been recognized as entitled to the same advantage. This fact tends inevitably to divert the Liberian trade from us to other countries.

RELATIONS OF LIBERIA TO FOREIGN NATIONS.

Liberia maintains friendly relations with foreign nations, and has won from them respect and confidence. Her complete vindication from reproach in the affair of the *Regina Cœli*

was announced in our last report; and it was suggested that this event, in its first aspect so dark, might, through the ordering of Providence, extend the influence and confer honor upon the name of that Republic. This prediction has been fully verified. On the 9th of December, 1858, President Benson clearly exposed, in his message to the legislature, the evils of the French emigration system, and on the 6th of February, 1859, submitted to that body documents from the Department of State, embodying a history of the acts and correspondence of the Liberian government on the subject of the *Regina Cœli*, and the solemn protest made by that government to the Emperor of France against the conduct of the French naval and military officers on that coast. It required no history of that system, by which so much suffering had been inflicted, to induce the passage, by the legislature, on the 24th of January, 1859, of a law prohibiting the entry of any vessel to any port of the Republic for the purpose of enlisting, or procuring any native African emigrants with intent to transport them to any foreign country, and denouncing against any violation of that law the punishment decreed against the slave trade.

The determination of the Liberians to endure all things, and even perish, rather than concede the least to the invaders of the homes and rights of the aborigines on their soil, and the solemn protest sent by their President to France, have exerted, we must presume, some influence on the mind of the Emperor. Soon after the tragical affair of the *Regina Cœli*, he appointed a commissioner to report whether the emigration system involved the slave trade in disguise, and soon after abolished the system on the east coast of Africa. The British government expressed the hope that it would soon be abolished on the western coast.

In November of last year the French ship *Phœnix*, Captain Chevalier, appeared at Sugary to procure emigrants, but he professed to be ignorant that he was within Liberian jurisdiction. The British steam sloop *Alectro* conveyed the Hon. F. Payne, attorney general of Liberia, to the *Phœnix*. A number of emigrants were found on board, and among them a native youth who had been brought up in one of the families of the Republic. He had been seized and sold to Captain Simon of the *Regina Cœli*, from whom he escaped, but, recaptured by a native chief,

had been sold again to the master of the *Phoenix*, who by his signature to a receipt for the money demanded for his release, stating that it was the amount he had paid to the chief, certified to his own guilt. Payne obtained the release of this young man, but had not the force, nor had the captain of the *Alectro* the authority, to capture the *Phoenix*. Her captain became alarmed, left his station immediately, and was not heard from, for several months. A brief and accurate statement of the successive events in the operations of the French to obtain emigrants from Liberia, and of the measures adopted by her government to defeat them, is found in the last report of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, which, in conclusion, says: "Chevalier's statement that he was instructed to avoid trespassing on Liberia's jurisdiction, was probably true; and if so, we may hope that the difficulty with France is at an end, except the settlement for past outrages. Probably Chevalier is allowed to operate on other parts of the coast long enough to complete some existing contract, and then the whole thing will be abandoned, and then the whole continent of Africa will have been saved from this virtual slave trade by the firm and enlightened statesmanship of the Republic of Liberia."

The President of Liberia has expressed his gratitude for the gift, to the government of that Republic, of the armed schooner *Quail* from the English government—a fine vessel of one hundred and twenty-three tons, thirteen tons larger than the *Lark*, presented some years ago by her Britannic Majesty. The *Quail* carries one long 18-pounder on pivot, and four brass 3-pounders, and is fitted up in the best manner. Gerard Ralston, esq., consul general of Liberia in London, and T. W. Fox, esq., consul at Plymouth, did much, and all in their power, to secure this renewed expression of kindness and confidence to Liberia by England.

The *Liberia Herald* of the 22d of September notices the public reception given at the Presidential mansion on the 13th of that month to Mr. Roberts, as Belgian consul. At the banquet, prepared for the occasion, his excellency expressed his high sense of the honor conferred by his Belgian Majesty on the government and people of Liberia by the appointment, as representative to this government, of their distinguished Liberian citizen, and the pleasure it afforded to receive him. The

Native African Population.

King of Belgium has just completed a treaty with Liberia, and the appointment of Ex-President Roberts to this consular office is regarded as evidence that his Majesty entertains the most generous sentiments towards the government and people of Liberia.

NATIVE AFRICAN POPULATION.

To the friends of Africa, no provision of the constitution of Liberia has appeared more just, benevolent, and patriotic than the 15th section of the 5th article, in which the improvement of the native tribes is declared to be a cherished object of the government; and that it shall be the duty of the President, as the public revenue shall permit, to encourage and instruct these people in agriculture, the useful arts, habits, and employments of civilization. To this subject the attention of the legislature was called by President Benson in his last message. To his regret, the means at his disposal had not enabled him effectually to carry out this humane provision of the constitution, while many chiefs had declared their purpose to comply with any measures proposed by the government for their good. He thought no insurmountable difficulties were in the way of assimilating, in due time, the manners and customs of these people to those of civilized life; that a process of this kind was going on each successive year, which no one acquainted with the matter could, for a moment, doubt. He speaks highly of the intelligence of the native Africans as compared with that of many emigrants from the United States; and urges that the system of education for these aborigines, and all other inhabitants, should be the same, and that no policy should be entertained tending to depress the former, and continue them permanently in an inferior condition. A very intelligent colored missionary, a citizen of Liberia for some twenty years, observes that, "for building up an independent, industrious, civilized and Christian people, we look not alone to emigrants, but to our untutored heathens of these wild forests. The light of the gospel shining in their midst enables them to see that Christianity places them in superior conditions. This any of them will freely admit. Then there are hundreds who are slowly approaching the light; thousands seeking the protection of the government, and settling near our towns and villages. Then

the eagerness with which they seek instruction and imbibe civilized principles, are among the evidences of their ability and aptitude."

On a visit to the leeward in July last, President Benson called at many native towns—Bassa, New Sesters, Trade Town, Grand Bootoo, Nanna Kroo, Fish Town, Middletown, Rock Town, Cape Palmas, Grahway, Half Cavalla, Grand Taboo, Little and Grand Bereby, and everywhere met with a cordial reception. The chiefs expressed great regard for his excellency and the government, and promised to conduct themselves as obedient, peaceable citizens.—Near Cape Palmas they turned out with their troops, respectively, several hundreds of them, fully armed and equipped, and escorted the President, amidst volleys of musketry and the roar of cannon, to their towns, where sumptuous entertainments were prepared, and nothing spared which might be regarded as a mark of respect and fidelity. When the President expressed his gratification, explained to them their relations to the Republic, their duty to obey the laws, and guard them from violation; when he assured them that Liberia was a common country for them and the emigrants from America; that all should co-operate together for the general good, and to build up a prosperous nation, they cheerfully and earnestly avowed their attachment to the constitution, government, and laws of Liberia, with a full understanding of their obligations.

An act has been passed by the legislature of Liberia to maintain peace and enforce order on the highways of the interior near the Republic, which authorizes the President to employ all necessary force for protecting caravans, Liberian or native, engaged in lawful and peaceful trade. Two or more Liberians may, by his permission, reside among the natives beyond the limits of the Republic, and receive protection in honest business. Under this law, (which is believed to meet the approbation of the principal native chiefs,) says the report of the Massachusetts Society, "civilization and Christianity, and all their attendant blessings, may penetrate the interior as fast and as far as suitable men can be found, either in Liberia or the United States, to carry them."

THE ROAD TO CAREYSBURG.

The construction of a road from St. Paul's river to Careysburg has been deemed a matter of urgent necessity, since the difficulties of transporting immigrants with supplies, especially in the rains, are great and expensive. The loss to the Society during the last eight months has been \$614 01. A survey of the route, at considerable expense, was made more than a year ago. The Committee appropriated \$1,000 to this object, and the government of Liberia an equal sum; and while the work is under the control of that government, the agent of the Society is directed to co-operate and do all in his power to secure its completion without delay.

INTERIOR SETTLEMENTS.

To multiply settlements in the interior as rapidly as it can be safely done, has long been regarded as the true policy of this Society. To establish such a settlement on the elevated tract east of Grand Bassa, purchased by the friends of the cause in New Jersey, is a cherished object of the committee. They have communicated their views to President Benson, and sought to learn what aid and co-operation would be afforded to the enterprise by the Liberian government, and they trust another year will see the work accomplished. The want of an adequate number of suitable emigrants, alone, has thus far caused delay.

COAL.

The discovery of COAL in several districts of Liberia is mentioned in recent communications, as one which may result in great benefit, not only to the Republic itself, but especially to the steam vessels connected with the squadrons on the African coast, and others regularly visiting it for purposes of commerce. The discovery of marble and limestone is also announced.

EXPLORATIONS.

The interior country east of Liberia has been explored by several Liberians, especially by that zealous missionary, the Rev. George L. Seymour, (with two companions,) and by James L. Sims. Mr. Seymour, encouraged by the government and people of Liberia, left his mission station in the Pessa country

and penetrated into the interior, according to his own estimate, to the distance of 370 miles, finding a region varied, beautiful, well watered, and fertile, with many towns exhibiting industry, cleanliness, economy, and mechanical ingenuity surpassing any he had seen among the natives of the coast. From one point he counted ninety-three farms under good cultivation. We have not seen, he says, a barren piece of ground for 230 miles. A chief 175 miles from Monrovia had sent the whole distance to that place to obtain a missionary. From a mountain near Zanga, 1,200 feet high, named by Mr. Seymour Mount Roberts, seven towns were visible, and one hundred and eighty-two farms. The city of Solong is on elevated ground, and has high walls, four gates, and is an excellent station for a mission.

Here were ten looms. Among manufactures in some of the towns he found earthenware and iron smelted from the ore. But a small part of the land is under cultivation.

The Massachusetts Society say, in their report, "it is doubtless the most inviting field for emigrants from the United States on the continent of Africa." Mr. Sims confirms Mr. Seymour's statements. He found at Seewauta, a town in the Barlain country, five looms for weaving cloth; the blacksmith displayed much art in working iron and copper, and the women produced earthenware beautifully ornamented.

One town (Pallaka) is stated to have 4,000 inhabitants, the people to be most industrious and happy, and the country one immense rice farm.

The discoveries of Messrs. Burton and Speke and Dr. Livingstone in Eastern Africa (remote from Liberia) have brought to light districts hitherto unknown, abundant in natural resources, and promising to yield rich contributions to the commerce of the world.

The mean level of a wide region of country passed over between the sea coast and Lake Victoria, Nyanza, (some 400 miles distant,) is 3,767 feet; of the lake itself, 3,750 feet; the flats and hollows are well peopled, and cattle and cultivation are everywhere abundant. Springs are numerous. South of the lake are vast fields of iron; cotton abounds, and every tropical plant would grow.

Dr. Livingstone has ascended the Shire, a branch of the Zambezi, fully a hundred miles, through a beautiful valley

about twenty miles wide, and fringed with mountains of great beauty, well wooded to their tops. The people were very hospitable and independent, having plenty of sweet potatoes and other vegetables. The hills were well cultivated high up; the cotton plant is met with everywhere, and in this valley were vast herds of elephants, eight hundred being the number estimated as seen at one time. These people had never before seen Europeans.

EMIGRATION.

Emigration of free colored persons has, from several causes, been retarded; but in the northern and middle States, during the last year, their thoughts have been directed to Africa, and they have sought knowledge of its advantages for their future home. In the south, this class, in consequence of agitations on the slavery question, are exposed to new trials; in some cases compelled to leave the places of their residence, and we trust Divine Providence will direct their way to Liberia, where alone, at present, their highest interests can most certainly be secured and perpetuated. And surely common humanity (to say nothing of the spirit of the religion of Christ) demands, while these people are expelled from some districts of the south to seek in vain for comfortable homes at the north, that their friends should encourage and assist them to take possession of the great inheritance prepared for them by Providence in the land of their fathers.

EDUCATION.

The desire of education is becoming stronger among the youth of Liberia, and the schools are rising every year in reputation and importance. The Vey people, and other neighboring tribes, earnestly solicit from the government the establishment of civilized settlements among them. The instruction of the children of the Veyes would have the happiest effect, and the establishment of schools would open the way for all the blessings of Christianity. The examination at the Alexander High School, in Monrovia, on the 29th of June, was attended by the President and other officers of the government, and was conducted by a young Liberian (who had been instructed by Messrs. Wilson and Williams, excellent missionaries of the Presbyterian Board,) in a manner deserving of high praise.

Many of the pupils acquitted themselves well in the Latin and Greek classics, and in geography and the mathematics. This examination showed conclusively that the means of educating their youth are now in possession of the Liberians.

LIBERIA COLLEGE.

It is to be regretted that the progress in the erection of this institution has continued for some time arrested in consequence of legal controversies which have arisen concerning the site it should occupy. The difficulties in the way of this college, which promises such great benefits to Liberia, will, it is hoped, be soon removed.

MISSIONS.

The great cause of Christian missions advances in Liberia with increasing strength and success. It has been especially prospered of God during the last year. While the government of Liberia has at all times proved (under God) to the missionaries a defence, they have contributed morally to sustain its authority, to educate the youth, and enlighten the citizens under its control. United by one spirit, the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Episcopal churches are there represented by pious and faithful men; in their schools many native Africans have been trained to become teachers and preachers of the gospel; the spirit of holiness and power has descended upon their ministry, and great multitudes within and without the Republic have been gathered into the kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

Nor should we omit to mention the publication by the Smithsonian Institution during the last year of the able and learned work of the Rev. T. J. Bowen on the language of the people of Yoruba, near the Niger. Among these people the author resided as a missionary of the Southern Baptist Church for several years, and he has given increased value to the present work by the very clear, able, historical notice of the character, customs, and religious ideas of these people, with which it is introduced.

The report of the Rev. John Orcutt, Travelling Secretary of the Society, gives an encouraging account of his successful labors during the year in New England, and of the prospects of increased success in future years. The inestimable bles-

sings already conferred upon Africa through Liberia must commend this Society to the earnest missionary spirit of New England.

AGENCIES.

The Rev. E. G. Nicholson has continued his labors in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois during the year; also visited Missouri. The Rev. B. O. Plympton has occupied a portion of Ohio. The Rev. J. N. Danforth, D. D., has been engaged in Delaware and this District. While the Rev. Francis Butler was appointed early in the year to the States of Maine, Vermont, and New Hampshire, and has been much encouraged in his work. A State society is organized in New Hampshire under favorable auspices.

NEW YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

It will be recollected that the New York State Colonization Society, through resolutions presented to the Directors at our last anniversary, expressed a conviction that a small steamer to enter the rivers, and for running as a packet along the coast of Liberia, was much needed, and should be built. A letter from the Secretary of that Society states: "After full discussion, our society resolved to have one built, and I am happy to report that it is now completed, and ready to be sent out as soon as suitable arrangements can be made for having it made useful and placed in careful and competent hands. As the society could not, unaided, have undertaken so expensive a work but for the anticipation of receiving a large sum from the executors of the late Seth Grosvenor, esq., of this city, and as that legacy of \$10,000 has been received, the steamer was named after him—'The Seth Grosvenor.'"

"To carry the mail regularly, and meeting the line of British steamers at Cape Palmas; to give rapid and certain intercourse from settlement to settlement on the coast; to distribute merchandise and gather produce to the chief markets, it will be of the very first importance; and even more valuable, may we hope it will be, as affording the government an instrument to enforce its revenue laws and its laws to preserve peace among the native seacoast tribes, by prohibiting the slave trade.

We owe it to the small republic, upon which circumstances so early devolved the burden of governing thirty times their own civilized people, along a coast of nearly six hundred miles, but recently the haunt of slave traders, that, so far as practicable,

they shall have facilities and co-operation in their difficult position.

There having been left a legacy of \$50,000 by the former president of the New York State Colonization Society, Anson G. Phelps, sen., for a Liberian college, conditional upon securing \$100,000 for that purpose, with a view to carry into execution his generous purpose, the society and managers in New York have constantly endeavored to aid in obtaining the sum required to secure his noble gift.

This season has been marked by the receipt of a liberal donation from an aged couple, who, by economy and industry as plain farmers, had laid aside, as the Lord had prospered them, and devoted to His service quite a large sum, \$25,000 of which has been paid over to our treasurer, which will go far to assure the completion of the required sum and confirm the bequest.

This will be doubly gratifying, inasmuch as it at the same time carries into execution the purpose of the venerable donor, and also secures for Africa the highest boon to be given her—a noble literary and religious institution.

The income of our Society for the year 1859 exceeds that of any previous year.

Ordinary donations,	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,957 00
Church collections,	-	-	-	-	-	2,135 32
Legacies,	-	-	-	-	-	10,271 65
Reported by agents,	-	-	-	-	-	2,118 75
Special donations,	-	-	-	-	-	1,227 94
Endowment of professorship in college,	-	-	-	-	-	25,000 00
Income from education funds	-	-	-	-	-	2,150 00
Payment for Colonization Journal	-	-	-	-	-	204 35
Making a total of	-	-	-	-	-	<u>47,065 06</u>

I observe that \$102 in donations, \$966 42 in legacies, have been acknowledged from this State in the African Repository, from which publication, also, \$13 are acknowledged; and if these are added to the total paid to our treasurer, the State of New York appears to have devoted, in 1859, to our cause, \$48,144 48.

With the income from our education fund this Society has supported five youths in the Episcopal Mission School at Cape Palmas, under care of Bishop Payne; six in the Alexander High School at Monrovia; one young Liberian in a course of law at Worcester, Massachusetts; and another in acquiring a knowledge of dentistry in this city.

By the liberality of one of the officers of our Society, another

Finances—Conclusion.

young man is now supported at the Ashmun Institute in a course of studies preparatory to the Christian ministry.

More than three thousand volumes of school books, and of other works fitted for the college library, have been donated and forwarded to Liberia by the members of our Society during the year.

Our Society has felt the pressure of the monetary difficulties of the country considerably; but on a review of the year we find much to be grateful for to Him who is the 'Author of all right desires and benign works.'"

FINANCES.

The statement of the Financial Secretary will show, in detail, the receipts and expenditures and general financial condition of the Society. We may remark, that of the \$32,500 received from the government, agreeably to contract, for the support of the recaptured Africans sent out in the Niagara, more than \$25,000 had been, by last advices, expended. From the McDonogh legacy has been received during the year \$82,564 18, and from other sources; making our entire receipts \$160,906 15; while the expenditures have been \$84,232 34.

CONCLUSION.

This Society had its origin in benevolence to the African race. Limited in its action by its constitution to free persons of color, its moral influence and results are for the good of men of color throughout the world. It was intended, and is constitutionally authorized, to act in co-operation with the general government, and with such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject. It interferes with no freedom of human agency, invades no rights, impairs no authority, and disturbs no relations. The great men who founded it believed in the unity of the human race, in the capacity of all men for improvement, and in their obligations of mutual benevolence to each other. They saw embodied in the successful establishment of a Christian State of free men of color on the African coast elements of ever growing power and beneficence—an object sublime enough to attract the attention and gather strength from the resources of the States and the nation. If such views were just then, are they less so now? Has the cause lost anything of its dignity, magnitude, or promise? Appeals it not with new force of reason each successive year to the people of the United States? How well, how wisely, then, may this Society and the whole nation adhere to the sagacious and comprehensive policy of a WASHINGTON and HARPER, a CARROLL and MARSHALL, a MADISON and CLAY,

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY was held on the evening of Tuesday, the 17th of January, 1860. The President of the Society, the Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe, took the chair. The meeting was very large. Prayer was offered by the Rev. John Maclean, D. D., of New Jersey. Parts of the Annual Report of the Society were read by the Rev. R. R. Gurley, Corresponding Secretary. Addresses were made by the Hon. N. G. Taylor, of Tennessee; the Rev. J. C. Stiles, D. D.; and the Rev. J. B. Pinney, LL. D., Secretary of the New York State Colonization Society. The benediction was then pronounced by Dr. Maclean, and the Society adjourned to meet to-morrow at 12 o'clock in the office of the Society.

WEDNESDAY, *January* 18, 1860.

The Society met according to adjournment. The Rev. Dr. J. Maclean was called to the chair.

The minutes of last year were read by the Corresponding Secretary.

On motion of Rev. Joseph Tracy, it was—

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be given to the Hon. Mr. Taylor, Rev. Dr. Stiles, and Rev. Dr. Pinney, for their addresses before this Society last evening, and that they be requested to furnish copies for the press.

On motion of Dr. Smith, of New Jersey, a committee was appointed to nominate the officers of the Society for the present year. The committee appointed were Messrs. Smith, Pinney, and Tracy. The committee nominated the list of last year, with the addition of W. W. Seaton, esq., of Washington, D. C., and Joseph Fulton, esq., of Vienna, New York.

Adjourned.

ADDRESSES AT THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The Hon. N. G. TAYLOR, of Tennessee, said :

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Invited, as I have been, a day or two since, to address you this evening in behalf of the American Colonization Society, I regret that it is not in my power to give a studied and well-prepared speech. I can only offer you such fugitive thoughts and reflections as may be suggested by the contemplation of the great subject which we have assembled to consider.

Sir, it is a great subject, because it involves the interests of those who have been kindly taken by this humane Society and borne to the shores where their forefathers lived, not only because it touches the interests of thousands of the same class yet remaining among us here in our own country, but because it also looks to the highest interests of millions and multiplied millions of immortal human beings in the benighted regions of Africa; because it contemplates the building up, out of elements in our own midst, in harmony with our social system, a great Christian nation upon a distant shore; and because its heaven-inspired benevolence, through the instrumentality of that nation, expects to give to commerce a continent of boundless wealth, to civilization a whole quarter of the globe, and to Christianity one-tenth of the population of this earth. The fact, referred to in the Report, that the scheme of this Society had its inception in the minds of some of our greatest statesmen, (those of a Washington, Carroll, Madison, Marshall, and Clay,) establishes the fact that it is worthy of the consideration of this nation.

Sir, we have in these United States a large class of people whose social condition amongst us requires that the benevolence of the country should provide for their future welfare. We know that in the southern and in the northern States are thousands of colored persons who, from various considerations, have been emancipated, but at the same time their condition is inferior, and, of necessity, more or less degraded. We know, also, that this class operates upon the population by which it is surrounded deteriorously, in the opinion of many persons who have carefully investigated the subject. We know, further, that measures have been taken recently in some of the southern States to expel thousands of these people from the borders of the States in which they have resided. Other States contemplate action in the premises. Circumstances have recently occurred, which it is unnecessary for me specifically to mention to this audience, that conspire to make it necessary that a home should be furnished for this class of our fellow-beings. Where are the free negroes of this country to find a home? where? The people of the slave States believe that they cannot stay there :

Address of Hon. N. G. Taylor.

but legislative action has been, is, and will be taken to expel them from those States. The legislatures of the free States, looking to the interests of their citizens, have already thrown a barrier around their borders, in some instances—in many instances, I believe, sir—to prevent the ingress of this class of population from other States. If you look to the far west, thitherward rolls the tide of emigration of the white race, and the time is not far distant when there will be left no foot of land uncultivated by the white man within the boundaries of the United States—nay, sir, not a spot upon the whole American continent not inhabited by the white race.—(Applause.) Where, then, sir, is the free negro to find a home? He cannot stay where he is; he is excluded from other parts of the United States; he can find no enduring home in the west; and I ask, then, where is he to find a home? The great God, sir, that made us all has indicated, in his wisdom, a place for his home. God Almighty, in his Providence, has opened up the way to the manumitted slave and the freed man of the negro race upon this continent to their great inheritance in another, where they can find a resting place and a home, and where they can become instruments in the Divine hand for the civilization, education, and salvation of their benighted race.

I know, sir, it is said that the colonization scheme is a failure; that it has been published abroad throughout the country, that it has failed to effect the objects for which it was designed. But with all due deference to the opinions of others, I beg leave to say that, to me, the present indications are that, instead of this great cause dying out, it is being revived again; that the period of its most successful operation—the period when its benevolence will become most general and efficient for the benefit of that unhappy portion of our population to which it is directed is just beginning to dawn—is now upon us. The eye of an omniscient Providence has looked over that race and watched it as well as our own. And, Mr. President, there was a period, not many years ago, when the Christian philanthropist, as he surveyed the coast of Africa, and the millions sitting there in moral darkness and death, and saw that effort after effort had been made to send missionaries of our complexion to that country, who had been quickly carried off by the malaria of those shores, felt his heart sink within him while apprehending that the day of Africa's redemption was indeed distant. But God provided the way and the means, of His own appointment, for the accomplishment of great ends; and placed in the brains of benevolent men, as well as in their hearts, the idea of establishing upon the coast of Africa itself, a nucleus around which could be gathered those elements that would go out in their influence and operate upon the great masses of human beings that are found in that country. The Colonization Society was instituted, and, like other great enterprises, has had its difficulties. That in its rise and progress and development it should have had difficulties is not at all surprising; the wonder is that it has so effectually surmounted them. This fact is established by the report of your Secretary to night.

Address of Hon. N. G. Taylor.

What does he tell us? That there is already planted on the shores of Africa a nation. Sir, forty years ago that coast was disgraced by piracy, blood, and the inhuman slave traffic. Many victims of war were then bought and sold there, and the bones of multitudes slain in battle attested the horrors of that cruel trade. How is it now? For six hundred miles along the coast extends the border of a free State; penetrating into the interior for forty or fifty miles. You look upon the map of Africa, and see at one point the British colony of Sierra Leone, with its multiplied agencies of civilization, and the Republic of Liberia, with a Liberian population of more than ten thousand, and that of at least from one to two hundred thousand native Africans under its free Christian government, imparting to all the inspiring motives and the immortal hopes of freedom and Christianity. Where forty years ago the smoking blood of the murdered victims of war desolating the country rose towards heaven, invoking the wrath of the God of purity and holiness, the church spire glistens in the morning sun; and where were heard the sigh and groans of the shackled and dying negro in his wild haunts, the voice of prayer and the songs of praise ascend to the God of nations on the morning and the evening air.—(Great applause.)

That is the place of refuge for the negro of this country. Nowhere in this country is he in social equality with the white man; nor can he be. The God of nature has made the distinction which we cannot obliterate if we would. Transplant him to his native soil; let him set his foot on his own Liberia; he is Lord of the ascendant. Then he meets with his equals, and feels a true manhood beat in every pulse and roll in every vein. There is a home for the negro.

But let me say a few words of the present and prospective results of this colonization movement. It will remove from us and plant in their proper home the manumitted negroes of the present and future. I say it *will*; perhaps, with more propriety, I should say it ought to do it. I hope it will, and certainly it will to a greater or less extent. The end is not yet. Nor is this the only object we should have in view, nor the only result that will be produced. The negro is planted where the white man too frequently dies; and, in the language of another, "while Africa sends to America a savage and a slave, this Society gives to Africa a freeman and a Christian." He is planted near the wild aborigines of that country. There they are. He tills the soil; he educates his children; and an influence goes out from him to those around him; and though it may seem small, like a bubble on the bosom of the mighty ocean, a wave will go out from that point on the coast that will extend to the farthest limit of the land; an influence that will live and act until the last of Africa's children shall feel its regenerating power. The African can act upon the African more successfully than can the foreigner. The negro educated either in Liberia or in this country goes back with Christian light and life in his soul, and messages of Divine love upon his lips, to those beyond him, and thus the tendency of the whole work is to enlighten and christianize the millions of Africa.

Address of Hon. N. G. Taylor.

How vastly, from these influences, must the condition of the native African be ameliorated in his own country during the next century. It is not too much to hope that within the lifetime of some now on earth it will be said of Africa as now of our own happy country—she is in the midst of the blaze of gospel light; and this will be effected, in a great degree, through the means and agencies of colonization.

But with civilization come its wants; and in proportion as you enlarge the circle of civilized men in Africa, in the same proportion do you enlarge the commercial interests that centre around and go out from that circle. So that our country ought to look at this matter in a commercial point of view; to study its commercial interests, and watch its opportunities to advance them.

For, sir, the day is not far distant when, instead of scores of tons, there will be hundreds and thousands of tons floating from the shores of Africa to every country upon the face of the habitable globe. Your report tells us that the agriculture of Liberia is already in a flourishing condition, and that manufactures, to some extent, are springing up in the country. But it is said, sir, that poverty and wretchedness are found existing in some parts of Liberia. Have new settlements, and in new countries, been found without them? Grant that these evils exist; is it strange when you consider the original poverty of our emigrants, the dangers incident to an untried climate, and the wars in which they have been at times engaged, destroying some of their villages, and forcing them for a season from their homes; is it strange, I say, that such evils have been experienced by the Liberians? Yet Liberia stands to-day a government exercising a beneficent influence upon the neighboring countries.

But, sir, the argument from such a fact is shown to be without force by the history of the world. Suppose, you, that our fathers who attempted the settlement of Jamestown, after struggling with misfortune, want, and privation, had been pointed to as having failed; suppose that every heart interested in that matter had caught the alarm, and all had given up the enterprise; why, sir, Virginia might to-day have been in the hands of the savage, and this country remained a wilderness.

But the recuperative power of the Anglo-Saxon race survived all these difficulties, and, under the Divine hand, brought our country from small beginnings, until she spread out her arms of power—until, to use a familiar phrase, her sails whiten every sea; until our country, like a mighty giant, stands with one foot upon the Atlantic and the other upon the Pacific shore; while the stars and stripes of our glorious confederacy float on every breeze.

Carthage, you recollect, sir—that great city of northern Africa—had but a feeble infancy; years, centuries intervened between her littleness and her greatness; but history reveals her progress until she was able to cope with the mightiest of the world in the very heart of Italy. Thus has it been with almost every great enterprise or great nation on the face of the earth. Their beginnings have been like those of our great western rivers—among the dew-

Address of Hon. N. G. Taylor.

drops in the grass spires of the mountain side ; then the streamlets and creeks forming the rushing river—swelling, at last, to the mighty father of waters, bearing the commerce of a nation on its bosom, and covering the great seas themselves.

I hold that the prospects around this enterprise are brighter than they have ever been, and that it is the duty of all who love their race to sustain it by prayer, sympathy, and material aid ; and whatever this country shall do for it, it will never be the loser ; never ! never ! Liberia, a nation, will stand as a monument—no, the benefit—of the American people ; a nation small in its beginnings, but great in its results. And I venture to say, Mr. President, that if the people of the United States will take this enterprise where they find it, bear it forward, give to it material aid and support, for every dollar expended in this work of benevolence, Africa will return multiplied millions through the channels of commerce into the lap of America. But, sir, infinitely over all, is the preservation of the great mass of souls, (for every African of her hundreds of millions has a soul,) emanations of that God we worship, above all these sordid considerations. Look upon Africa ! Providence never blest a country with a richer soil and resources, with more abundant elements of greatness, than those conferred on Africa. But amid her sublime and glorious scenery man is a savage, in some places a cannibal ; and what is the mission of our Christian Philanthropy, but to go forth and scatter the seeds of Eternal Truth, what but to go forth from our light, with that Bread of Life that came down from Heaven, in our hands, even if it be but to cast it upon the turbid waters, that it may finally be gathered into the garner of the Christian homes of Liberia.

It is clearly a part of the mission of every Christian man, wherever he lives, to communicate the knowledge of Christ to the ignorant and degraded nations of mankind. It is a high, a glorious mission. Our blessed Saviour died for Africa, as well as America ; and for the recovery of her millions from ruin we have the men, the acquirements, the opportunity ; we have in the American Colonization Society the instrumentalities to reach their case, in the negroes, the liberated slaves, if you please, of this country. Yes, sir, many slaves in the mountains and valleys of remote States, away down by the cotton fields in the South, in their cabins and quarters have heard the Word of the Gospel, have looked upon the Cross of the Son of God, and been changed by his love and spirit, and now made free, they are sent forth with the leaven of Divine Truth and Grace to the land of their fathers, they spread abroad the good influence among the dark tribes who have never heard of the Gospel, or of that Sun of Righteousness which is to be the light of the world. Thus, through these poor liberated slaves, the children of Africa are brought to Him who takes away their sins ; and thus God places the whole continent of Africa in our hands, and it becomes us to see that it shall be redeemed and brought back to God. Sir, that Republic of Liberia shines like a bright star of promise on the ebon brow of Africa. There she stands, for the good of the African race, and for the advancement of the cause of the Redeemer of the World.

After a few introductory remarks, the Rev. Dr. STILES said :

George Whitfield was the father of African Colonization. I do not mean to say that he was the founder of this Society ; nor that he lived at the time of its formation ; nor even that the conception of such an institution ever entered his mind. But this fact is indisputable. The great embryo thought of this whole subject, which, in the hand of men of a subsequent generation was made to develop the body, soul, spirit and history of the American Colonization Society, lay in the mind of that great and good man so clearly, purely, and piously, that it found its way to distinct record upon the page of American history.

Time was when the Savannah river was the extreme southern boundary of slavery in the United States. General Oglethorpe, founder of the Colony of Georgia, was the stoutest sort of an Abolitionist, and used his utmost efforts to prevent slavery from crossing the river and entering his province. But Carolina and *time* were too much for him. The Carolinians hired their slaves over the line, for five, twenty, fifty, a hundred years, and slavery thus became to all intents and purposes, thoroughly radicated on the southern side of the Savannah river.

At this period in the history of Georgia, George Whitfield appeared in the presence of General Oglethorpe, and thus addressed him : " Governor, surrender ! You are a vanquished man. Slavery cannot now be dislodged. Moreover, Governor, in my opinion, the African is better off as a slave, than he could be either as a savage in his own country, or a free man in this. And let me further say, I do solemnly believe that He who commanded His Church to go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature, in view of the melancholy lack of missionary spirit in our day, has actually brought these Africans across the great waters, that they might be christianized here, and ultimately return to evangelize their own native land."

It has been eloquently said by my brother, that the negro cannot elevate himself here. He cannot find liberty on any foot of our Atlantic coast. He cannot find a peaceful, promising home in all our western border. Where then shall he go ? God himself has indicated a response to this momentous, this mysterious question. There is a wonderful connection between the *faith* of George Whitfield, and the *history* of Africa in America. It is difficult to imagine a more perspicuous or a more promising plan for evangelizing Africa, than God has successfully developed in the history of the black man in our country. That history is succinctly embodied in six great facts, very remarkably connected. Each constitutes a successive step in the process of African evangelization, and all move directly toward that result.

The *first* great fact is this : God, in his providence, separated a large mass of Africans from their fatherland, by the interposition of thousands of miles of ocean. What a blow to their paganism ! Go, ask the foreign missionary, what is the grand barrier to the conversion of the heathen. He will tell you, it is his heathen *sur-*

roundings. Let Christianity make an impression upon the dark mind of the pagan; he carries back that impression amidst the frowning heathenism of his parents, his kindred, his companions, his countrymen,—amidst all the adverse heathenism of the public sentiment, the institutions, the religion, and the history of his country. What is the issue? Why, such a deluge of hostile influence must instantly extinguish it. Let Christianity renew that impression and confirm it—yet when he has overthrown all the argument of his native national prejudices, the victory is not won, for he never reaches Christianity until he consents to part forever with property and character, and caste, and peace, and perhaps life itself. How admirably wise God's act, in the first great historical element under consideration. The African's separation from his native country, cuts him off from the fountain which supplied his paganism in the beginning, and sustained it under all adverse pressure; and so changes his condition that a surrender of his heathenism so far from quit-claiming all earthly good, rather works a saving of his character, standing, happiness, and all.

The *second* great fact in the history of the colored population in our country, is this: God caused the exported Africans to be landed on our shores. What a direct movement to substitute our Christianity for their paganism! There is no other conceivable method, whereby so immense and efficient a body of christianizing influence could be brought to bear upon them. The gospel power is not now confined to the verbal presentation of an abstract dogma, as in heathen lands; but Christianity is personified and displayed in the entire structure and progress of society. Its superior intelligence, virtue, power, and felicity, are not now left even to the teachings of the Bible and the Pulpit, but in all their most intelligent and admirable results are reflected on every hand, socially, politically, commercially, manually; nay, from every object on which the eye rests, from every sound that reaches the ear, and every instrument the hand touches, a *new truth*—a civilizing, refining, christianizing truth—must make its way into the dark mind of the imported pagan.

The *third* great fact is this: These Africans were landed on our shores and are still domesticated amongst us, as SLAVES. What a powerful, two-fold bearing has this condition of things upon the ultimate return of their posterity to their native country, as well-trained Christian evangelists! This relation of slaves to masters contributes to their conversion. The mightiest power known to a slave, is the power of the master. Indeed the relation of slave and master is little more than the relation of an inferior receiving his all from a superior. From the master, the slave receives food, raiment, shelter, *direction*, instruction, protection; nay, he looks to him for all his temporal good. When the superior speaks, it is especially vital to this relation that the inferior should give heed. When, therefore, the master bends over the servant, to give him the gospel, as he takes all else from the master, he receives this also, and very generally with a very teachable and grateful heart. This relation contributes another most necessary influence toward

the great end. If the Africans brought to this country were not *multiplied and perpetuated*, the great missionary plan must prove an abortion. Had the imported Africans been made freemen on their landing among us, they would have died out in the very first generation. They could just as easily have bailed out the ocean, and walked home to Africa dry-shod, as they could have fed and clothed and housed, and taught, and protected, and evangelized and Christianized themselves, without the aid of the master. The relation of master and slave, the third great fact in their history you perceive both perpetuates the race from age to age, and opens their hearts to the influence of the gospel.

The *fourth* great fact in the history is this: The wonderful success which has attended the propagation of the gospel among our imported heathen. Not many weeks since, I entered the office of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and enquired what was computed to be the number of heathen converts to Christianity, in all the missionary stations of the world. By the last computation, I was informed, about 170 or 180,000. Fix your eye upon that fraction of the heathen which God brought across the Atlantic, to this country. This day, the Methodist Church, South, enrolls as large a number of colored, or quasi heathen members, as do all the Christian denominations in all the Pagan world. This day, the Baptist Church, South, enrolls as large a colored church membership as the Church of God, beside, has gathered on all the heathen ground of the earth. This day, the Old School, New School, and the Cumberland Presbyterian, the Episcopalian, the Protestant Methodist, the Lutheran, and various other Southern churches, have a colored church membership, which combined will probably be found not inferior in number to that of the Methodist or the Baptist. I would not be understood to speak with exact accuracy. But this I express as my strong conviction. Examine the posterity of all those Africans, which, in years gone by, Providence suffered to be introduced into our country, and you will find that Southern Christians have been assisted to convert to Christianity three times as many of them as all Christendom have been enabled to gather from all the remaining heathen of the world. I need not trace the bearing of this fact upon the execution of the missionary plan of evangelizing Africa, by Africans civilized and christianized in our country.

The *fifth* great fact in the history, conducts back to Africa the evangelizing elements prepared in this country. Multitudes of them, it will be remembered, are perpetually reaching the condition of freedom, by their own exertions, or by the kind emancipation of their masters. It is a speaking fact, that toward this class of our colored population, there is directed a growingly powerful expulsive force, both at the North and the South. There is springing up simultaneously in the hearts of the most enlightened of our free colored population a disposition to expatriation, for they are perfectly convinced, that liberty, equal liberty, they never, never will be permitted to enjoy in this country. And, finally, God has raised up a host of strong friends of African Colonization, North and

South, East and West, who have provided homes for them in their native land, and all the facilities of conveyance across the waters.

The last and crowning historical fact, presents us the man of color restored to freedom, and by his state of personal civilization and Christianity, going back to his own country every way qualified to officiate in enlightening, civilizing, pacifying, elevating and christianizing her degraded population. It is an interesting fact, that, two hundred and twenty years after the first black man was brought to this country, the American Colonization Society commenced to return the man of color to his native land. And it is a yet more important result, that, in spite of manifold discouragements, there, on the shores of Africa, are multitudes of returned natives, dwelling this day in villages and cities, which present, to the admiring and astonished nations around them, all the instructive and attractive institutions, attainments and enjoyments of civilized and christianized society. And if there can be one fact yet more interesting than even this, it is found in the intelligence brought us by every mail from Africa, that, while on the one hand the colored emigrant from this country is better qualified to act as an African evangelist than the white missionary, by a constitution better suited to the climate, and by a complexion less exposed to prejudice,—on the other, the natives of the country, far and near, are importuning them to come and communicate to them their seemingly purer religion and their visibly advanced civilization.

Mr. President, look at these six facts. How do they appear to your eye? As isolated, unconnected events? No, Sir! This whole operation is *the fruit of mind*. Do you doubt it? The traveler in a desert region picks up a *pen*. Can that man doubt for one instant that this instrument is the *product of mind*? Analyze it. It is the result of six successive movements of the knife upon a quill, each one of which is positively contributory and absolutely necessary to the construction of a delineating instrument. That man is a fool who contends that there is no intellect here, and that chance made this pen. Now, Sir, here are *six facts*. They constitute a process and a result—a continuance and an end—a palpable missionary plan, each successive step of which contributes directly to produce the necessary missionary result. Two grand works, you perceive, must be effected. The parties must first be qualified to evangelize by conversion, then returned to the field to be evangelized. Look on and see how systematically God has accomplished both. By the *first* fact, God *takes away their paganism*. By the *second*, God *places them under powerful Christian influence*. By the *third*, God *preserves* them from destruction, and disposes them to receive Christianity. By the *fourth*, God wonderfully converts them. By the *fifth*, Providence works their expulsion from this country and their inclination to return to their own. By the *sixth*, they are restored to their native land all qualified, established, furnished to do the work. Will any man stultify himself by affirming that all this was fortuitous? Rather, who does not see God's hand verifying the prediction of George Whitfield, and executing a great missionary movement, by all the history of the col-

Address of the Rev. Mr. Stiles.

ored man in America. Yes! Mr. President, beyond all doubt, the Colonization Society is the device of Divinity, to spread the glorious light of the gospel over the dark bosom of Africa. Let every good man, therefore, enlist under the banner of this noble institution, and let him bring an enterprise of soul somewhat commensurate with the benignity, the majesty, the great glory of that divine enterprise he advances to promote.

I rarely recur to the history which connects Africa and America, without a cheering recollection of the animated language of Moses, on a memorable occasion—"For ask now of the days that are past which were before thee, since the days that God created man upon earth. And ask from the one end of Heaven unto the other, whether there hath been any such thing as this great thing is, or hath been heard like it. Hath God assayed to go and take hence a nation from the midst of another nation by temptations, by signs, and by wonders, and by war, and by a mighty hand, and by a stretched out arm, and by great terrors, according to all that the Lord did for you in Egypt before your eyes."

Tell me! Does not our case furnish an approximation at least to the wonderful movement, which so vehemently roused the admiration of the man of God? In the days of Moses, God drew forth Israel from temporal bondage in the bosom of a heathen nation, that He might educate His people to fling spiritual liberty around the world. In the days of our fathers, God brought the heathen sons of Africa into temporal bondage in the bosom of our Christian country, that he might here educate them to carry back the glorious blessings of the gospel to the benighted tribes, which spread over the dark land whence they came. Rest assured of it, God's mind, heart and hand are all engaged, deeply engaged, in this sublime enterprise to overthrow the horrid, dominant, destructive superstitions of Africa. And rest assured of it, we have here the one only test of the one only nobleman upon the face of the earth. I care not what your talents, your courage, your benevolence, your dignity, your morality, your magnanimity! If you have not a heart as large as the world; if you cannot throw your sympathy across the great waters and seize the poor perishing African, and long to help him; if you have no soul to study, to appreciate, and to adopt God's glorious movement for his redemption; in a word, if you feel nothing stirring within you to come up and co-work with God, in the evangelization of Africa, and the conversion of the world, you may record it as an established fact, that you are a man of a narrow heart, a descendant of the energy and benevolence of Heaven, but cursed to destruction by the wilful indulgence of a supine and selfish spirit. Escape fallen man this profound degradation forthwith, and enroll yourself, among the zealous advocates of the American Colonization Society this very night.

Address of the Rev. J. B. Pinney.

The Rev. J. B. PINNEY then said :

MR. PRESIDENT—I am sorry you have called upon me to say anything, after the eloquent addresses from the speakers who have preceded me. No one will have an interest to hear me after being enchanted by Dr. Stiles.

As to the detailed statements to which allusion was made, relative to the condition of Liberia, and in correction of some prevalent errors as to the real progress already made there, they are out of the question, at this late hour, and as they are fully set forth from time to time in the African Repository, I cannot do better than to recommend that all the audience go to-morrow and subscribe for the Repository. Concerning the squalor, and hardship, and suffering, which is represented to exist in Liberia, we say that except so much as is incident to all communities, that in Liberia is but a brief incident, the correction of which is already at hand, and which chiefly resulted from the proximity of our settlements to the mangrove swamps near the sea coast. By forming settlements in the interior, already so successfully begun at Careysburg, the remedy will be almost certain. Ignorance, rashness, and imprudent exposure, are the causes of death to many enterprising men soon after their arrival, and as nearly all are without property, there will necessarily be suffering and want among the widows and orphans who survive.

But even these hardships are not always an evil, as not a few, compelled to struggle, grow up with vigor and energy to battle in the conflict of life. These hardships are not the great hindrance to this noble Colonization work. Suspicions, of the most opposite kind, from the extremes of our land, have existed from the very beginning of our work. At the South, there has been a fear that the Society was in disguise, an Abolition movement, while by the ultra Abolitionists of the North it has been considered a scheme to prop up slavery; and for these contrary reasons bitterly opposed. Time will work a remedy for these, and meanwhile waiting in hope we have reason to recognize the signal prosperity of our Society and of the Republic of Liberia during the year 1859. The great field of Missions in Africa first attracted me there, anticipating that the work would soon be done. The experience of a few years forced the conviction on my mind, that, as Dr. Stiles has so forcibly said, a wise Providence had prepared among the christianized and civilized sons of Africa in America, the instruments most available for the work of Missions in Africa. In this great truth is the strength of our cause, and therefore it will not fail, nor be abandoned.

EXTRACTS

FROM THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON CITY, January 17, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY met this day at 12 o'clock, in the Lecture Room of the Smithsonian Institution, in the City of Washington.

The Hon. J. H. B. LATROBE, President of the Society, being unavoidably absent, the Rev. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D., of New Jersey, was called to preside.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. PINNEY, of New York.

The Rev. Messrs. TRACY and PINNEY were appointed a committee on credentials.

The following gentlemen were reported as entitled to seats in the Board :

Life Directors present.

JOHN P. CROZER, Esq., Penn.; Rev. R. R. GURLEY, D. C.; Dr. JAMES HALL, Baltimore; Rev. JOHN MACLEAN, New Jersey; Rev. WM. McLAIN, D. C.; Rev. JOHN ORCUTT, Conn.; Rev. J. B. PINNEY, New York; SOLOMON STURGIS, Esq., Illinois; Rev. JOSEPH TRACY, Massachusetts.

Massachusetts—Hon. A. H. RICE.

Connecticut—Hon. W. A. BUCKINGHAM, Hon. S. H. HUNTINGTON, Hon. J. A. ROCKWELL, Gen. E. A. ELLIOTT, Rev. R. J. CONE.

New York—Hon. D. S. GREGORY, CALEB SWAN, Esq., Hon. JAMES W. BEEKMAN, W. E. DODGE, Esq., Hon. E. G. SPAULDING, SMITH BLOOMFIELD, Esq., FRANCIS HALL, Esq.

Pennsylvania—WM. V. PETTIT, Esq., WM. COPPINGER, Esq.

The Hon. N. G. TAYLOR, of Tennessee, GEORGE S. HALL, Esq., of Baltimore, the Rev. PHILIP SLAUGHTER, and Rev. T. B. BALCH, and Rev. Mr. NORTON, of Virginia, were invited to sit with the Board as corresponding members.

The report of the Committee on Credentials concluded with the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That it be the duty of the Financial Secretary, at each annual meeting, to furnish the Committee on Credentials with a statement of the amount of funds received from each State and Territory, and with the amount expended by this Society, in cash, for salaries and agencies.

The record of last year's proceedings was read by the Financial Secretary.

The Annual Report was read by the Corresponding Secretary ; and Messrs. Tracy and Huntington were appointed a committee to confer with him in regard to the parts to be read this evening.

On motion of the same, a committee was appointed to prepare a resolution expressive of the sense entertained by this Board of the high value of the services rendered to the cause during the year by the President of the Society.

—
WEDNESDAY, January 18, 1860.

The Board met according to adjournment—Rev. Dr. MACLEAN in the chair.

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. TRACY, the minutes of the session yesterday were read and approved.

The Chairman announced the Standing Committees of the Board, as follows :

1. *On Foreign Relations*, Rev. Dr. PINNEY, and Hon. A. H. RICE.

2. *On Finance*, Rev. Dr. TRACY, and W. E. DODGE, Esq.

3. *On Auxiliary Societies*, Hon. S. H. HUNTINGTON, and S. STURGIS, Esq.

4. *On Agencies*, Dr. L. A. SMITH, and W. COPPINGER, Esq.

5. *On Accounts*, Dr. JAMES HALL, and Rev. R. J. CONE.

6. *On Emigration*, JOHN P. CROZER, Esq., and S. BLOOMFIELD, Esq.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Tracy, it was—

Resolved, That so much of the Annual Report as relates to Foreign Relations, to Finance, to Auxiliary Societies, to Agencies, to Accounts, and to Emigration, be referred to the committees on those subjects respectively.

Letter from Hon J. H. B. Latrobe.

The following letter from the Hon. J. H. B. LATROBE, President of the Society, was read by the Corresponding Secretary :

To the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society—

GENTLEMEN: I find, with very great regret, that the trial of an important case, in which I am occupied here, will prevent my presiding at the business meetings of the present session of the Board. I regret this, especially, because I regard the occasion as one of more than ordinary interest to our cause. The public mind is unusually excited upon the subject of the colored population; and although slavery, in its different aspects, is the main topic of discussion, yet the free people of color, to whom our labors immediately refer, are deeply concerned in what is taking place in this connection. It was to provide a home for those when circumstances beyond human control made their removal from the United States a necessity, recognized by themselves, that the colonies on the west coast of Africa, now known as the Republic of Liberia, were founded. It was long ago anticipated that the natural increase and foreign emigration would sooner or later produce a competition among the laboring classes, in which the free colored man would be driven to the wall.

This competition is now everywhere observable, and the free people of color are everywhere the sufferers. Instances of wealth are doubtless more numerous among them; their intelligence is greater, and education is more diffused than formerly; but the condition of the great body, and their relations to the whites are inferior to what they were when our Society was organized. It is annually becoming worse. It cannot be otherwise. The causes of its deterioration are still accumulating day by day in the ever increasing population of our country.

Formerly the pressure upon the free people of color was in some sort elastic and bearable, as the west attracted the competing labor. But the west is filling up. The public domain is passing rapidly into the hands of individuals, and as the throng upon the Atlantic border and all the great cities is multiplied, the pressure is in a fair way to become intolerable. This is not a matter of speculation, but of figures. At the first census, in 1790, the entire population of the United States was not far from four millions. When our Society was organized in 1816 it was estimated at about nine millions. The average of the six past decades will give a population, in 1900, of one hundred millions, and in seven decades (seventy years only) from 1860 it will, in all probability, exceed two hundred and thirty millions. What then will be the condition of the free people of color if they remain where they are? Excluded even now from many an accustomed calling by a white rivalry, is it likely their prospects will be improved when such rivalry shall have increased seven-fold?

But the increase of population operates so quietly as to attract but little observation from day to day, and it requires some startling concurrence of circumstances to procure for it, in this connection, the attention it deserves. Now, however, when all men's minds are excited as regards the future of our country, it is only reasonable to suppose that the views here suggested will not be altogether overlooked. They are those which have been entertained from the beginning by the originators and supporters of the colonization scheme; and as time has illustrated their truth, it has entitled them to the gravest consideration from the statesmen and philanthropists of the day.

But the increase of population is not the only circumstance now to be regarded by the free people of color and their friends. Hitherto emigration,

Letter from Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe.

whenever it has taken place, has been voluntary. It has always been optional with the free colored man to go or stay. Now, however, compulsory emigration is threatened in more than one State of the Union, presenting to the class in question the alternatives of slavery or removal; and although law, justice, religion, and the commonest humanity revolt at the idea, yet the mere existence of the feeling that suggests it, should induce the objects of it to ponder well a future, among whose possibilities may be the execution of a threat, which is now, we trust, for the honor of our country, but the *brutem fulmen* of a temporary excitement. Whether the free people of color take this view of the subject, or look to the increase of population as the only matter that can affect them, we may now feel confident that the day is not remote when they will appreciate, as they deserve, and bless the wisdom and the forecast of those who prepared for them in Africa a home where, protected by climate, as by an impregnable rampart, against the encroachments of the white man, they may develop, in a separate nationality, their capacity and power.

So much for colonization as it bears upon the free people of color. But it has other and equally important relations. It presents the only platform, in this connection, upon which the north and south can meet. Eschewing all discussion in regard to slavery, it limits itself to the removal to Liberia of those who are willing to emigrate. Whether it is a free colored man from the north desirous to escape from the coming pressure, or to better his condition, or an emancipated slave whom the laws of a southern State may require to be removed, it is the same to the Society. Both have their functions to fulfil in their new home, in building up a nation there which, commending itself to the Christian as a vast missionary agency for evangelizing a continent, should be looked upon by the Statesmen of our country, north and south, as the refuge of a people whose remaining here must involve, necessarily, all the evils attendant upon the existence in the same land of two distinct races of free-men, between whom amalgamation by intermarriage must be regarded as impossible, and the most prominent of which must be a strife for bread, involving equally the great body of both classes of the population.

Seeing, then, in every aspect of our cause, so many reasons at this time for perseverance in its regard, I especially regret my inability to preside over your present deliberations. But I am very sure that their result will be the promotion of the efficiency of the Society, and that, uninfluenced by outside agitations, and adhering to the letter and spirit of our constitution, which limits our action to "the removal of the free colored people of the United States, with their own consent, to Africa," the Board will be content to abide the time when the operations of the causes that have been referred to will result in the full and perfect fruition of the great scheme of African colonization.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. B. LATROBE,
Pres. Am. Col. Soc.

BALTIMORE, January 16, 1860.

A report was read from Dr. James Hall, as agent and treasurer for the ship Mary Caroline Stevens, dated Baltimore, January 16th, and on motion, was referred, with a printed summary of the receipts and payments for the same, to the Finance Committee.

BALTIMORE, January 16, 1860.

REV. WM. McLAIN, *Financial Secretary and Treasurer A. C. S.*—

DEAR SIR: In addition to the accounts current with the ship *Mary Caroline Stevens*, which I have from time to time transmitted to you during the past year, I take the liberty to hand you herewith two other papers, which I beg you will lay before the Board of Directors, that those who feel a special interest in the concerns of the ship may be able to see at a glance the result of her operations. 1st. A summary of her expenses and earnings during the past year; 2d. A general exhibit of the same for the entire period she has been employed in the service of the Society, with some explanatory remarks.

It will appear on examination of these papers that the ship has just about paid her current expenses, including insurance and the interest on her estimated value; creating no surplus fund by which her place may be supplied when she shall be no longer fit for service.

This result certainly is not what was expected, even by those who most strongly opposed the chimerical scheme of running a steamer of large tonnage between the United States and Liberia. I, for one, entertained not a doubt but a good ship like the *Mary Caroline Stevens* would pay all current charges of sailing, repairs, insurance, and interest on her cost, and gradually stock a capital that would supply her place when either lost or worn out. Why she has not done this will at once appear on examination of the estimates referred to. In the first place, she has never yet had her full complement of emigrants. Her average has been a fraction less than 120, when she could carry over 200; a diminution in each voyage, in this one item, of \$3,000;—or \$6,000 annually. This alone, if earned and laid by, would buy a ship of the cost of the *Stevens* in less than eight years. Neither has she in but one instance had a full complement of cabin passengers, and upon an average not over half the number she could well accommodate. The cost of the ship in construction was increased several thousand dollars to render her commodious for this purpose, that she might be considered not only a *Colonization* but a *Missionary* ship; and it was hoped that the various missionary societies in the United States would endeavor to co-operate with the *Colonization Society*, and consider the ship as the *Missionary's* home while crossing the Atlantic and in voyaging up and down the coast. I regret to say I have found no such disposition manifested. True, many of the Societies have sent Missionaries and freight by the ship, but quite as often by other vessels from our Atlantic ports; and I am bold to say, from no just cause of complaint as to the accommodations of the Ship, the character of her officers, or the provisions put on board for their use. Few sailing vessels leave any port in the United States under better management or affording better accommodations for cabin passengers in every respect than the *Mary Caroline Stevens*.

The freight home has averaged less than one-quarter of the capacity of the ship; in fact, the first year, entire, it only amounted to \$164 30, and on the third voyage but to \$210. In the fourth, fifth, and sixth voyages it has averaged near \$2,000, and may be considered as promising an increase in future. The greater part of this freight, however, has been furnished by the Agent of the Ship.

Should emigration receive a new impetus, as we confidently hope, a few years will enable the Ship to stock a sum sufficient to supply her place in case of loss or unseaworthiness: or should she receive that patronage in cabin passengers which we had reason to hope, and the home freight increase to the

extent of even half her capacity, then the same result may be accomplished. The Agent has taken measures for opening a timber trade with Liberia, which, if successful, will not only prove advantageous to the Republic, by creating a new article of export, but will, no doubt, materially increase the home freight of the ship.

Independent of pecuniary considerations, the regular running of the ship has fully answered the expectations of the advocates for the measure. Africa is brought nearer to America; and every arrival of the ship in port is a renewed guarantee to the colored people of our land of the good faith of the Colonization Society, and proves that their brethren and friends have found a home across the Atlantic to which they can go when their sojourn here shall be no longer desirable.

I take the liberty of calling your attention to a matter personal to myself; and that is, my salary as Agent. The summary of accounts handed you herewith embraces a term of three years, ending October 31, 1859. I have as yet received but two years salary; the first paid during the second year of my services on account of the first, and the second during the third on account of the second. I would suggest that I receive compensation for the past year's service now in cash, as cash has been paid on account of freight furnished by the house with which I am connected, and that my salary for the current year also be paid at its close, viz: October, 1860.

I cannot doubt but the reasonableness of this proposition will be readily admitted; in fact, it almost becomes a necessity, in order to the proper entry of the ship's accounts.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

JAMES HALL,

Agent and Treasurer of the Trustees of the ship M. C. Stevens.

Report of Dr. James Hall.

Expenses. *Summary of the Expenses and Earnings of the Ship Mary Caroline Stevens, Voyage E.* *Earnings.*

Bills of Provisions for Ship's company, passengers and emigrants, the entire voyage out and home	\$1,832 75	Freight out, sundry parties, paid here, viz:	
Portage Bill, for wages of officers and crew, General Disbursement Bills in port, as port charges, Pilotage and Steam Towing in and out, Stavedores, Fuel, Water, Drayage, Wharfage, &c.....	2,802 34	G. W. S. Hall & Co.....	\$2,046 88
Do. Do. on the Coast, for Kroomen's Wages, Port Charges, Fresh Provisions, Vegetables, &c.....	1,149 02	J. M. Miller.....	248 41
Sundry bill of repairs, boats, oars, furniture, &c.....	903 99	Episcopal Mission.....	231 32
Ship Chandlery, including Cordage, Galley Furniture, &c.....	513 61	American Missionary Society.	141 20
Sundry Expenses, incident to Freighting, as Coastwise Freight, Telegrams, Express Charges, &c.....	974 14	Md. State Colonization Society.	72 41
One-half of the Annual Insurance on \$30,000, 7½ and 8 per cent., \$775 50 To which add cash paid for extending last year's insurance 1 month, 33 33	263 06	Sundry small freights	449 95
		Freight out, collected by Capt. Heaps in Liberia.....	\$3,805 30
From which deduct Insurance Scrip received	\$808 83	Passage money, voyage out, paid here.....	
Half-year's Salary of Agent for last year, in freight paid by him at \$1.50 per barrel, as per Resolution of Board of Directors.....	503 76	Do. Coastwise, collected by Capt Heaps.....	1,720 00
Balance.....	750 00	Do. Home.....	395 25
		Do. paid here.....	565 00
	\$9,756 67	Do. Mr. & Mrs. Hill, unpaid, 70 00	187 50
	1,274 01	Freight home, col by Capt. Heaps, 468 27	
	\$11,030 68	Do. paid by G. W. S. Hall & Co. 1,007 85	
		Do. paid by sundry parties in small items.....	131 85
		Proceeds of Sale of Stores, Oars, &c., by Capt. Heaps.....	1,607 97
		Freight and Emigrants by Am. Col. Soc.	219 87
		Freight to Agents of Stores, Provisions, &c. Passage of 31 adults and 13 children, at \$35 and \$17.50.....	902 29
		Passage of Emigrants by Md. St. Col. Soc. charged in account, viz: 6 adults and 2 children, say, 7 adults, at \$35.....	1,312 50
			245 00
			\$2,459 79
			\$11,030 68

BALTIMORE, April 30, 1859. By Balance.....\$1,274 01

Report of Dr. James Hall.

<i>Expenses.</i>	<i>Summary of Expenses and Earnings of the Ship Mary Caroline Stevens for Voyage F.</i>		<i>Earnings.</i>
Bills of Stores and Provisions for Ship's Company, Passengers and Emigrants the entire Voyage.....	\$1,838 47	Passage money out, paid by Presbyterian Mission.....	\$225 00
Portage Bill, for wages of Officers and Crew.....	2,348 11	Sundry freights out, paid in advance, viz: G. W. S. Hall & Co.....	\$382 18
General Disbursement bills in port, as port charges, Pilotage and Steam Tow in and out, Stevedores, Wharfage, Drayage, &c.....	694 44	J. M. Miller.....	335 77
Do Do. on the Coast for Port Charges, Kroomen, Vegetables, &c.....	514 40	Presbyterian Mission.....	194 05
Sundry Bills for Repairs in Port.....	685 11	Asbury Jarrett.....	128 62
Ship Chaudlery, including Cordage, Galley Furniture, &c.....	691 21	Sundry smaller items of freight.....	110 96
Sundry Charges for inland freights, Express, &c.....	17 75	Freight out, collected by Captain Eiehbberger on the Coast.....	424 40
Half-year's Insurance on \$20,000, 7½ and 8 per cent.....	775 50	Passage money, Coastwise.....	1,575 98
Half-year's Salary of Agent for last year, in freight paid by him at \$1.50 per barrel, as per Resolution of the Board of Directors.....	750 00	Do. do. home.....	169 00
		Freight home by sundry parties, viz: G. W. S. Hall & Co.....	945 00
		J. M. Miller.....	\$1,412 12
		Mr. Gammon.....	224 87
		James Girvin.....	21 22
		Mr. Neville.....	20 24
		Asbury Jarrett.....	26 63
		Sundry smaller items of freight.....	13 95
		Stores sold on the Coast, \$103 54; Boat sold, \$80.....	1,868 05
	\$8,314 99	Freight and Emigrants by Am. Col. Soc. — Freight to Agents of Stores, Provisions, &c. Do. on Sundries shipped by Mr. McLain to sundry parties.....	183 54
		Passage of 73 adults and 26 children, at \$35 and \$17.50.....	1,388 81
		One passenger by Md. St. Col. Soc.....	51 03
Balance.....	1,136 42		3,010 00
	\$9,451 41		35 00
		By Balance.....	4,484 84
			\$9,451 41

BALTIMORE, October 31, 1859.

Report of Dr. James Hatt.

General Summary of the Expenses and Earnings of the Ship since she commenced running, to the end of her 6th Voyage.

	Voyage A.	Voyage B.	Total 1st year.	Voyage C.	Voyage D.	Total 2d year.	Voyage E.	Voyage F.	Total 3d year.	Yearly av.
Expenses of Sailing, Repairs & Insur'ce,	\$7,393	\$8,442	\$15,835	\$7,901	\$8,453	\$16,354	\$9,756	\$8,314	\$18,070	\$16,753
Paying Freight and Passage Money...	4,050	3,214	7,264	2,976	4,996	7,972	8,570	4,966	13,546	9,594
Emigrants & freight of Col. Societies...	7,502	7,495	14,997	6,191	3,940	10,131	2,459	4,884	6,943	10,590
Gross income, from all sources,.....	11,552	10,709	21,961	9,167	8,936	18,103	11,029	9,450	20,479	20,181
Balance to Credit of Ship	3,858	2,266	6,124	1,267	486	1,753	1,274	1,136	2,410	3,429
Time consumed in Voyage.....	4mos.20ds.	4 mos. 8ds.		4mos.19ds.	4mos.16ds.		4mos.21ds.	5 mos. 6ds		4mos.20ds.

1st Item, Expenses.—The material increase in the third year over the two preceding, was owing, in some degree, to the fact of the Ship's touching at Sierra Leone, in Voyage E, to land cabin passengers and freight, incurring port charges thereby, and also being subject to charges for damage to a lighter used in discharging; but mainly to her having protracted passages each way, from a succession of calms and head winds. Her average expenses, barring accidents and heavy repairs, may fairly be estimated at \$16,500.

2d. Paying Freight and Cabin Passengers.—Of this, there has been a pretty steady, annual increase, and in the last year, a material one, caused mainly by freight home, the greater part of which has been furnished by the Agent.

3d. Freight and Emigrants by the Colonization Societies—A material decrease will be noticed in this item since the first year, and even then, the number of emigrants fell considerably short of the capacity of the Ship. In one voyage, but 52, all told, were furnished. With an emigration like the last few years preceding the building of the Ship, her income would be raised at least 50 per cent. and with but a slight proportional increase of expense.

4th & 5th. Gross income, and Balance to the Cr. of the Ship.—The Gross income, it will be seen, maintains nearly a uniform rate, the diminution in net income or balance being caused mainly by the increased expenses of the third year. The gain or net income will just about pay the interest on the estimated value of the Ship, leaving no surplus to meet heavy repairs from accidents, re-coppering, or to supply her place when worn out or rendered unseaworthy. An increase of emigration to the extent of the capacity of the Ship, even with the freight heretofore furnished, would enable her, in ten years, to stock a capital sufficient to meet all probable contingencies, and to build a new ship to supply her place.

6th. Time Consumed in the Round Voyage.—When it is considered that the voyage to Liberia is one-third longer than to Liverpool, that the ship passes and re-passes through a region of habitual calms, that she touches at every port in Liberia, five in number, going and returning, lands and receives freight and passengers from open roadsteads, averaging at least one mile from the landing, and performs all this service in an average of 4 months and 20 days, there can be little doubt as to her sailing qualities, or the industry and energy of her captain and officers.

The Corresponding Secretary presented a brief communication from the President of the Society, mentioning several subjects to which, at the request of the last Board of Directors, he had given his special attention.

The Financial Secretary read the annual statement of the Executive Committee; which was, on motion, referred to the appropriate standing committees.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Pinney, it was—

Resolved, That so much of the statement of the Executive Committee as relates to the purchase of a lot and the erection of a building for the use of the Society, be referred to a special committee.

Messrs. Pinney, Huntington and Hall were appointed said committee.

The Travelling Secretary of the Society read his annual report, which was, on motion, referred to the standing committee on Agencies.

HARTFORD, January 1, 1860.

[An Abstract.]

To the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society—

GENTLEMEN: I have visited many of the larger towns in New England during the year, presenting the cause usually to one or more congregations on the Sabbath, and occasionally at other times, and it gives me pleasure to say I have invariably met with a kind reception and an attentive hearing. The prospect of advancing the cause by public address was never, in my judgment, more encouraging. I speak of the north. At the south, just now, as I am creditably informed, the reverse is true.

The amount of my personal collections is about \$4,500. I hope and believe that more will be given in New England the present year than was the last. The effects of the late commercial pressure are still felt, especially in Maine, and other communities largely interested in shipping.

Rev. Franklin Butler, who has been in the service of the Society about two-thirds of the year, in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, has been diligently employed in surveying his field, and doing what he could by public address and otherwise for the promotion of the cause. He is much interested in his work; has made himself acceptable to the people thus far, and confidently expects to succeed in his undertaking. That his agency will be increasingly productive there is no good reason to doubt.

The New Hampshire State society, which has had no visible existence for years, has been reorganized and reanimated, and its influence for good will hereafter, I trust, be felt throughout the State.

The Liberians pursuing a course of study in Connecticut are making commendable progress, and are expecting to graduate in the course of the present year, and return to Liberia, taking some of their colored friends in the State with them. A few individuals emigrated from Connecticut in the barque "Mendi," which sailed from New York last spring.

I will only add, I am more and more impressed with a sense of the importance which attaches to the success of this enterprise, and the duty in these

 Agencies.

troublesome times of urging its claims with solemn earnestness upon the attention of the Christian public. I do not feel at all troubled that the number of emigrants from year to year is not larger. Enough for me to know that we are making real progress, and to believe that God will hasten the work in his own best time. What seems most desirable to me is, a correct, healthful public sentiment on the subject here at home, and whatever can be done to secure it will be effort in the right direction.

Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN ORCUTT.

Reports from agents of the Society, were read by the Corresponding Secretary, and referred to the Committee on Agencies, as follows :

Letters from Rev. J. N. DANFORTH, D. D., January 2, 1860 ; and Rev. E. G. NICHOLSON, December 29, and January 7, 1860.

The following resolution was offered by the Rev. Dr. Pinney, and referred to the Committee on Agencies :

Resolved, That the year having passed for which the Rev. E. G. Nicholson was appointed General Agent of the Northwest, said agency be discontinued.

On motion, the Board then adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

THURSDAY MORNING, January 19, 1860.

The Board met agreeably to adjournment : the Rev. Dr. John Maclean in the chair.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. R. J. Cone.

The minutes of yesterday's session were read and approved.

The Committee on Accounts reported as follows, which was approved.

The undersigned, Committee on Accounts, appointed by the Board of Directors, have made an examination of the entries of cash paid out by the Financial Secretary in the Treasurer's book, together with the vouchers for each item, endorsed by the chairman of the Executive Committee, and find them entirely correct.

JAMES HALL,
REVILO J. CONE.

WASHINGTON, January 18, 1860.

The Committee on Agencies made a report, which was adopted, and is as follows :

The Committee on Agencies respectfully report :

That they have examined the documents submitted to them; and as the whole subject of financial agents is one on which there exists a difference of opinion in the public mind, and as our constitution places the authority for their appointment and management in the hands of the Executive Committee, we do not recommend any specific action at this time.

Committee on Emigration.

A year since the Board appointed the Rev. E. G. Nicholson agent for the northwest. As that gentleman has virtually resigned his commission, the committee recommend that said agency be discontinued.

They further recommend that the latter portion of the report of the Rev. Mr. Orcutt, which relates to the duties of his agency, be published with the minutes.

Respectfully submitted.

L. A. SMITH.
WM. COPPINGER.

The Committee on Emigration made the subjoined report, which was approved, and the resolution attached was amended, and on motion adopted, as follows :

Your committee, to whom was referred so much of the Annual Report as relates to emigration, respectfully report :

That they have given the subject such attention as the brief time allotted to them allowed, and find it of deep and increasing interest.

Your committee will not advert to the causes, real or imaginary, which may have heretofore retarded, or which may *just now* operate to check, emigration to Liberia; for it is believed such impediments must very soon yield to a more truthful impression in the minds of our colored brethren that the Republic of Liberia has greatly superior attractions over any other place as a permanent home for them.

It is clearly the duty of this Society, in the minds of your committee, to continue, and even increase, the hitherto liberal policy of its Executive Committee in provision for the comfort of emigrants on their arrival on the shores of Africa and their permanent establishment there.

The testimony of the Rev. John Seys, in a comparison of the condition of Liberia when he left it in 1857 with what he found it after a two years absence, in 1859, is highly encouraging in regard to the progress of agricultural industry and the useful arts.

In connection with the liberal provision for emigrants for a reasonable time, your committee recognize the desirableness of an easy communication between the seaboard and the interior; and to effect this, in part, an early completion of the projected road from a point on St. Paul's river to Careysburg, in such way as may be acceptable to the authorities of Liberia, is recommended.

The policy of the Board in regard to emigration from the northern States seems best: to accept such applicants only as, from previously established character, are likely to be useful citizens. Of this class there are now over sixty applicants to the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, residents of that State, who express their willingness to embark when provision is made for their passage, &c.

Your committee feel the importance of encouraging the emigration of farmers and cultivators of the soil. However desirable it may be to extend commerce, and the building up of the seaboard towns, it is believed that a more enlarged cultivation of the soil is essential to the permanent prosperity of the Republic. This class of citizens, too, from the nature of their pursuits, become more identified with the institutions of the country than any other.

It is a source of regret that there are so few beasts of burden in the settlements, and successful prosecution of agriculture seems to require more attention to this subject. Cannot some measures be adopted to secure an increase

of such animals of labor as may be best suited to the climate? The manufacture of sugar and the growth of cotton seem to claim the attention of Liberians.

Your committee would, in conclusion, submit the following resolution for the consideration of the Board:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Executive Committee to purchase and send out to such agent in Liberia as they may select a few simply constructed sugar mills, (Cotton Gins,) and such other agricultural implements as are suited to the productions of the country, not exceeding in the whole an expenditure of two thousand dollars, to be sold at cost and expenses for cash, or for short credit, when necessary, to parties whom the said agent may deem worthy of confidence.

Mr. Tracy, of the Committee on Finance, submitted a report, which was adopted, and is as follows :

The undersigned, being left alone on the Committee of Finance by the early retirement of his colleague, Wm. E. Dodge, esq., has given to the documents placed in his hands such attention as he could.

The papers concerning the Mary Caroline Stevens seem to need no criticism. They fully and clearly explain themselves; and they contain all the suggestions which occur to the undersigned as necessary and proper. At the close the Agent calls attention to the fact that his salary of one thousand dollars a year is one year in arrears, and requests its payment to date as necessary, in order to avoid confusion in the accounts. This arrearage arises from no fault of the Executive Committee or the Treasurer of the Society, but from the fact that the Agent, with his accustomed liberality, did not retain in his own hands enough of the proceeds of the ship's first year's work to pay his salary for that year. The matter has not yet been brought to the attention of the Executive Committee, who will doubtless arrange that claim as it should be, on presentation, without any specific order from this Board.

All the investments of funds made during the year are apparently safe, and some of them are certainly excellent. The same may be said of all since 1854, inclusive. Some stocks purchased in 1851 are understood to be of a less desirable quality, but should probably be kept, as they could not be sold for their real value. The Executive Committee will doubtless exchange them for more productive stocks, whenever it can be done without loss.

The amount of productive securities appears to be \$87,540, yielding, at six per cent., an income of \$5,252 40. The real estate in this city yields thirty dollars per month; but this will soon cease, either by the removal of the present buildings, for the erection of the Society's buildings, or by the sale of the lot, preparatory to the purchase of another. It is not understood that the lands in Illinois and in Georgia yield any income.

A large proportion of the investments are such as may remain undisturbed for some years, and yet they may be changed whenever desirable.

It does not appear that the Society has any permanent funds—that is, any funds which it may not legally use for the current expenses of any year when they may be needed. It is probably not desirable to accumulate any such funds. All charitable corporations should expect a time when their labors will be no longer needed, and their business should be closed. The settlement of New England was commenced under the patronage of an incorporated company; but in a few years political changes so increased the motives for emigration that emigration went on independently of the company, and the

Reports of Committees.

company became obsolete, is and now only known in history. Such may, very possibly, be the history of this Society; and it seems advisable that its business should be so conducted as to be ready for all such emergencies.

Respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH TRACY.

On motion of Rev. Wm. McLain, it was—

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to nominate officers of the Society for the ensuing year.

Messrs. Tracy and Crozer were appointed said committee.

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the Board adjourned for the holding of the meeting of the Society; and after a brief recess the Board again proceeded to business.

The Committee to nominate officers of the Society, recommended the election of the following named gentlemen; when the report was adopted, and the persons mentioned below were declared duly elected, viz:

Executive Committee:

HARVEY LINDSLY, M. D.,
JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, Esq.,
WILLIAM GUNTON, Esq.,
REV. GEORGE W. SAMSON, D. D.,
HON. WILLIAM MERRICK,
HON. GEORGE P. SCARBURGH.

(Vacancy.)

Corresponding Secretary:

REV. R. R. GURLEY.

Financial Secretary and Treasurer:

REV. WILLIAM McLAIN.

Travelling Secretary:

REV. JOHN ORCUTT.

The Chairman made some remarks in relation to the proposed settlement of the New Jersey purchase of land in Liberia, and was followed by Messrs. McLain, Gurley, and others.

The Rev. Mr. Gurley, from the special Committee to prepare an expression of gratitude to the President of the Society, reported the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Board highly appreciate the services rendered to this Society by the Hon J. H. B. LATROBE, the President, during the last year, and beg leave to express to him their grateful acknowledgments for the great ability, zeal and disinterestedness with which he has dedicated a large amount of time and effort to advance the cause.

The Rev. Dr. Pinney, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, presented a report, which was approved, and the following resolution attached was adopted, viz:

The Committee on Foreign Relations find little to report upon. They concur with the Corresponding Secretary in hearty approval of the honorable conduct of the government of Liberia in the delicate affairs connected with the policy of the government of France, and as heartily of their benevolent regard for the welfare of the large native population around them.

The renewed proofs of friendship which Liberia has received from the government of Great Britain and the King of Belgium may be interpreted to express the confidence of those governments in the integrity and good faith of the Republic.

The fact that our government has not yet formed a formal treaty with Liberia is exceedingly to be regretted, as alike injurious and unjust to the people who have, with the approval, and, to some extent, with the co-operation of our government, gone to try the experiment of self-government.

By a law of the United States, which was designed to promote friendly treaties with foreign nations, a small discriminating duty is laid upon the tonnage and goods imported in the ships of nations with whom we have no treaties. This discrimination applies to vessels belonging to Liberia, and is the more to be regretted, inasmuch as by her laws, vessels of the United States are placed on the footing of the most favored nations.

Your committee conclude by offering the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to take such means as may seem most effective to call the attention of the government of the United States to this condition, and secure their influence, if possible, to have Liberian vessels and their cargoes placed on the footing of the most favored nations.

The Rev. Dr. Pinney, from the special committee on the purchase of a lot and the erection of a building for the Society, submitted a report, which was modified and adopted, and the resolutions of the committee were taken up *seriatim*, amended, and adopted, and are as follows :

The committee to whom was referred so much of the statement of the Executive Committee as refers to the building of a colonization building, beg leave to report, concisely, as follows:

Resolutions were passed by the Board of Directors, at the session of January, 1859, authorizing the President of the Society and Executive Committee, on consultation and mutual agreement, to make a purchase of a sight, and prepare or have erected a suitable building adequate to the business of the Society.

No building is ready or begun. There appears to some extent an explanation of this delay in the different constructions as to the objects intended by the resolutions, and the limitations of expense contained in them.

Inasmuch as delay has occurred, and the whole subject is again properly before the Board for its consideration and direction, your committee recommend that the Board pass the following resolutions:

Resolved, That, in providing the proposed building, reference should be had not only to secure commodious offices for the American Colonization Society, but also to secure an income from its rents to meet the Society's local expenses.

Resolved, That the Board of Directors did not intend to limit the Executive Committee as to the cost of the building by reference to the \$10,000 then at command, and that any sum, if judiciously expended so as to secure the object before stated, will be well invested.

Resolved, That as soon as specifications and plans can be matured, proposals

Receipts and Expenditures.

shall be invited by correspondence with the friends of the cause from the largest cities, and copies be furnished for this purpose.

J. B. PINNEY, *Chairman*.

WASHINGTON, January 19, 1860.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Tracy, it was—

Resolved, That the salaries of the officers of the Society be paid monthly.

On motion, it was—

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Tracy, it was—

Resolved, That the minutes of the proceedings of this Board be referred to the said Committee for the same purpose.

The minutes were then read and approved.

The meeting was closed with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Balch.

The Board then adjourned *sine die*.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Chairman*.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

*Receipts and Expenditures of the American Colonization Society,
From January 1 to December 31, 1859.*

	Dr.	Cr.
Balances	\$31,983 13	\$11,304 32
<i>Receipts from the following sources, viz:</i>		
Office Expenses.....	\$10 28	6,151 29
African Repository.....	561 54	*2,303 74
Ship Mary C. Stevens.....	18,033 33	†26,358 21
Legacies.....	85,403 26	7 65
Recaptives of the Echo.....	32,500 00	†11,095 41
Emigrants & Improv'ts in Liberia.	8,592 96	23,098 07
Donations.....	13,236 62	5 00
Profit and Loss.....	1,965 24	160,303 23
		3,569 62
Contingent Expenses.....		131 89
Expense Account.....		4,586 31
Interior Settlement.....		3,494 26
Colony of Liberia.....		6,797 97
	192,286 36	98,903 74
Balances due by the Society.....	14,610 11	
Balances due to the Society.....	107,983 88	
Cash on hand.....	8 85	107,992 73
	\$206,896 47	206,896 47

* The sum of \$2,303.74, charged to the African Repository, includes the expense of the Annual Report and other printing for the Society.

† Of the above 26,358.21, charged to Ship Mary C. Stevens, the sum of \$8,690.94 is for advances made, in 1856, for the building of said vessel, by the Maryland State Colonization Society, not before charged to her.

‡ Disbursements for "Recaptives of the Echo" in 4th quarter, 1858, \$8,636.15, making with the above, in 1859, \$19,731.56.

APPENDIX.

CHARGE OF MR. JUSTICE WAYNE,

OF THE U. S. SUPREME COURT,

Delivered on the 14th day of November, 1859, to the Grand Jury of the Sixth Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of Georgia.

PRESENTMENT.

Whereas the Grand Jury of the Sixth Circuit Court of the United States have been much interested in the learned and lucid charge of His Honor, Judge James M. Wayne, circuit judge of said court:

Resolved, That the grand jury respectfully ask the publication by the court, of said charge, for general information.

ANTHONY PORTER, *Foreman*.

Farley R. Sweat, Noah B. Knapp, Dr. Wm. M. Charters, Dr. John A. Wrag, Dr. James M. Schley, James Gallaudet, William H. Davis, John R. Wilder, Vardy Woolley, William Neyle Habersham, Wallace Cumming, Joseph Lippman, Jordon P. Brooks, John W. Rabun, Abraham Minis, John C. Ferril, Dr. James S. Sullivan.

SAVANNAH, November 16, 1859.

A true extract from the minutes.

CHARLES S. HENRY,

Clk. 6th Ct. Court, U. S., Southern Dist. Georgia.

CHARGE.

Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen : We have met to perform those duties which are assigned to us by the Constitution of the United States, and the legislation of Congress, for the judicial administration of both.

Such a delegation of trust imposes upon yourselves as Grand Jurors, and upon this Court, conscientious responsibilities and large functions. Let us proceed, gentlemen, to discharge them, in conformity with the confidence with which they have been conferred.

I proceed to state the relations of Grand Jurors to the Courts of the United States as a part of them, and to their business.

The Constitution of the United States "declares that no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land and naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger." It shows that the functions of Grand Jurors are commensurate with the entire penal legislation of Congress. Its enactments are for the punishment of offences against the government; offences against persons; such as are against property, those which may be committed on the high seas, or in rivers, harbors, bays, or basins out of the jurisdiction of any particular State; for offences against public justice, such as relate to the coin and the public securities of the United States; for offences in violation of the post office laws, and for all of those penal provisions which have been passed for the security of trade and commerce, in respect to the safety of the vehicles or vessels in which it is carried on, to the commodities which may be transported in them, and to those persons who are employed to do the work of transportation.

This enumeration, without mentioning the particulars of any one of them, discloses the extent and variety of the services which Grand Jurors may have to discharge in the administration of penal law in the courts of the United States. Whatever, gentlemen, we can do to aid your inquiries in any matter which you may have before you, will be cheerfully done by either my Brother Nicoll or myself, and it is your right to call upon us for advice and instruction in all matters of law.

We are not yet informed as to the particular offences which will be submitted to your consideration. The Court will instruct you in the law applicable to them, as they shall be presented by the District Attorney. It may be, however, that the trials which will take place at this term of the court, for transgressions of the slave trade acts, may disclose matter for other prosecutions of the same kind. Certain it is, that some of those persons who were concerned in fitting out the *Wanderer* for a slave trade voyage, and that others engaged in its execution, to the entire consummation of their purpose in this State, have not as yet been brought to the bar of justice. They may yet stand in our presence, with proof enough of their complicity with those who have been indicted, to make it your duty to place them in the same predicament. I would rather that there should be no cause to increase the criminal calendar of the court; but if there are persons not registered in it, who have bought off an exemption from prosecution, and we shall have a strong legal suspicion of it, *and who they are*, it imposes upon you an obligation to aid the Court, by the use of legitimate evidence, to strip them of their imagined security; that they may be placed alongside of their degraded instruments, who were allured by large wages, and with promises of co-partnership in the results of the voyage, to become transgressors of the law.

Besides, gentlemen, a circumstance has recently occurred in this city, which impresses the larger portion of its people, I may say

all, (with few exceptions,) with the belief that the same vessel has been furtively taken from this port, to be engaged again in the same unlawful trade. This incident, with some expectation that you may be called upon to act upon it, and upon bills for violations of the slave trade acts, induces me, for the information of yourselves, and our people at large, to charge you upon the legislation of Congress upon that subject, and to give its history. I shall assert nothing without the documentary annals of our country to sustain what I shall say; with such references to them, as will enable any one, and every one, who hears me to verify, or to disaffirm the conclusions of my investigation, if the latter can be done.

I proceed now to give the legislation of Congress for the prohibition of the slave trade. It shall be chronological and minute, for instruction generally, and as a warning to such persons who at any time may be seduced by a corrupt avarice to engage in that inhuman trade. These enactments are in conformity with the Constitution, and with that clause of it which declares that the "migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person." The clause has its place in the enumerated powers of Congress.

The first act was passed on the 22d March, 1794, when General Washington was President. It was intended to prevent any citizen or resident of the United States from equipping vessels within the United States, to carry on trade or traffic in slaves *to any foreign country*. (Brig *Triphenia* vs. Harrison, W. C. C., 522.) That is, though slaves might be brought into the United States until the year 1808, in vessels fitted out in our ports for that purpose, they could not be carried by our citizens or residents in the United States in such vessels, *into any foreign country*. The forfeiture of the vessel, which had been fitted out, attached when the original voyage was begun in the United States; notwithstanding the pretended transfer of her into a foreign port, and the commencement of a new voyage from such port. (The *Plattsburg*, Wheaton, 133.)

This act is still in force. The forfeiture attaches, though the equipments of the voyage may not have been completed, it being sufficient that any preparations were made for the unlawful purpose. The act, also, imposes a penalty of two thousand dollars upon any person fitting out such a vessel, or aiding or abetting to do so. And as prevention of such a traffic was the object to be attained, the act was applied to foreign vessels in *this particular*, that if one of them in our ports shall be suspected to be intended for the slave trade, her owner, master, or factor, each and all of them, upon the oath of a citizen of the United States, to that intent, may be required to give bonds to the Treasurer of the United States, that none of the natives of Africa, or negroes of any foreign country, should be taken on board of her to be sold as slaves in any foreign port, whatever, within nine months afterward. In addition,

a citizen of the United States is liable to a forfeiture of two hundred dollars for every person he may receive on board of such vessel for the purpose of selling them as slaves. This statute accomplished its purpose for a time. But when it was found that some of our citizens, and foreigners residing in the United States, who had been accustomed to traffic in slaves, misused their privilege to bring slaves into the United States, by engaging their vessels for taking slaves from one foreign country to another, Congress passed the act of 10th May, 1800. It subjected to forfeiture any right or property in a vessel so employed, and the owners to pay a sum of money equal to double the value of their interest in her.

The judicial interpretation of this act is, that a vessel caught in such a trade, though it be before she has taken slaves on board, is liable to forfeiture. That a forfeiture was also incurred *if slaves were carried as freight* from one foreign port to another in the same kingdom: or from a foreign port to another in any other country. The act, too, declares that it shall be unlawful for *any citizen of the United States or for any person residing in them, to serve on board of any vessel of the United States employed in the transportation of slaves from one foreign country to another; and that for doing so, they should be indicted, and be subjected to a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding two years. That he shall also be liable to the same fine and imprisonment for being voluntarily employed on board a foreign vessel for the same purpose.* The judicial interpretation of this act is, that *an actual transportation of slaves* is not necessary to incur its penalties. It is enough that the vessel was bound to the coast of Africa with the intent to take slaves on board, and that the person charged with violating the act, *knew that*, and voluntarily served on board of her. (U. S. vs. Morris, 14 Peters, 464.) It is not necessary to do more than to mention that there are other sections of this act providing for the capture of vessels engaged in such a trade; also, for their forfeiture for the benefit of the captors, and precluding all persons interested in such vessel, her enterprize, or voyage, from all right to claim any slaves on board of her, *and denying to them any damages or retribution* on account of her capture. The act further directs the commander of the ship, making the seizure of such vessel, to take her officers and crew, and any person found on board of her, into custody; and convey them to the civil authority of the United States, in some of the judicial districts, for prosecution.

It had been early found that some of those persons most concerned in violating the laws, (just as has been recently attempted,) claimed to be exempt from its penalties, on the ground of being *passengers* on board of the vessel seized. Congress met the artifice, by declaring that all persons making such a declaration, should nevertheless be taken into custody for prosecution, and any commander who shall seize such a vessel, with such a person on board of her, and who attempts to exercise his judgment in respect to the validity of such an excuse, breaks the law.

It was early afterwards decided by Judge Bee of South Carolina that *any person* might make a seizure of such vessel for condemnation,

under the act. His ruling was affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the *Josefa Segunda*, 10 Wheaton, 331. The act also gave to the President of the United States the naval forces to be employed in enforcing it. It provides for the punishment of the master of the vessel seized, subjecting him to a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and to imprisonment of not less than two and not more than four years.

The next act of Congress was passed on the 2d March, 1807, when Mr. Jefferson was President. I will hereafter show that it was done upon his official suggestion; and I only do not do so now from unwillingness to divert your minds into another train of thought from the legislation itself. The act of 1807 begins by subjecting any vessel to forfeiture which shall be found in any river, bay, or harbor, or on the high seas within the jurisdictional limits of the United States, or which may be hovering on the coast, having on board any negro, mulatto, or person of color, for the purpose of selling them as slaves, or with the intent to land them in any port or place within the United States.

The act of 1818 prohibits the importation of negroes altogether into the United States from any foreign kingdom, place, or country, without excluding the return to it of such slaves as might leave the United States as servants of their owners, comprehending such as have been employed as seamen on a foreign voyage. (*United States vs. Skiddy*, 11 Peters, 73.) The ship in which they are brought is forfeited. It also forfeits any vessel built or equipped for the purpose of bringing slaves into the United States, or for the purpose of transporting them to any foreign country, and any preparation which clearly manifests an intent to prosecute a slave voyage, constitutes a fitting out under the act.

This offence being by the act a misdemeanor, all concerned in it are principals. (*United States vs. Gooding*, 12 Wheaton, 460.) The penalty under the act for fitting out vessels for the slave trade, and all persons in any way concerned, is a fine not less than one thousand nor more than four thousand dollars, and imprisonment, which may be extended from three to seven years. It also inflicts other and severe penalties upon citizens of the United States, and other persons residing therein, for being concerned in the slave trade, either on shore or at sea, and it provides, as previous acts did, against carrying slaves from one port to another in a foreign country. (*The Merino*, 9 Wheaton, 391.)

It takes from the importer of slaves, and from any other persons claiming them under him, or who may have bought them from his agent, any right, title, or interest whatever in the service or labor of any negro, mulatto, or other person of color, so acquired. The purchasers of such slaves may be punished. Those, also, who may have aided or abetted the importation of such slaves, and all persons are punishable who shall hold, sell, or otherwise dispose of any negro with intent to make him a slave, who shall know that he was introduced into the United States contrary to law.

And in the 8th section of the act it is declared that in all prosecutions under it, the defendant shall be held to prove that the ne-

gro, mulatto, or person of color, which he shall be charged with having brought into the United States, or with having purchased, or with having held or sold, or otherwise having disposed of, was brought into the United States five years before the commencement of the prosecution, or that he was not brought into it contrary to the provisions of the act.

Upon the failure by the person charged to make such proofs he shall be adjudged guilty of the offence with which he may stand charged under the act. By which I understand, that after the prosecuting officer has made out a *prima facie* case, that a negro or mulatto is in possession of the accused, who has been brought into the United States contrary to law, that the burden of proof is cast upon the holder of the negro, to exempt himself from the penalties of the law.

The act of 1819 authorizes the President, in a more particular manner than had been done before, to use the naval force for the prevention of the slave trade, points out the circumstances and the localities in which seizures of vessels may be made, directs the distribution of the proceeds of them after condemnation, requires that negroes found on board of them shall be delivered to the marshal, what that officer's duty then is, and again commands that the officer making the seizure shall take into his custody every person found on board, being of the crew or officers of the vessels seized, and that they are to be turned over to the civil authority for prosecution. A bounty of twenty-five dollars is given for the detection of every negro, &c., &c., brought into the United States contrary to law, which the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to pay to the informer. The government is also authorized to pay a specific sum to any person who shall lodge information with the district attorney of any State or Territory into which negroes have been introduced, contrary to the provisions of this act.

It is then made that officer's duty to commence a prosecution, by information, to ascertain the fact of the unlawful introduction, and process is issued against the person charged with holding any such negro. If upon the return of the process executed, it shall be ascertained by the verdict of a jury that the negro has been brought into the United States as the informer had alleged, he is entitled to receive *fifty dollars* for each negro delivered to the marshal, or of whom that officer may get the possession. I have been more particular in reciting what should be the proceedings, on account of it not having been pursued, when a number of Africans, supposed to be of the *Wanderer* cargo, were in possession of an officer, from whom they were taken by the intervention of a State officer's warrant, without there being the slightest authority for doing so. I suggest, as the release of the Africans alluded to was a nullity, that proceedings against the persons concerned in it may still be instituted in vindication of the violation of the laws of the United States, and that new proceedings may be brought upon a proper affidavit of any one that another person was or is in possession of any of the negroes brought in by the *Wanderer*, for carry-

ing out the United States law to its conclusion for the benefit of whoever was or may become the informer.

This brings us to the last act upon the subject, that of the 15th May, 1820. It denounces any citizen of the United States as a pirate, and that he shall suffer death, who shall become one of the crew or ship's company of any foreign [slave] ship; and that any *person whatever* becomes a pirate, and shall suffer death, who shall become one of the crew or ship's company of any vessel, owned in the whole or in part, or which shall be navigated for or in behalf of any citizen of the United States, or who shall land from such vessel on any foreign shore, and shall seize any negro or mulatto not held to service or labor by the laws of either of the States or Territories of the United States, with intent to make such negro or mulatto a slave, or who shall decoy or forcibly bring or carry, or who shall receive on board of such ship, any negro or mulatto with intent to make them slaves. The fifth section of the act declares that, if either of the same classes of persons in the same classes of vessels shall forcibly confine, or detain, or abet, or aid to do so, any negro or mulatto on either of such ships, not held to service or labor by the laws of any of the States or Territories of the United States, with intent to make such person a slave—or who shall on the high seas, or anywhere on tide water, transfer over to any other ships of vessels such persons, intending to make them slaves, or shall land or deliver such persons with the same intent, or having already sold them, that such persons shall be adjudged pirates, and on conviction shall suffer death. It was necessary to be minute in the recital of this act, or you could not have had a correct idea of it.

Such, gentlemen, has been the legislation of Congress to prohibit and to punish the introduction of slaves into the United States from abroad by our own citizens or by foreigners.

It will be found in the history which I will give of that legislation, that it is the result of an early and continued disapproval by the people of the United States, both North and South, of the African slave trade. In all of which, from the very beginning of our nationality, the distinguished men of both sections took an active part, none of them more decisively than Southern statesmen, in every act that has been passed, including the last. There has never been any manifestation of popular or sectional discontent against them on account of their opinion concerning the African slave trade, or their legislation to repress it. The acts for that purpose have never been complained of but by those who had subjected themselves to their penalties, or who feared that they might be so, or by a few gentlemen, the sincerity of whose convictions cannot be doubted, but who have not as yet in their speeches or publications commanded much attention from their knowledge of the history of our legislation, or for their expositions of constitutional laws upon the subject. No serious attempt has been made to repeal any one of those acts, and no one in a condition to do so, has been found to propose it with an earnest and zealous effort

to accomplish that. They have been acquiesced in, and had a popular approval, from the first act that was passed to the last, inclusive. The judicial infliction of the penalties of those acts, which has been frequently done, has always been considered the legal and just consequence of the constitutional provision which gives to Congress the power to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States after the year 1807.

The acts of 1818, 1819, and 1820, severe as they may seem to be, particularly the last, had the active and marked support of the most distinguished Representatives in Congress from the State of South Carolina, and that of the ablest Representatives of every other State in the Union. There was but one opinion in the Senate and House of Representatives, that the treaty engagements of the United States with Great Britain, the times and the circumstances of them, called for such acts in favor of humanity. They were necessary to vindicate our national sincerity from almost an imputation of connivance at the violations on our coast of our acts for the suppression of the slave trade.

What those circumstances were will be shown by the narrative I shall now give you. At no time has modern commerce been assailed by more extensive or more brutal piracies and murders, than it was in 1815, and for three years afterward.

The general pacification in Europe in 1814, and that of the United States with Great Britain, threw out of employment numbers of men who had been accustomed to the violences of war, and to the hazards and gains of privateering.

They were unfitted for any quiet, social condition, were without daily occurring or expected causes of excitement, and had not those virtues suited to the pursuits of peace. Their vessels had been built, and equipped, and manned for pursuit or flight, and were unfit for the carrying trade of commerce. Many of them were soon employed in a forced trade, and in smuggling on every shore of the Atlantic. The transition to piracy soon followed. I believe, (for I speak from the history of that day and from public documents,) there was no nation in Europe, some of whose vessels were not so used, and many of those of the United States were navigated by our citizens and by foreigners for the same purpose. In the latter part of the year 1816, and during the following year, vessels of that class were on the coasts of this continent from Cape Horn to the Gulf of Florida. At first they were pirates without combinations, but afterwards became associated and had places of depot for the sale and division of their spoil. Those places were on the uninhabited Atlantic coast of America, and those localities are now known. At length an adventurer, daring and knowing, conceived the idea and executed it, to make the Island of Fernandina their rendezvous. He seized it, declaring it to be no longer a dependence of Spain, and organized a government there in conjunction with citizens of the United States, who were men of broken fortunes at home.

They claimed for themselves the privileges of nationality, invited an accession of numbers from every part of the world, re-

cruited them as soldiers, and employed them on board of cruisers which had commissions of their own, with simulated documentary papers of the United States and of the nations of Europe. Spain could not dislodge them. Our negotiations were then going on for the purchase of Florida. In a short time the little Island, (now probably to become a city of note,) was filled with the stolen products of commerce. The plan was to smuggle them into the adjoining districts of the United States, overland by the way of Florida, and from points on the St. Mary's river into the interior. Our citizens from the north and south did not resist the temptation; men from the utmost east of the United States, and the nearer south to the locality were there for unlawful purposes, just as they had been a few years before, during the war of the United States and England, to smuggle our cotton into Fernandina on English account, and in return, to smuggle into the United States the fabrics of her manufactures. In a short time this assumed government opened the Island as a depot for slaves from Africa. Two cargoes of them arrived there in the year 1818, in such a condition of misery from long confinement, starvation and scourging, that the representation of it caused all over the United States a deep and indignant sympathy. Those, and there were but a few of them, who survived, were bought by a citizen of the State of Pennsylvania, and by a resident merchant of Savannah, and were successfully introduced into the United States.

A third cargo arrived under like circumstances and with the same results. It was known that others would follow, and with a proper regard for humanity, and the political interest of the nation, Mr. Monroe, then President, determined to take possession of the Island. It was done by a military force. The late General Bankhead commanded the expedition. Aury's government and force, after a show of resistance, surrendered. Himself and his officers fled, and thus an end was put to their combination for smuggling and piracy. It must not be supposed, however, that a gush of sympathy from such a cause led to the enactment of the act of 1820. It had a deeper and a wider foundation, as you will presently see, in the long standing conviction of the American people, that the African slave trade was wrong in itself.

HISTORY OF THE LEGISLATION.

Your attention will now be called to the history of the legislation of Congress to prohibit the African slave trade, with especial reference to the religious, moral and political considerations on which it rests, and to the constitutionality of the act of 1820, making that trade *piracy*, punishable with death.

The colonial history of the States, in my judicial circuit, North and South Carolina and Georgia, exhibits the existence of a profound impression among the people, that the slave trade was not a legitimate commerce, but that it involved the perpetration of enormous crimes. The same feeling, belief, and opinion had been frequently expressed in Virginia, and Maryland manifested the

same sentiments and a disposition to abolish it; all of them suggested measures for its discouragement.

This sentiment, common indeed to all the colonists, was expressed by the first Constitutional Congress of 1774, in its adoption, unanimously, by all the colonies, of the non-importation, non-consumption, and non-exportation agreement, and with more emphasis by the Congress of 1776. That Congress resolved that the importation of African slaves should be abandoned, and for a time there was no State in which the trade was tolerated.

The provisions of the Federal Constitution were settled with much deliberation and care. They were reported by a committee formed by a member from each State, and their report, with amendments, was adopted as the complete and final adjustment of our constitutional arrangement of that subject.

This adjustment contemplated that either of the States "then existing," should retain the power to admit slaves until the year eighteen hundred and eight, and that after the year eighteen hundred and seven, Congress should have plenary authority to regulate or prohibit it. Mr. Madison expressed the sense of the Federal Convention when he said, in the Virginia Convention, "it appeared to him that the General Government would not intermeddle with that property for twenty years, but to lay a tax on every slave imported, not exceeding ten dollars, and that, after the expiration of that period, they might prohibit the traffic altogether."

But the reservation of the power to "the United States" to admit Africans to be held as slaves, was opposed with much earnestness in the Federal Convention that passed it, and was regarded as a serious objection in many of the conventions assembled in the different States to ratify the Constitution.

The limitation of the power of the United States, to legislate upon the subject, did not extend to the trade with foreign nations, or to the territories.

In the year 1794 and 1800, during the administration of General Washington and Mr. Adams, American ships and American seamen were prohibited from engaging in or carrying on the slave trade among foreign nations, under heavy penalties. In 1798 and 1804, the trade was prohibited in the Mississippi and Louisiana territories, comprising then all the slaveholding territories of the United States.

In the year 1806 President Jefferson congratulated Congress upon the approach of that period when its power became plenary, and invited it to pass suitable laws for the final suppression of the trade. The prohibitory sections of the act of 1807 were adopted, with unusual harmony of sentiment by Congress, and was the result of Mr. Jefferson's recommendations. It was said in the debate that took place upon that bill, that the sentiment was general for the abolition of the slave trade, and that the only enquiry was, how it could be most effectually done.

In the treaty of peace concluded at Ghent between the United States and Great Britain, the trade was pronounced to be "irreconcilable with humanity and justice," and the contracting parties engaged to use their best endeavors for its abolition.

In 1818, 1819 and 1820, the laws of the United States upon the subject were revised, and additional severity given to the enactments.

Thus, it is seen, that during the administration of the first five Presidents, all of whom were concerned in settling the foundations of the Government, a series of laws, resting upon a common principle, and having a common end, have been adopted by the united and concurring views of the States and the people, for the suppression of the African slave trade.

The power of Congress to suppress the slave trade, by passing all laws necessary and proper for that purpose, is not questioned by any one at all conversant with the Constitution and constitutional history of the United States.

As a matter of commerce, the power of Congress to regulate the foreign slave trade is plenary and conclusive. As it affects navigation and the police of the ocean and seas, the power given to define and punish piracies and felonies on the high seas is without limitation. And in so far as it affects intercourse with the inhabitants of another continent, and the relations which shall exist between our citizens and those inhabitants, the power of Congress to determine upon that intercourse, and to control the citizens of the United States in regard to it, is absolute and unconditional.

The acts of Congress relating to the slave trade, divide the offenders into three classes, and apportion various degrees of punishment among them. I shall speak of but one of them. The class treated as the most criminal, and upon whom the denunciation of punishment falls most severely, comprises the crew or ship's company of the vessel, who are immediately employed in carrying on the trade.

The act of Congress of May, 1820, describes this class as the crew or ship's company of any American vessel, or the citizens of the United States employed in any foreign vessel, engaged in the slave trade. The Supreme Court of the United States have said in reference to a similar enactment: "As to our own citizens, there is no reason why they should be exempted from the operation of the law of the country, even though in foreign service. Their subjection to those laws follows them everywhere."

The crimes described in this act have been already mentioned in almost the language of it, but in this connection the repetition, with greater brevity, will be allowable.

Those crimes may be committed by landing from any such vessel, and on any foreign shore seizing a negro or mulatto, not a slave under any State or territorial law of the United States, with intent to make of him a slave; or by forcibly or fraudulently decoying or abducting such a person to such ship or vessel, or forcibly confining or detaining him on board with such an intent; or selling or attempting to sell him as a slave on the high seas; or landing him from the vessel with such intent. The person transgressing, in either of the particulars mentioned, is to be adjudged a pirate, and the penalty is death.

The crime of kidnapping the inhabitant of another country by a citizen of the United States, or by the employment of an American vessel, is as plainly within the power of Congress as to define and punish and denominate it piracy, as it would be for Congress to punish for piracy the crew of any vessel who might land upon the shore of the United States with intent to kidnap or who should kidnap the citizens of the United States, or the negro slaves on plantations situated on the coast of the United States. In either case it belongs to Congress to affix the punishment for the offence, upon its own convictions of its enormity and its mischievous tendency. The denomination applied to the offender is of no importance to the character of the act, though, without designation otherwise, it may be as to the punishment of the offence.

But there can be no difficulty in vindicating the classification of the offence described in the act as *piracy*.

The acts of 1794, 1800, 1807, and 1818, abolished the slave trade, and prohibited the employment of American seamen and vessels, either in the foreign slave trade or in the importation of slaves to the United States. The American citizen was not allowed to acquire any title to the subject of such traffic, from any person concerned in it. *The rights of the inhabitants of Africa to their liberty were required to be inviolable by the inhabitants of the United States.* To this limited extent they were placed upon the same conditions as the inhabitants of any other country.

From a remote antiquity, the seizure and abduction of men and women, with the intent to dispose of them as slaves, by the crew or ship's company, of vessels roaming at large for the purpose of plunder and traffic, have been deemed and always called acts of *piracy*. It was a capital offence by the Jewish law, and to steal a human being, man, woman or child, or to seize and forcibly carry away any person whatever from his own country into another, has always been considered to be *piracy*, and is now so considered by all nations enjoying Jewish and Christian instruction, punishable with death.

The exclusion of the inhabitants of Africa from such protection, so far as the nations of Europe are concerned, commenced in the early part of the 14th century; the Portuguese having then begun the traffic in slaves from the western shores of that continent. But they placed their rights to do so, and their excuse for it, upon the Roman law of "*Jure gentium, servi nostri sunt, qui ab hostibus capiuntur.*"

Nor was it ever recognized in Europe to be an allowable trade upon any other principle, until the Emperor Charles V. authorized in 1571 the introduction of Africans into the Island of St. Domingo, from the establishments of the Portuguese on the coast of Guinea, to work the mines in that Island. It was subsequently sanctioned by the nations of Europe for the same purpose and for agricultural labor, and for the last it was introduced by all of them into their respective colonial possessions in America. But now the sanction of all of them for such a trade having been withdrawn,

and all of them having declared it to be piracy, the natural rights of the inhabitants of Africa are secured against the violation of them by their respective citizens and subjects, as to the transportation of them to any port of the world, with intent to make them slaves.

A classical writer upon the manners of the ancient Greeks informs us: "The supply by war of slaves there, seldom equalled the demand; in consequence a race of *kidnappers* sprung up, partly merchants and partly *pirates*, who roamed about the shores of the Mediterranean," as such miscreants do now about the slave coasts, picking up solitary and unprotected individuals. Greek and Roman authorities tell us that when the Cilecian pirates had the possession of the Mediterranean, as many as ten thousand slaves were said to have been imported and sold in one day.

Lord Stowell describes a pirate "as one who renounces every country, and ravages every country on its coasts, and vessels indiscriminately." And it is quite clear, politically and judicially, that a *pirate* is one who, without a commission from any public and recognized authority, shall ravage the coasts, or vessels of any country indiscriminately. Mr. Jefferson, in his draft of the Declaration of Independence, denounces the African slave trade "as a piratical warfare, the opprobrium of infidel nations."

The motives and considerations which induced Congress, with scarcely a division, to enact the law of May, 1820, are fully explained in the report of the committee of the House of Representatives, which recommended the passage of the bill. "Congress," says the committee, "have heretofore marked, with decided reprobation, the authors and abettors of this iniquitous commerce in every form which it assumes, from the inception of its unrighteous purposes in America, through all the subsequent steps of its progress to its final consummation—the outward voyage, the cruel seizure and forcible abduction of the unfortunate African from his native home, and the fraudulent transfer and sale of the person so acquired. It may, however, be questioned, if a proper discrimination of their relative guilt has entered into the measure of punishment annexed to their criminal acts. Your committee cannot perceive wherein the offence of kidnapping an unoffending inhabitant of a foreign country, in chaining him down for a series of days, weeks, and months, amidst the dying and the dead, to the pestilential hold of a slave ship, of consigning him, if he chance to live out the voyage, to perpetual slavery in a remote and unknown land, differs in malignity from piracy, and why a milder punishment should follow the one than the other crime? Are there not united in this offence all that is most iniquitous in theft, most daring in robbery, and cruel in murder. If the internal wars of Africa, and their desolating effect, may be imputed to the slave trade, and that the greater part of them must cannot now be questioned, his crime, considered in its remote as well as its proximate consequences, is the very darkest in the whole catalogue of human iniquities, and its authors should be regarded as *hostes humani generis*."

In the year 1823, the House of Representatives of Congress adopted a resolution to request the President to prosecute, from time to time, negotiations with the several maritime powers of Europe and of America, for the effectual abolition of the African slave trade, and its ultimate denunciation as piracy under the laws of nations, by the consent of the civilized world. This resolution was adopted by a vote of 139 yeas to 9 nays, and among those who voted for it were Mr. Buchanan, now our President, Mr. McLean, of Delaware, Mr. Poinsett, Mr. McDuffie, and General Hamilton, of South Carolina; Mr. Reid, of Georgia; Mr. Sargeant, of Pennsylvania; Stephenson, of Virginia, and Williams, of North Carolina. Charles Fenton Mercer, of Virginia, the mover of the resolution, in the course of his speech in support of the motion, said that technical objections had been urged, and sneers have been indulged against the legal accuracy of the application of the term piracy to the offence. Such criticism has no sound reason to sustain it. The law of nations is in part natural—in part conventional. Its only sanction is to be found in the physical force—its legal authority in the express or local consent of nations. The consent of nations may make piracy of any offence on the high seas. In seeking a denomination for a new crime, it is not necessary to invent a new term. The object of classing the prohibited act under an old title, is to provide for the former a definite and complete remedy. Piracy under the law of nations is alike understood and punished by all nations. And is there no analogy between the African slave trade and the offence of piracy, which would warrant the proposed classification of the former crime under the latter title? It may, sometimes, be difficult, amidst conflicting authorities, to say what is not piracy, but it cannot be so to determine what is. It is robbery on the high seas, without a lawful commission from any recognised authority, to take from a vessel, without color of law, a single package of goods. And is it not robbery to seize, not the property of the man, but the man himself, to chain him down, with hundreds of his fellows, in the pestilential hold of a slave ship, in order, if he chances to survive the voyage, to sell him to a foreign master? By a former law, almost coeval with our Constitution, we made murder on the high seas piracy. The seizure of an African by the landing of the crew of a vessel with intent to make him a slave on a foreign land, is *kidnapping*. . . and its consummation on the high seas is within the power of Congress to "define and punish piracies." Search the etymology of the term piracy, and its application to crimes, and nothing restricts it to injuries to property, or to offences which have their inception and termination on the high seas. The act of violation may begin on the shore, and be continued on the ocean, for the consummation of its intention elsewhere, and Congress may define it to be either a piracy or a felony, according to its sense of the enormity of the purpose or intention of the persons concerned in it. Congress has defined it to be piracy, and has declared that it shall be punished with death.

The act of the 15th May, 1820, on this subject, was a consummation of its legislation for the complete abolition of the slave trade. It was not passed under any momentary excitement or impulse, but it was the deliberate and considered act of the Federal government to carry out a policy that had been disclosed in the first days of our existence as a free and independent people, and which in every stage of its history had been sanctioned by the moral sense of the people. Under the resolution before mentioned, which was so triumphantly passed in the House of Representatives, the executive government entered upon negotiations with Great Britain, and in the year 1824, its parliament followed the lead of this country in designating the crime of abducting Africans from their shores to make them slaves as *piracy*. All the nations of Europe, as well as of America, have followed in the same legislation, and the object of the resolution of 1823 seems to be near its accomplishment.

Upon three occasions since 1824, the subject has been under the consideration of Congress, and at each time has a determination been fully expressed to maintain the principles that have been incorporated into the legislation of the country.

No part of it has been more explicit in that declaration than the States in my judicial circuit. Georgia declared, in her constitution of 1798, that there should be no future importation of slaves into this State, from Africa or any foreign place, after the first day of October ensuing. South Carolina prohibited negroes and slaves of any color from being brought into the State as early as the 4th November, 1788. That State's act of the 21st December, 1792, is to the same purpose, with this addition, that there should be no importation of slaves, or negroes, mulattos, or Indians, Moors, or mestizoes, *bound to service for a term of years*. And her repeated legislation from that time to the year 1803, extended and renewed the prohibition of the importation of slaves into that State. And it is a little amusing, too, that the origin of the present African apprentice system was begun in attempts to violate her laws forbidding the importation of slaves and negroes, under the pretence that they were only bound to service for a term of years. But the artifice was discovered, and the State has the credit of having accommodated her legislation to the fraud, so as to prevent and punish it. When the Constitution was under discussion, the convention of North Carolina had no legislation directly to prohibit the importation of slaves. It only imposed duties upon the introduction of them into that State; but since her ratification of the constitution, no State in the Union has more faithfully kept the act of Congress prohibiting the importation of slaves, unless it be the State of South Carolina, for, from what I have judicially witnessed in that State, I can say, notwithstanding there are a few there who are active advocates for the renewal of the slave trade, that the people of the State are not at all likely to recede from their long standing policy in that regard.

In 1826, in the discussion of the Panama Mission, Colonel Hayne, a member of the Senate from the State of South Carolina,

said: "The United States were the first to set their faces against the slave trade, and the first to suppress it among her citizens. We are entitled to the honor of having effectually accomplished this great object; not more by the force of our laws than by the omnipotent power of public opinion. In all measures of this character, every portion of our fellow-citizens have cordially co-operated, and even in those States where slavery exists, the people have gone heart and hand with the government in every measure calculated to cut up this nefarious trade by the roots. In the State which I have the honor to represent, any man concerned, directly or indirectly, in this traffic, would be indignantly driven out of society."

Mr. Johnson, a member of the Senate from Louisiana, said: "A general accordance in principle and sentiment prevails throughout the civilized world in regard to the duty and obligation of nations to exterminate the slave trade. It is the prevailing feeling of the age. This inhuman traffic which fills the world with misery, ought to be effectually suppressed. It belongs to Christian nations to put an end to this infamous practice, with all the crimes and horrors that follow its commission."

Judge Berrien, of Georgia, said: "For myself, I abhor the slave trade. It is abhorred by my constituents. Even at the time when it was tolerated by our laws, it was not in the southern portion of this Union that its practical advocates were found."

At a later period in the history of the country, 1843, the United States was called upon to consider the measures for the execution of the Treaty of Ghent with Great Britain, relative to the suppression of the slave trade. These measures will be found in the treaty negotiated at Washington with that power, frequently called the Webster Ashburton Treaty. That treaty was ratified, and is now a part of the law of the land. The eighth article requires "both countries to prepare, equip, and maintain in service on the coast of Africa, a sufficient and adequate squadron to enforce separately and respectively, the laws, rights, and obligations of each of the two countries for the suppression of the slave trade. The 9th article recites, that, notwithstanding all efforts which may be made on the coast of Africa, for suppressing the slave trade, the facilities for carrying on that trade and avoiding the vigilance of cruisers, by the fraudulent use of flags and other means, are so great, and the temptation so strong for pursuing it, while a market can be found for slaves, that the desired result may be long delayed unless all markets be shut against the purchase of African negroes. The parties to this treaty agree that they will unite in all becoming representations and remonstrances with any and all powers within whose dominions such markets are allowed to exist; and they will urge upon all such powers the propriety and duty of closing such markets at once and forever.

This treaty was ratified by the Senate by a vote of thirty-nine yeas to nine nays, three of those who voted in the negative representing slaveholding States. One of those was Colonel Benton,

and one of the grounds of his objection to the treaty was the clause just recited, but he declared the trade itself diabolical and infamous.

The Constitution of the United States, mainly made by slaveholding States, authorized Congress to put an end to the importation of slaves by a given day. Anticipating the limited day by legislation, Congress had the law ready to take effect on the day permitted. On the first day of January, 1808, Mr. Jefferson being President, the importation of slaves became unlawful and criminal. A subsequent act, following up the idea of Mr. Jefferson, in his first draught of the Declaration of Independence, denominated the crime as *piratical*, and delivered up its pursuers to the Sword of Justice, as the enemies of the human race. Vessels of war cruising on the coast of Africa, under our act of 1819, have been directed to search our own vessels, to arrest the violators of the law, to bring in the ships for condemnation and the men for punishment. At this time the government is not unmindful of this treaty obligation, for our next squadron for the coast of Africa will consist, I believe, of four steamers and as many sloops-of-war, and four steamships will probably cruise off Cuba, to intercept slavers that may escape the ships on the African coast. Mr. Calhoun voted for the ratification of the treaty, and expressed his clear conviction "that the policy of closing the markets of the world was both right and expedient in every point of view, that we were deeply committed against the traffic, both by legislation and treaty. The influence and the efforts of the civilized world were directed against it, and that too under our lead at the commencement."

Still later, in 1855, the House of Representatives, by a vote nearly unanimous, decided that it was not expedient to repeal the laws for the suppression of the slave trade.

The leading points in the legislative history of the laws under discussion have been referred to, to show upon what solid foundation of authority and consent on the part of the executive and legislative departments of the government, the laws for the suppression of the slave trade rest. No doubt has been entertained by the long succession of jurists and statesmen who have been concerned in their discussion and enactment, of the constitutional power of Congress to pass them. There is no question of public morality which has been more clearly and solemnly maintained than that on which this legislation reposes. It would be a retrograde movement of more than a century to consent to abate one line of the condemnation of this trade, or to relax any effort for its extirpation. Many of the clauses of these laws have come before the judiciary department of the United States for interpretation; property has been sentenced to confiscation, and men have been tried and some condemned for the violation of them. Not a question has been decided in the Circuit or in the Supreme Court which in any manner impugns their validity as constitutional enactments.

Having thus given you, gentlemen, the acts, and their legislative history, all of which have hitherto had the support and concurrence of the people of the United States, and by no part of the people more so than by the people of the slaveholding States; should cases of the kind be submitted to you by the District Attorney, you will no doubt show yourselves true and faithful to the constitution and laws of our country.

INFORMATION

FOR

PEOPLE OF COLOR GOING TO LIBERIA.

THE Republic of Liberia is situated on the Western Coast of Africa, between the fourth and eighth degrees of north latitude, and extends along five hundred and twenty miles of the coast, from the English Colony of Sierra Leone to the mouth of the San Pedro River. The soil is good and produces a great variety of tropical productions, coffee, cotton, and the sugar cane, being among the most valuable. Indian corn, sweet potatoes, plantains, bananas, and most tropical fruits and vegetables thrive well.

The Society's ship, *Mary Caroline Stevens*, constructed with the best accommodations for emigrants, leaves Baltimore on the 1st of May and 1st of November annually. She touches at Cape Mount, Monrovia, Bassa, Sinou and Cape Palmas, to land emigrants, freight, and passengers. Her passage is usually from thirty to forty days.

Emigrants should be well supplied with clothing similar to what is required in this country. There is no winter in Liberia, but during the rainy season health is greatly promoted by wearing flannel

or other warm clothing. The emigrant should have a mattress and a good supply of sheets and blankets. Farmers and mechanics should be well supplied with tools, and every family should take table furniture and kitchen utensils. Large and unwieldy furniture should not be taken, but articles most necessary and of small compass they should have. A keg of nails and some domestic goods are important to every family. They have to build a house, and may find it necessary to employ some person or persons to assist them.

Each adult emigrant receives five acres of land, and more in proportion to the number of his family. This will be enough until he becomes able to purchase more. All parents are required to educate their children at the common schools.

The Colonization Society offers passage to Liberia in their ship and support for six months after arrival to such as have means to defray their expenses, for \$70, and for children half price, but to such as are unable to pay, gives a free passage and subsequent support for six months, medical attendance, and a comfortable habitation. The industrious can, during these six months, provide themselves a house, plant a piece of ground, and have things in readiness to obtain a comfortable living.

People live in Liberia as everywhere else, by industry and economy. There is room and sufficient inducements for many employments, which command good wages. No class is doing better than farmers. Of *domesticated* animals in Liberia are cattle, swine, sheep, goats, ducks, common fowls, turkeys, pigeons, &c. *Wild* deer of different kinds in abundance, with many smaller animals and various wild fowls. A great variety of excellent fish abound in the waters.

Of *vegetables*, sweet potatoes, arrow root, turnips, carrots, beets, cabbages, beans, cymblins, peas, cucumbers, yams, cassavas, and a great many other vegetables unknown here, while oranges, citrons, lemons, plantains, bananas, guavas, tamarinds, and tropical *fruits* generally, flourish.

Application for passage in the Society's ship may be addressed to Rev. William McLain, Financial Secretary of the Society, Washington, or for freight and passage to Dr. James Hall, Agent for the Ship, Colonization Office, Baltimore.

OMISSIONS.

Page 36, insert above 8th line from bottom, the word "DELEGATES;" and at bottom of same page, add "*New Jersey*—L. A. SMITH, M. D."

TABLE OF EMIGRANTS—Continued from 43d Annual Report, page 55.

No.	Names of vessels.	Date of sailing.	Mass.	R. I.	Conn.	N. Y.	N. J.	Penn.	Del.	Md.	D. C.	Va.	N. C.	S. C.	Geo.	Ala.	Miss.	La.	Tenn.	Ky.	Ohio.	Ind.	Mo.	Ills.	Choc.	Cher.	Cal.	Total.
122	Rebecca.....	April.....	1859	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
123	Mary C. Stevens....	May.....	1859	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	1	.....	35	.....	10	24	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99
124	Bark Mendi.....	May.....	1859	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
125	Mary C. Stevens....	Nov.....	1859	.....	.....	1	.....	11	.....	1	.....	19	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	21	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63

Recapitulation.

Mass.....54 New Jersey..35 D. C.....104 Georgia...106 Tennessee...718 Illinois.....38 Texas.....16 California.....1
 R. Island.....36 Penn.....218 Virginia.....3518 Alabama...105 Kentucky...638 Missouri...83 Choctaw N...7
 Conn.....46 Delaware.....5 N. Carolina 1354 Mississippi. 536 Ohio.....55 Michigan.....1 Cherokee N...1 Total....10,287
 New York..257 Maryland ..554 S. Carolina. 433 Louisiana...309 Indiana.....81 Iowa.....3

Number liberated Africans sent by U. S. Government, 1,244.

NOTE.—The above does not include the number (about 1,000) that have been sent by the Maryland State Colonization Society to the
 “Colony of Maryland in Liberia.”

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

“ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called ‘The American Colonization Society.’

ART. 2. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is, to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject.

ART. 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ART. 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington, on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ART. 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life and of Delegates from the several State Societies and societies for the District of Columbia and Territories of the United States. Each of such societies shall be entitled to one Delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year previous to the annual meeting.

ART. 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall *ex officio* be members of the Board, having a right to be present at its meetings and to take part in the transaction of its business; but they shall not vote, except as provided in Article 7.

ART. 7. The Board of Directors shall meet annually in Washington, immediately after the annual meeting of the Society, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary State Societies, communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven Directors shall form a quorum. But, if at any annual meeting, or meeting regularly called, a less number be in attendance, then five members of the Executive Committee, with such Directors, not less than four, as may be present, shall constitute a Board, and have competent authority to transact any business of the Society; provided, however, that the Board thus constituted shall carry no question unless the vote be unanimous.

ART. 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment, or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

ART. 9. This Constitution may be amended, upon a proposition to that effect by any of the Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society, three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.”

FOR LIBERIA.

Our Ship, the MARY CAROLINE STEVENS, sails regularly from Baltimore and Norfolk on the 1st of May and 1st of November. Application for freight or cabin passage should be made to Dr. JAMES HALL, Colonization Office, Baltimore; for steerage passage, immediately to *this office*. The Ship will touch at all the ports in Liberia.

Fare: Cabin, \$100; Steerage, \$35. Freight, \$1.50 a barrel, 30 cents a cubic foot, \$10 a ton. Palm oil, 5 cents a gallon on the entire capacity of the casks. No single package will be taken for less than \$1.

All freight will be received and delivered alongside the ship, or landed at the risk and expense of the shipper or consignee. Passage and freight to be paid in advance. Five per cent. primage will be charged on all freight which is not paid in advance.

☞ All persons sending parcels and packages by Express or otherwise to Baltimore, to be forwarded in the ship, must pay the expenses on the same, including drayage to the ship in Baltimore. No freight will be received at Norfolk.—The ship will only touch there for emigrants and their baggage and other belongings.

All letters sent to the care of this office will be duly forwarded in the ship.

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY

is issued on the first of each month, at \$1 per annum, payable in advance. Remittances may be made for the Repository to the Rev. Wm. McLain, Financial Secretary and Treasurer of the Society, to whom letters on financial matters should be addressed. On subjects connected with the publications of the Society, or its general correspondence, communications may be addressed to Rev. R. R. Gurley, Corresponding Secretary.

FORTY-FOURTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

American Colonization Society,

WITH PROCEEDINGS OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING

AND OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

JANUARY 15, 1861.

WASHINGTON:
C. ALEXANDER, PRINTER,
F street, opposite Winder's Building.
1861.

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Corresponding Secretary:

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Hon. WILLIAM M. MERRICK,
Hon. PETER PARKER,
Hon. SAMUEL H. HUNTINGTON.

FORTY-FOURTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
American Colonization Society,

WITH PROCEEDINGS OF THE
ANNUAL MEETING

475
5617
AND OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

JANUARY 15, 1861.

WASHINGTON:
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1861.

68801



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65. Hon. William Appleton, of Massachusetts.
66. Rev. E. S. Janes, D. D., of N. J.
67. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., of Ind.
68. Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., of Delaware.
69. Rev. R. R. Gurley, of D. C.
70. E. R. Alberti, Esq., of Florida.
71. Hon. J. J. Ormond, of Alabama.
72. Hon. Daniel Chandler, of Alabama.
73. Rev. Robt. Paine, D. D., of Miss.
74. Hon. J. J. Crittenden, of Kentucky.
75. Rev. R. J. Breckenridge, D. D., of Ky.
76. Solomon Sturges, Esq., of Illinois.
77. Rev. T. A. Morris, D. D., of Ohio.
78. Henry Stoddard, Esq., of Ohio.
79. Rev. E. R. Ames, D. D., of Illinois.
80. Hon. S. A. Douglas, of Illinois.
81. Rev. James C. Finley, do.
82. Hon. Edward Bates, of Missouri.
83. Hon. John F. Darby, do.
84. Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D., of Illinois.
85. Hon. H. S. Foote, of Miss.
86. Hon. J. B. Crocket, of California.
87. Hon. H. Dutton, of Connecticut.
88. David Hunt, Esq., of Mississippi.
89. Hon. George F. Patten, of Maine.
90. John Knickerbacker, Esq., of New York.
91. Richard Hoff, Esq., of Georgia.
92. Henry M. Schieffelin, Esq., of N. Y.
93. W. W. Seaton, Esq., of D. C.
94. James Fulton, Esq., of New York.
95. Rev. John Maclean, D. D., of N. J.
96. Richard T. Hanes, Esq., do.
97. Freeman Clark, Esq., of Maine.
98. William H. Brown, Esq., of Illinois.
99. Ichabod Goodwin, Esq., of N. H.
100. Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee.
101. William E. Dodge, Esq., of New York.
102. Rev. John Wheeler, D. D., of Vermont.

OFFICERS.

President:

JOHN H. B. LATROBE, Esq.

Corresponding Secretary:

Rev. R. R. GURLEY.

Financial Secretary and Treasurer:

Rev. WILLIAM McLAIN.

Traveling Secretary:

Rev. JOHN ORCUTT.

Executive Committee:

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JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, Esq.,
WILLIAM GUNTON, Esq.,
Rev. GEO. W. SAMSON, D. D.,
Hon. WILLIAM M. MERRICK,
Hon. PETER PARKER,
Hon. SAMUEL H. HUNTINGTON.

FORTY-FOURTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

JANUARY 15, 1861.

Death of Friends.

Among the distinguished friends of this Society, who, since the last general meeting, have finished their course on earth, we record with profound respect and sorrow the name of JOSEPH GALES, Esq., senior editor of the *National Intelligencer*, a member for several years of the Board of Managers, and since, for a longer period, a Vice President of the Society. The services cheerfully rendered by Mr. Gales to this Institution were of inestimable value. His commanding intellect, and heart warm with sentiments of philanthropy, enabled him to appreciate the grandeur of its object, and disposed him, through the columns of his most able journal, to exhibit it in its various multiplied relations, and strengthen public confidence in its wisdom and benevolence.

To him was the cause of the Society indebted, in a season of great peril, for the defence and support of Mr. ASHMUN, who, through his influence and earnest recommendation, was appointed first colonial agent in Liberia, and thus enabled to give vigor and permanency to that then feeble and disturbed community, and nobly to vindicate his own character and fame.

Expeditions.

In the decease of the Rev. CORTLANDT VAN RENNSALAER, D. D., of Burlington, New Jersey, a Vice President of the Society; of the Rev. ROBERT S. FINLEY, of Talladega, Alabama, (though a native and long a resident of New Jersey; of the Rev. J. W. ELLINGWOOD, D. D., of Bath, Maine; and of the Rev. HUGH McMILLAN, D. D., of Cedarville, Ohio, this Society is deprived of friends to whose decision of purpose, earnest and persevering labors, and ever ardent benevolence, the cause of African Colonization is largely indebted.

Mr. Finley, animated by the spirit of his venerable father, the principal founder of the Society, devoted several years of his life to its interests in the Western and Southwestern States, and by his impressive addresses, persuasive conversation, his arguments, and appeals through the press, induced thousands to consider the reasonableness and magnificent promise of the scheme. Others may have been as decided in their attachment as he, but few so realized the Divine agency in the enterprise, or the inestimable good which Providence would confer by it upon two quarters of the world.

It was stated in the last Report that the Ship of the Society left Baltimore on the 2d of November. On the 14th of December, she arrived at Cape Mount, and on the 16th at Monrovia. Of her sixty-three emigrants, thirty-two proceeded to Careysburg, five to St. Paul's River, and twenty-six to Sinou.

On the 21st of April, the Society's Agent, Mr. Dennis, wrote:

"The last emigrants to Careysburg are doing well, none of them have died, and nearly all are now in their own houses."

On the 5th of March, the *Stevens* returned to Baltimore, and on the 21st of April, with 147 emigrants, proceeded to the mouth of the Savannah River, Georgia, at which point, (having arrived on the 30th, and all things being arranged for despatch by the Financial Secretary,) she received on board a company of 81 persons from that State, and

Expeditions.

on the 2d of May spread her sails for Liberia. Of this entire expedition, 136 were slaves emancipated, and 92 born free.— Upon seventy-three of these the great gift of freedom was bestowed by a single individual, A. Cuthbert, Esq., of Jasper County, Georgia, son of an eloquent member (now deceased) of the U. S. Senate from that State. Mr. Cuthbert cheerfully and liberally supplied his people with such articles for housekeeping, tools and implements of husbandry, as must enable them to enter upon their life in Liberia with fair prospects of success. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Payne and family, with health improved by their visit of a few months to the United States, returned by this opportunity to Cape Palmas. Several returning Liberians were also among the passengers. Of the emigrants, 173 landed at Monrovia and proceeded immediately to the interior settlement of Careysburg.

The *Stevens* returned to Baltimore on the 20th of September, with a full cargo of palm oil, coffee, sugar, and molasses, but without passengers, owing to her ill condition, which compelled the captain to employ several Kroomen for the pumps, and to hasten home for repairs.

On the 1st of November, this fine ship took her departure on her ninth voyage with eighty emigrants, three recaptured Africans, and several cabin passengers. Among these last were Dr. James Hall and daughter, with her friend Miss Sumner, hoping for renewed health from the voyage; and the Rev. C. C. Hoffman and family, returning to their missionary home at Cape Palmas.

Of these emigrants, all, with three exceptions, were born free. They were a respectable body of people, mostly accustomed to agriculture, and selecting for their home the flourishing interior settlement of Careysburg.

The annexed tables show the States from which the emigrants of the last year came, and the names of those to whom many were indebted for their freedom.

Expeditions.

Eighth Voyage.

STATE.	BORN FREE.	SLAVE.	BY WHOM EMANCIPATED.
Pennsylvania - - -	39	-	
Massachusetts - - -	1	-	
District of Columbia -	1	-	
Maryland - - - -	2	-	
Do. - - - -	-	2	By Harper Young.
Virginia - - - -	-	16	Will of Wilson B. Clarke.
Do. - - - -	-	1	Bought by his wife, children and friends.
Do. - - - -	-	2	By Miss F. C. Burwell.
Do. - - - -	-	1	Purchased by his wife.
Do. - - - -	-	18	Will of Capt. Adams.
Do. - - - -	3	-	
Do. - - - -	-	1	Purchased by his wife.
South Carolina - - -	26	-	
Connecticut - - -	1	-	
Tennessee - - - -	-	3	By Mary Sharp.
Do. - - - -	-	5	Will of J. E. Stephenson.
Kentucky - - - -	-	1	By Miss Sarah Logan.
Georgia - - - -	-	73	By A. Cuthbert, Esq.
Do. - - - -	-	5	Will of Mrs. Martha
Do. - - - -	-	3	Moderwell.
Mississippi - - - -	13	2	
Illinois - - - -	7	-	
Iowa - - - -	2	-	
	95	133	

Ninth Voyage.

Connecticut - -	5	-	
Pennsylvania - -	32	-	
Wisconsin - - -	7	-	
Illinois - - - -	10	-	
Do. - - - -	-	1	Emancipated by D. H.
Ohio - - - -	1	-	Given.
Georgia - - - -	5	-	
North Carolina - -	17	-	
Kentucky - - -	-	2	By J. M. C. Irvin.
	77	3	
Recaptured Africans, 3.			

African Slave Trade.

The recent revival of the African Slave Trade has excited the regrets and indignation of all the friends of humanity and the special attention of our Government. The proposal long since made by the United States to mark this inhuman trade as a capital offence against the common law of Nations, has not yet received the sanction of all the Christian Governments, nor has Great Britain enforced her treaties with Spain on the subject, which (since the introduction of African slaves is almost exclusively confined to her dominions) would go far towards its entire suppression. Our Government has recently acquired great advantages against this traffic, from the substitution of small, swift, armed steamers, in place of large sailing ships, on the coasts both of Africa and Cuba; and more Africans have been recaptured within the last six months than in any former equal period. In April and May last, Lieut. Craven, of the steamer *Mohawk*, captured the bark *Wildfire*; Lieut. Com. Stanley, of the *Wyandotte*, the brig *William*; and Capt. Maffit, of the *Crusader*, the bark *Bogota*: from which three vessels were landed at Key West 1,432 Africans. The President of the United States, on the 19th of May, in a special message to Congress, brought the condition of those landed from the *Wildfire*, to its consideration, and declaring it probable, "judging from the increased activity of the slave trade, and the vigilance of our cruisers, that several similar captures may be made before the end of the year," recommended "that an appropriation should be granted, large enough to cover such contingencies."

"The period," (he adds,) "has arrived, when it is indispensable to provide some specific legislation for the guidance of the Executive on the subject. With this view I would suggest that Congress might authorize the President to enter into a general agreement with the Colonization Society, binding them to receive, on the coast of Africa, from our Agent there, all the captured Africans which may be delivered to him, and to maintain them for a limited period, upon such terms and conditions as may combine humanity towards these unfortunates with a just economy. This would obviate the necessity of making a new bargain with every new capture, and would prevent delay and avoid expense in the disposition of the captured. The law might then provide that in all cases, where this may be practicable,

Law on the Subject.

the captor should carry the negroes directly to Africa, and deliver them to the American Agent there, afterwards bringing the captured vessel to the United States for adjudication."

In pursuance of these recommendations of the President, the following amendatory Act was passed, and is on this subject the present law:

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act in addition to the acts prohibiting the slave-trade."

Be it enacted, &c., That it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States to enter into contract with any person or persons, society or societies, or body corporate, for a term not exceeding five years, to receive from the United States, through their duly constituted agent or agents, upon the coast of Africa, all negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave-trade by commanders of the United States' armed vessels, and to provide the said negroes, mulattoes, and persons of color with comfortable clothing, shelter, and provisions, for a period not exceeding one year from the date of their being landed on the coast of Africa, at a price in no case to exceed one hundred dollars for each person so clothed, sheltered, and provided with food: *Provided*, That any contract so made as aforesaid may be renewed by the President from time to time as found necessary, for periods not to exceed five years on each renewal.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to issue instructions to the commanders of the armed vessels of the United States, directing them, whenever it shall be practicable, and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to proceed directly to the coast of Africa, and there deliver to the agent or agents of the United States all negroes, mulattoes, and persons of color, delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave-trade, afterwards bringing the captured vessels and persons engaged in prosecuting the slave-trade to the United States for trial and adjudication.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to take immediate measures, in his discretion, in accordance with existing laws, and with the provisions of the first section of this act, for removing to the coast of Africa, and there providing with food, shelter, and clothing, for a term not exceeding one year from the date of landing in Africa, the captured Africans recently landed in the southern district of Florida, and that the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars be appropriated for that purpose out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated by law.

Return of Recaptives.

The Hon. Secretary of the Interior, to whom the execution of this law was entrusted by the President, lost no time in completing a contract with this Society, through the Rev. William McLain, Financial Secretary, for the conveyance of these unfortunate Africans in the best ships, supplied with all the means of health and comfort on the voyage, from Key West to Liberia, and their support and instruction for twelve months after their arrival.

Three large ships—the *Castillian*, of 1,000 tons, the *South Shore*, of 941 tons, and the *Star of the Union*, of 1,057 tons—were chartered in New York at the cost of \$37,500, and with supplies for the voyage and the subsequent support of these Africans, to the value of \$60,778.98, dispatched to Key West to convey them with the least possible delay to Liberia.

Before these ships had anchored at Key West, sorrow, suffering and disease, the usual sad attendants upon the victims of the slave trade, had reduced the number of these poor Africans from 1,492 to 1,138; and though the Government sent an Agent in each of the chartered ships, and the Society a physician, to watch over their interests and guard their health, of the 1,138 who were received on board at Key West, but 893 were landed in Liberia. The young medical gentlemen employed by the Government and the Society in this service of philanthropy, were Dr. Webster Lindsly, W. P. Young, M. D., Dr. J. M. McCalla, and Dr. Grymes, all of Washington, who returned, we are happy to say, from the discharge of their painful and arduous duties, in good health. The Agent of the U. S. Government for Recaptured Africans, the Rev. John Seys, resident at Monrovia, devoted himself assiduously to the welfare of these Africans, while much sympathy and kindness were expressed towards them by the people of Liberia.

The unexpected arrival at Monrovia, on the 8th of August, of the *Storm King*, with 619 slaves, captured by the Steamer *San Jacinto*, Capt. Dornin, and within twenty-four hours thereafter of the ship *Erie*, a prize to the Steamer *Mohican*, Lieut. J. W. Dunnington, having 867 slaves on board, and the well founded expectation of

Proceedings of Directors.

speedy accessions, by other captures, to these numbers, excited serious apprehension and alarm in the Government and among the citizens of Liberia; and by the earliest opportunity President Benson informed the Society of the facts in the case, and of the great evils he considered inevitable from the introduction into that small civilized community of large numbers of liberated barbarians, unless means should be amply supplied by the United States and the control of them be exclusively confided to the Liberian Government. In view of the communications of President Benson, of the Rev. John Seys, and others, and in accordance with the recommendation of the New York State Colonization Society, the Executive Committee invited a special meeting of the Board of Directors, to consider the relations of this Society to the recaptured Africans and Liberia, and to adopt such measures as should be judged best for the interests of all concerned.

On the 24th of October the Directors met in this city, when a statement, with despatches and documents, was submitted by the Executive Committee, and the whole subject demanding consideration, referred to a special committee, who, the next day, presented the following report and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted :

WASHINGTON CITY, *October 25, 1860.*

To the Board of Directors of the A. Col. Society :

GENTLEMEN :

The committee to whom was referred the consideration of the relations of the American Colonization Society and the Republic of Liberia, concerning recaptured Africans, and especially what action of the Board of Directors is necessary and proper under existing circumstances, have agreed to present the following report, and propose the accompanying resolution for adoption :

"The interests of Liberia and the American Colonization Society, are, in the judgment of the Committee, identical in relation to Recaptured Africans, as in all other respects. The safety and peace of the Commonwealth, and the wisest provision for the support and training to civilized habits of the Recaptives, are alike to be sought.

"By reference to the Articles of Agreement between the Republic of Liberia and the American Colonization Society, entered into by the Directors of the Society and the Commissioners of the Republic, in the city of New York, on the 20th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1848, and which, if ratified by the Government of Liberia within the space of twelve months from the date thereof, were to be.

Proceedings of Directors.

binding both on the Society and the Republic, it appears that article 4th provided that 'Recaptured Africans shall be admitted as heretofore, the United States Government making provision for their support.'

"This agreement was ratified, with certain explanations by the Government of Liberia, by resolution of its Senate bearing date March 2, 1849, [in which ratification,] to prevent subsequent misunderstanding, and to make more clear the meaning of sections 7 and 9 of article 1, and article 4.

"The ratified treaty, thus explained, was received by this Society, and no objections were made to the proposed explanations. By the acquiescence of this Board, and by the action under this Agreement as explained by both parties, it might be fairly supposed that they were accepted by the Board, though no formal resolutions to that effect appear to have been adopted.

"Ten years after the forming of this agreement, for the first time, the practical question arose as to the rights and relations of the parties under article 4th, when the Government of the United States returned to Africa the Recaptured Africans of the Echo, in the Niagara, and landed them in the Republic of Liberia, under a contract with the Society to support them one year.

"The question as to the relations between this Society and the Government of Liberia, in regard to this matter, was, at the session of the Board of Directors held in January, 1859, referred to a committee, consisting of the President of the Society and the Executive Committee, to report some proper mode of settling it.

"In the absence of President Latrobe from the meeting in January last, no action was taken on the subject.

"By the numerous captures of slavers which have been made since the Board adjourned, and the landing in Liberia of some twenty-three hundred Africans, increased excitement has arisen in Liberia, accompanied by alarm for the future safety of the Republic, should the American cruisers continue to act with equal vigor and land their cargoes.

"By numerous letters recently received from President Benson and others, it is apparent that a decision on the whole subject ought no longer to be delayed; your committee, therefore, recommend for the adoption of this Board the following resolution:

"Whereas, by the resolution of the Senate of Liberia, dated on the 2d of March, 1849, the agreement made between the Commissioners on the part of Liberia and the American Colonization Society, in New York, on the 20th of July, 1848, was ratified upon the explanations given by the said Commissioners, and set forth at length in said resolution; and whereas doubts have arisen whether the silent acquiescence of this Society in said explanations is a sufficient expression of concurrence on its part to give validity to said articles of agreement, therefore, to exclude all possibility of doubt in the premises,

Proceedings of Directors.

" Be it resolved by the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, That they hereby expressly concur in the explanations aforesaid, and do consent that the articles of agreement aforesaid shall have at all times the effect therein suggested.

" We thus formally ratify the agreement, as explained by the Senate of Liberia, and remove all doubt as to its validity.

" In accordance with the spirit of the foregoing resolution, and to carry out its object, we also submit the following resolutions for the adoption of the Board :

" Resolved, That this Society agree to transfer to the Liberian Government the execution of its contracts for one year's support and care of the recaptives which were landed in Liberia during the months of August and September, 1860, holding it bound, as proposed by President Benson, faithfully to fulfill all our obligations assumed in said contracts.

" Resolved, That so long as it may be deemed expedient to land recaptured Africans in Liberia, and the Government of the United States desire to employ the agency of this Society in the care and support of recaptured Africans in Liberia, and it can be done in harmony with the Government of Liberia, this Society will continue to commit to that Government the execution of such contracts with the United States Government.

" Resolved, That this Society does not desire to make a profit in the transaction of this work of humanity, whether as the agent of the United States Government or as aiding the Liberian Government, and that inasmuch as for a long period the youthful recaptives will require care and be a source of expense to the Liberian Government, we recognize the justice of receiving and holding all money devoted by the Government of the United States to their support, subject to the use and order of the authorities of Liberia, to be drawn by such person and on such terms as may be agreed upon by said Government and this Board.

" Resolved, That this Board recommend to the Republic of Liberia, in order to assure all parties interested as to the wise and safe disposal of the recaptives, and the faithful expenditure of the funds for their best interests, to provide by act of the Legislature for the appointment of Commissioners for recaptured Africans, whose duties shall be fully defined by law.

" Resolved, That any money now in the Society's treasury unexpended of the appropriations made by Congress at its last session, be placed at the control of the Government of Liberia, or expended at its direction, on condition said Government binds itself to fulfill all the obligations imposed on this Society by the United States Government for the support and care of the recaptives for one year : and on the further condition that the emigrant agent of this Society, and the agent of the United States for recaptured Africans, shall at all times have full privilege to examine into the care and disposition

Proceedings of Directors.

of the recaptured while in pupilage, and their representations of any neglect or injustice, properly made to the Liberian Government, shall be attended to, and due correction applied.

“*Resolved*, That in instances where apprenticed recaptives are treated with cruelty, or their education, food, or clothing, as provided for in the indentures, are not furnished, on the complaint of this Society's agent, or the United States agent, examination shall be made and the indentures forfeited.

“*Resolved*, That this Board expresses its earnest desire and trust, that the recaptured may be so cared for as to become fully incorporated as a portion of the civilized Christian community of Liberia, with all the rights of its native born citizens.

“*Resolved*, In order to perfect the arrangements referred to in the foregoing resolutions, Dr. James Hall be, and he is hereby, appointed a Commissioner of the American Colonization Society, to convey them to the Government of Liberia, and to enter into such a contract with the latter as shall carry them into full effect, to be binding from its date, but subject to modification, if, on being hereafter submitted to this Board, there should seem to be occasion therefor.

“*Resolved*, That should it be in the power of the Financial Secretary, Rev. William Melain, to leave the United States for Africa, along with Dr. Hall, he be united with the latter in the commission now created.”

Dr. James Hall, appointed Commissioner to carry into complete effect with the Government of Liberia the views of the Directors, sailed in the *Stercus* on the first of November for that Republic; and upon the distinguished ability and prudence of this gentleman, and his large experience in African affairs, the Committee and friends of the Society rely for the accomplishment of the objects of his mission, in a manner most satisfactory. In the ship with the Commissioner were sent supplies to the value of more than \$14,000, for the recaptured Africans.

Under date of October 31, 1860, President Benson informs the Society of the capture of the bark *Cora* by the U. S. Ship *Constellation*, and the landing from her of 644 slaves, and that 616 slaves had been landed from the brig *Bonita*, a prize to the U. S. Ship *San Jacinto*.

“So that,” says the President, “we have had landed in the Republic, within about two months, nearly four thousand recaptives, of whom this Government will have to render an account in the future,

Total, 3,684

Policy of the Federal Government.

In a letter of October 31, 1860, to the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, the Rev. John Seys, United States Agent for Recaptured Africans, says:

"It affords me much pleasure to have the honor of informing you that the recaptives of the notorious *Echo*, brought here by the *Niagara* in November, 1858, are, with a few exceptions, alive and well, making rapid improvement in the arts of civilized life, and many of them regular attendants on the worship of God and members of Christian churches.

"The base and unfounded slander perpetrated against the people of Liberia by a certain correspondent of Key West, I am happy to be able to refute. That any one of the Echoites was ever taken back to Congo, sold again and recaptured in the Wildfire or any other slaver is entirely false.

"Allow me to say that two hundred Africans were landed here from the *Niagara*, some 70 having died on the way. Of those, ten died from disease and emaciation soon after landing, and on my arrival here on the 24th December, I found 190.

"These were well taken care of by the American Colonization Society, and after a proper time bound out by the authorities of Liberia to citizens generally. The President insisting on a distribution of these people among the different counties: 30 were sent to Grand Cape Mount; 30 to Grand Bassa; 25 to Sinou; 30 to Cape Palmas, and the balance (75) kept in Monrovia and the rural settlements up the river. I went down the coast myself with them. Now, of all these people, we can give account to the best of our knowledge, based on careful counting and research.

"The people of Cape Palmas, are alive, well, contented, and improving rapidly: this has been said by Rev. Mr. Hoffman, and published; and Bishop Burns would have furnished me with a written statement of a similar character, but the unexpected despatch of the Bonita, and her sailing to-day, prevents him.

"The people of Grand Cape Mount are all alive and well. One man found a wife in the cargo of the Erie, and it was a rare gratification to me to let him have her immediately.

"At Sinou two have died; their graves can be pointed out to the correspondent at Key West, and if he ever visits us he would learn that two of these Congoes of the *Echo*, are married to American wives. Of those left here, two deaths occurred, as far as my knowledge extends. One boy who had been attached to the family of the Rev. John Roberts, and one girl bound to a Mrs. Afons, who died of small pox. The remainder are to be seen and known, giving evidence of the wisdom and humanity of that Government which, at such an outlay, snatched them from endless bondage, and sent them here to be free and happy.

 Policy of the Federal Government.

“The sheer ignorance of this Key West correspondent will appear, when it is told that Congo River is some 1,968 miles from Monrovia, that the value of fifty slaves would be expended in journeying by land from here to take one back to be resold; that the journey would be dangerous in the extreme to any Liberian; and lastly, that to go by sea to carry a slave is an impracticability. No vessel trades between this place and Congo River.” * * * *

That a single doubt exists of the general wisdom and benevolence of our Government towards the Recaptured Africans, is a cause for deep regret. The misery and mortality which have prevailed among them for a time after their capture, are the natural consequences and results of the African Slave Trade. The policy of the Federal Government, and the endeavors of this Society, are directed to alleviate their distresses, civilize their habits, improve their condition, and confer upon them the inestimable blessings of Christian character and Christian hope. Liberia was founded to become a home for them, as well as for our free colored population. In no other region will be found a soil and climate so well adapted to their health and comfort, truer friends, or equal advantages. The wisdom and benevolence of Virginia statesmen first urged the adoption by the Federal Government of its present humane policy towards Recaptured Africans: it has met with general approbation, and we trust will long continue to illustrate the kindness and liberality of our country towards those cast in wretchedness and helplessness upon its care. Here it may be proper to remark, that the sum allowed by the Government to the Society for the Africans sent out in the *Niagara* was \$150 each, a sum, as stated by the President, much less than when the Government managed the business by its own Agents. “But,” says the Report of the Massachusetts Society, “the price needs no apology. It costs \$75 each, on an average, to carry over civilized emigrants and take care of them six months, when we can foresee our own business and make economical arrangements, charging nothing for accommodations and facilities which have already cost large amounts. To take care of totally uncivilized paupers, provide for all of them a year, and be responsible for the education and support of the children

Prospect of Emigration.

till of age, at twice that sum, and to do this whenever called upon, and not able even to guess when the call may come, or for how many we must provide, is doing the work as cheap as the Government ought to desire."

We regret that the sum of \$150 each for the care and support of the recaptives sent from Key West, failed to receive the sanction of the Senate, and that \$100 was substituted as the price.

In the early part of the year, the Executive Committee instructed the Traveling Secretary, the Rev. John Orcutt, to visit the West, and ascertain the condition of certain free persons of color from Arkansas, make known to them the advantages of Liberia, and inform them that ten thousand dollars were appropriated by the Society to aid any respectable numbers of their families who might decide to seek homes in that Republic.

Mr. Orcutt found a portion of the free colored population of the West disposed to consider the subject, and some of the most intelligent and respectable preparing to emigrate.

The last Reports of the New York and Massachusetts Societies, express decided opinions, that the disposition of our free colored people to emigrate to Liberia is increasing, and must continue to increase.

"Aroused," says the New York Report, "by late events to consider their prospects in America, seeing no probability of an early solution of the difficulties in their situation, to some extent becoming acquainted with the magnitude of Africa, and its resources of wealth, and above all convinced, by undeniable facts, of the prosperity and success of Liberia, our free colored population are, to an extent far beyond that of any former period, ready to go forth and take possession of their inviting inheritance. With this promise of future emigration, the Society will need in coming years an enlarged stream of voluntary benevolence, and thus urge forward to far greater results a work already so well begun."

The Massachusetts Report enumerates several reasons, producing a conviction in the minds of our most intelligent and thoughtful free colored people, that "Africa offers the most encouraging prospect of a satisfactory home. Thither the most intelligent and enterprising among them are annually going, and must continue to go in increas-

 Fair: Commerce.

ing numbers, and the performance of our duty towards them will require increasing means."

From the Report of the Pennsylvania Society we learn that the prejudice of the colored population of that State is giving way, and many desire to help forward the work of an African nationality. Hence a larger emigration of this class has taken place the last twelve months, than previously during any equal period.

We have sought in vain from Liberia exact and complete statistical information in regard to population, education, commerce, agriculture, occupations, and results of mechanical industry, and can report only general statements of decided progress in all that adds vigor and prosperity to a State.

At the National Fair, held in March last at Bassa, but two counties (owing to difficulty of communication at that season with that place) were represented. Yet the "articles exhibited are reported as of greater variety, of better quality, and of larger quantity, than at any previous Fair. Cotton, white and brown sugar, coffee of a very superior quality, cattle and poultry, vegetables and fruits of extraordinary growth, as well as numerous specimens of manufacturing and mechanical skill, gratified the eyes of the visitors."

Some of the native chiefs have engaged in the cultivation of cotton, and at their own request been supplied with seed by the President. In compliance with a resolution of the Directors, at their meeting last year, a few agricultural implements, and among them four cotton gins, have been placed for sale at cost in the public store at Monrovia.

Of the commerce of Liberia, our returns are imperfect. For the year ending September 30, 1859, the custom house of the port of Monrovia shows a total of imports of - - - - \$143,854
 Exports, - - - - - 190,369
 Excess of exports, - - - - - 46,515

Of the imports, \$86,651 was from the United States, \$31,908 from Great Britain, \$24,634 from Hamburg, \$439 from Amsterdam, and

Native Tribes.

\$222 from Italy. Of the exports, \$60,493 was to the United States, \$62,996 to Great Britain, \$65,565 to Hamburg, and \$1,315 to Sierra Leone.

The exports were, 495,194 gallons of palm oil, 333 tons of camwood, 2,335 pounds of ivory, 19,474 pounds of sugar, 10,707 gallons of molasses, 1,007 pounds of coffee, and 775 bushels of palm kernels.

From five other ports of entry in Liberia, returns have not been received, yet one of them, Bassa, is known to be a principal mart for the palm oil and coffee trade. The failure of our Government to admit Liberian vessels to our ports on the same terms as those of other most favored nations, and on which our vessels are admitted to hers, disposes the Liberians to seek from England their supplies. It has been well said, "The Liberians would be good customers to the United States, for which they have every preference, if they were allowed to be such. They would purchase our manufactured goods of all kinds, and pay for them in their ivory, camwood, palm oil, indigo, sugar and coffee. But the course of our Government shuts out the Liberian customer, and drives him to England, where he finds encouragement." "You will see," says President Benson in May last, "by the *Herald*, that two Liberian vessels, the brig *E. N. Roye* and the schooner *Moses Shepperd*, left here last week with full cargoes of Liberian produce for England. This we may regard as a mere beginning."

The influence of the Liberian Government over the native tribes under its authority and beyond its jurisdiction, continues to increase, and is attended with the growth of civilization and its precious fruits of good order, industry, comfort, and peace. Under the "act to maintain peace and enforce order upon the highways of the Territory," President Benson announced his purpose to have the barricades of the towns in the Cape Mount district demolished, and subsequently he visited that place, summoned the hostile chiefs to meet in a convention, heard their complaints, reconciled their differences, enforced the principles of justice, and taught the lesson of peace. Wars had raged among these chiefs for many years, and no

Education.

one, says the Liberia Herald, that considers the destruction, avarice, and horror of the slave-trade, and its blighting effects upon all the interests of the country, can fail to rejoice that peace is restored, and so much good accomplished without any resort to force. The removal of the barricades made all to realize that the Government of Liberia was their common safe-guard, nor were the presence and decisions of the President less effectual in the peaceful adjustment of difficulties between several chiefs to the leeward, at New Sesters, Trade Town, and Grand Bassa proper. Fines were imposed on several chiefs for their delinquencies, and promptly paid.

In allusion to the fact that a tax of one dollar had been imposed, with the consent of the chiefs, on each male adult under their authority, President Benson says, the townships within this Republic, with few exceptions, are amply provided with schools, yet it is my purpose, so soon as the taxation law begins to operate among the aborigines, to establish, under the jurisdiction of an existing law, at least one common school in each county, the number to be increased in proportion as circumstances may justify, for the special, though not exclusive tuition of native youth.

It is a fact of much interest that funds to the amount of more than \$80,000, are held in trust by an incorporated Society in Massachusetts, and by the New York State Colonization Society, for the establishment and support of Liberia College, the whole of which is yielding a satisfactory income. The funds held in New York support a number of students at the Alexander High School, in Monrovia, and other Institutions.

The friends of Africa must rejoice to know that scholars at the Alexander High School, at Monrovia, are instructed in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew Languages, and that in various Missionary Seminaries in Liberia and at Sierra Leone, as well as on other parts of that coast, native Africans are in the process of education, not only for commercial business and various secular professions, but for the Holy Ministry of Christ.

New Building of the Society.

On the 20th of June last, arrived at Monrovia a small and beautiful steamer, the *Seth Grosvenor*, Capt. Reimer, built and sent to Liberia by the New York State Colonization Society, in compliance with the order of Johnson, Turpin & Dunbar, a mercantile firm of Monrovia, and intended to be used in conveying the mails, freight and passengers, from one point of the coast of that Republic to the other. Her arrival diffused universal joy.

“Whether,” says the *Liberia Christian Advocate*, “she proves successful to the extent of her owners’ expectations, we hail her as the certain harbinger and pledge of other early coming vessels, adopting her means of locomotion, but arranging themselves side by side with the white-winged crafts, for the furtherance of African civilization and improvement.”

The building ordered by the Directors to be erected for the business and accommodation of this Society, is nearly completed, and may be left to speak for itself, of the skill and taste of the architect, and of the ability and fidelity of the gentlemen to whom was confided the progress and management of the work. The responsibilities in this case have been discharged with cheerfulness, and at an expense of time and labor which must be highly appreciated by the Directors and by all the friends of the Institution. For the following description of this building we are indebted to Mr. Neilson, the architect:

The site of the new building, which will contain, with other apartments, the offices of the American Colonization Society, fronts twenty-five feet on Pennsylvania avenue, and eighty-two feet nine inches on 4½ street, at the southwest intersection.

As the building is intended to produce the largest revenue that can be obtained from it without interfering with its use as an office for the Society, the whole ground floor is appropriated to business purposes, and consists of one store fronting on Pennsylvania avenue, sixty-feet in depth, with an average width of twenty feet, having a handsome entrance on the avenue, and a wider one, for heavy goods, about midway of the store, from 4½ street. This last entrance also communicates with the cellar of the store. There are, on 4½ street, three stores, one twenty-four feet by fifteen feet, one sixteen feet by nineteen, one sixteen feet by fifteen feet, all provided with good cellars. The entrance to the offices and upper rooms is on the angle of the streets. The main stair ascending almost from the door, is five feet wide and of easy rise, leading in one flight to the second story,

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which contains the offices of the Society—three rooms, en suite, making a length of sixty feet, on an average width of seventeen feet. These rooms contain a good brick fire-proof safe, and have water and the usual conveniences of gas, etc., and are furnished with fire-places. On the same floor are two good offices, one twenty-seven feet by sixteen feet, and one twenty-four feet by fifteen feet, accessible from the corridor, perfectly lighted and ventilated, and furnished with fire-places.

The third story which is fourteen feet high in clear pitch, is reached by a continuance of the same five-feet-wide easy stairway. It contains one very good office, about twenty-five feet by twenty-four feet, fronting on the avenue, and on $4\frac{1}{2}$ street, also the large meeting Hall and Committee rooms. The Hall is thirty-eight feet by twenty-six, has abundant closets and a Committee room of twenty-four feet by fifteen feet. At this story the stair changes to a more simple one in two flights, each four feet wide, lighted from above, covering, at the landing, water-closets and other water fixtures, and leading to the fourth and last story: this is divided into three large and three medium sized rooms, all of good pitch, well lighted, supplied with chimney flues, and all opening on well ventilated passages. The roof which is flat is separated from the fourth story by a considerable air space.

The building is most substantially constructed. On a heavy stone foundation, laid in hydraulic cement, stands the first story of cast-iron. The upper part of the building, on both fronts, being of light colored and dark freestones mixed, backed by thick walls of brick in cement. Wherever possible, the partition walls are of brick, and the whole structure is separated at the roof, from surrounding buildings, by a fire-wall substantially coped with brick in cement. The roof is covered with tin.

The style of the building is Italian. The windows of the second, third, and fourth stories, are arched, and are capped and enriched; the building is divided by ranges of quoins separating the fronts, and covered by a dentil cornice and ballustrade.

The Rev. JOHN ORCUTT, Traveling Secretary of the Society, has continued his earnest and judicious efforts in New England with his usual success. He reports favorably of the state of public sentiment in the States visited.

The Rev. FRANKLIN BUTLER has done much during the year to awaken new interest in the cause in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont; in each of which exist at present State Societies, well disposed to second endeavors to aid the influence of the Society and increase its funds.

New Jersey Settlement.

The Rev. B. O. PLIMPTON and J. C. STOCKTON, Esq., have been engaged in northern Ohio with their usual zeal and success.

The attention of the Directors has been repeatedly invited to the subject of establishing a settlement on the highlands east of Bassa, purchased some years ago by the New Jersey State Colonization Society, nor have the Executive Committee neglected any reasonable means for the accomplishment of this object. They sought the sanction and co-operation of President Benson, and early in the year resolved, in compliance with the wishes of the New Jersey Society, to expend the funds it had kindly advanced in opening a road and preparing the way for this new interior settlement. They appealed earnestly, through the Repository, to the free people of color; exhibiting to them the multiplied and great advantages of such settlement, trusting that a few respectable families would consent to become pioneers in the enterprise. This hope is not yet realized. The Committee cannot doubt that an object so desirable will at no distant day be attained.

The road from the St. Paul's River to Careysburg was for a season suspended, by the action of the Liberian Government, but the Executive Committee of this Society have neglected no proper means for hastening its completion. The opening of this road for wagon communication will greatly diminish the cost of removing emigrants with their stores from Monrovia, as well as prove highly conducive to the trade and prosperity of Careysburg and settlements which may rise in its vicinity.

The Rev. JOHN SEYS, who has devoted so large a portion of his active and earnest Christian life to Liberia, urges that she send her coming and increasing population to the healthy mountains and valleys of the interior.

“Let Careysburg, (he says,) with its rapid improvements and natural resources, be but the beginning of a number of such settlements. Let New Jersey persevere in her settlement of Bassa. Let Pennsylvania furnish us with twenty families and means to locate them on the Junk River, that fine, healthy, rich country, where millions of acres of land invite the immigrant to come, and be rich and happy.”

Testimony to Health and Good Order.

The testimony of the Rev. Francis Burns, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a citizen of that Republic for nearly, if not quite, twenty years, on one or two points, should not be omitted in this Report. Alluding to the reported unhealthiness of the African climate, he writes :

“In good health, no more fears need now be entertained in coming to Liberia, than may be felt by individuals in coming out to reside in the southern cities of the Union. A great many lives are thrown away here, that might be saved with only suitable care on the part of the individuals themselves.” Further, he observes, “No doubt exists now, I should suppose, in the mind of any one, that Liberia is naturally and sufficiently affluent in resources to meet the demands of a great people. Developments have been made in nothing on an extensive scale. The means are wanting to do this. But a sufficient number of trials have been made in the several departments of manual labor life, as well as in other directions, about which it is our duty to be concerned to know, forever to settle the question of Liberia’s natural capabilities to support and make prosperous and happy a great population.”

In the early part of last year, as the Presidential election approached, political orators and writers urged the claims of their respective candidates with vehemence and words of bitter invective and reproaches. The friends of this young Republic feared that intemperance of speech and writing might be succeeded by some public disorders.

In his Inaugural Address, President Benson uttered a few sentences, expressive of his hopes for the future, which the people of the United States will do well to hear :

“Fellow-citizens, in proportion as years increase upon me, do I discover the vastness of the field, and the responsibility of the work marked out by Divine Providence for Liberia upon this continent. Who is it that can look through the vista of the future, without being satisfied that there must in the very nature of things be an extensive expansion of our Territory ; co-extensive with which, we trust, will be the diffusion of Religion, letters, and law, and a rapid assimilation to us, of the teeming tribes of this vast continent, their confederation or consolidation with us—tribes, many of whom, in their seclusion in central Africa, now possess all the essential elements and susceptibilities of a great and noble people ; and surely one cannot refrain from indulging in an anticipation almost amounting to a certainty, of a glorious future for Liberia, a future whose glory will exceed the present in brilliancy, far more than the clear noonday does the beclouded morning sun.

Conclusion.

“Let our friends in foreign lands, who have for many years anxiously watched our progress; whose prayers and means have for so long a time, been kindly and magnanimously tendered in our behalf; whose solicitude for our well being and success is no less than our own; let them know, let them from this moment receive this declaration most respectfully made unto them, as an assurance emanating from the heart of each individual citizen of Liberia separately, and then again as emanating in the aggregate from every heart united in one, that ‘Liberia will not! cannot! and shall not be disgraced by civil wars!’ Let the declaration of truth go forth to them this day, that their fears of civil war amongst us during the last year were unfounded; such a thought, apprehension or intention could find no place to exist in any Liberian’s head or heart.”

Let, then, this Society thank God and take courage. Let us cherish the principles and policy of its Founders; let us forsake not their way. High above political controversies and sectional prejudices, in the spirit of Christian patriotism and philanthropy, they sought to accomplish the sublimest ends by worthiest means; to unite all true hearts in all the States of this glorious Union in a scheme commending itself to the universal reason, unlimited in the extent and duration of its beneficence. Powerless except by consent, mighty through the popular will; two races are interested in the success of this Society, and Africa with all her millions awaits the blessings which it would communicate, through her returning children—the treasures of civilized institutions, commerce, and the revelations of the Divine Saviour of the world. In the imitation of His example, the establishment and enlargement of His Kingdom is our glory.

Comparatively worthless are all perishable monuments; inexpressibly sublime the deliverance of immortal souls from the bondage of corruption, and their introduction to the perfect liberty of the Sons of God. Then only will the benevolence of this Society be fully realized, when every descendant of Africa shall feel its benignant influence.

Touched with gratitude to the Almighty for his incomparable blessings, may this Nation have grace to achieve a work for Africa, surpassing, in the judgment of the wise and good, the glory of the greatest deeds as yet recorded in her Annals!

ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Address of Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe.

The forty-fourth annual meeting of this Society was held in the Hall of the Smithsonian Institution on the evening of the 15th of January, 1861. The Hon. J. H. B. LATROBE, President of the Society, took the Chair. The Divine blessing was invoked by the Rev. PETER PARKER, of Washington.

The President of the Society then addressed the meeting in the following words:

We have met here to-night to commemorate the organization of our Society in December, 1816. Our country had then just emerged from war. Less than two years had elapsed since the treaty of peace with Great Britain. Victories at sea, victories upon land, had signalized the martial character of our people. The sectional disaffection that had existed at the commencement of the war had been drowned in the triumphs of the "United States" and the "Constitution," Lake Erie and Lake Champlain, and Lundy's Lane, and Chippewa, and New Orleans. A common danger had united all men. Commercial activity was the order of the day. The national energy, ceasing to manifest itself in battle, had turned to the subjugation of the wilderness. Mr. MONROE had just been elected President, and was tranquilly awaiting inauguration. Business of every description prospered; and in the quiet of peace, the better appreciated because of the late hot strife, we found ourselves a proud, and brave, and contented nation.

It was at such a time, when a future, bright with promise, was opening to our people, that the distresses of *another* people in our midst, but not of us, and who had no future, attracted the sympathies of statesmen and philanthropists. CLAY, whose clarion voice cheered the hearts of his countrymen when saddened by defeat; RANDOLPH, whose eloquence and sarcasm, whose quick retort and biting jest have become traditional; MADISON, the commentator of the Constitution, the President of the Republic it had created, by whom the war, just ended, had been brought to a triumphant close; CALDWELL, the philanthropist; MERCER, whose heart embraced every human interest under every sky; and KEY, the accomplished lawyer, the Christian gentleman, the patriot poet, who, amid the din of war, "the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air," conceived and gave to his country the noblest ode that ever yet adorned a nation's song—these were the men who, with others like

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them, perfected the plan of a home for the free people of color of the United States, where, on another continent, they too might have a future, in the long vista of which war might hang up its banners, peace display its trophies, religion erect its altars, until prophecy should be fulfilled.

Of all that was done in the years following the peace of 1815, whether in commercial enterprise, clearing the forest, exploring the mine, building the manufactory, constructing the highway, nothing was more worthy of praise than this turning aside, as it were, from the grand march of events, that the weak and the dependent might have such a future as we have suggested. And so will History yet speak of the American Colonization Society. She may pass by without comment men prominent in the politics of the hour; the countless heroes of small occasions; the orators of party, rising, rocket-like and noisily, only to explode and disappear—all these History at pleasure may ignore, but Liberia, a nation now among the nations, will not permit its founders to be forgotten.

It is well known to all who have been in the habit of attending the meetings of our Society how carefully all tendency to political discussion has been avoided. Occupying, as we have done, a common ground between the North and the South, we have confined ourselves to topics germane to the exclusive object of the association—the removal of the free people of color, with their own consent, to Africa. Nor is it intended now to depart from this Constitutional observance, when reference is thus made to what may be termed the hallowed memories of our cause. On occasion, however, when we are forced to regard it as a possibility, at the least, that this meeting of our Society, with its present constituency, may be our last, we may be permitted to look back, though through tears, to the day when there were no such words as dissolution and disunion; when the Republic—*E pluribus Unum*—swept forward in beauty on the highway of what then seemed a glorious destiny, and illustrated its bounteous capability of good in such creations as our own. We may be permitted, we repeat, to recall these reminiscences of the past, if only to express the hope that, as they are common to the whole people, the heart of the whole people may yet swell with them, until, as between brothers who have stood opposed, the fame of a common mother, the generous rivalries of a common manhood, may moderate and overcome the angry feelings of a temporary strife, and the harmony of a household, hallowed in the estimation of every lover of liberty and friend of humanity throughout the world, may be again restored.

But whatever result, the importance of Colonization, in connexion with the free people of color, cannot be impaired. The differences of race, the prejudices of caste, are independent of the aggrandizement or the belittling of nations. The law of labor, the relation of wages to supply and demand, the certainty that in the competition inevitable upon the increase of the aggregate of our population, the weaker of the two races must emigrate or be extirpated, not by force, but by want and its attendant sufferings—all these causes will continue to operate, whether we remain or are reconstituted one people, form two or more great confederacies, or are split into thirty-three independent States, with free cities *ad libitum* in addition.

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Should the example of Arkansas, which has expelled the free people of color, be imitated in the slaveholding States, and the example of Indiana and Maryland, which exclude them, be followed in the Free States, and the experience of Canada be realized at the North in regard to them—and this is not merely possible, but probable—what, then, will be the situation of the free people of color? What will Liberia then be to them but a blessed refuge, and upon whom will such blessings be showered as upon those who founded the African Republic, and upon those whose hands afterwards upheld it?

In a word, the mighty fact, testified to by the recent and all the preceding censuses, cannot be overlooked; that, in 1890, the present thirty-one millions of the inhabitants of the United States will have increased to one hundred millions; and in 1930, at the end of but a single lifetime from to-day, to two hundred and forty millions. On this one fact, independent as it must be of every thing but internecine war, or famine, or pestilence—which God, in his infinite mercy, avert—rests the whole theory of colonization.

Come, then, what may, Colonizationists have but one alternative—they must remain true to this cause and firm in the support of it. The best interests of the free people of color are in their keeping. Africa still stretches forth its hands for the boon of civilization and the Gospel, which the descendants of the children of the soil are alone competent to confer. The march of events halts not, nations and individuals fall in the ranks, but others fill their places, and the onward movement still continues. Colonization has its position in it; and if Colonizationists neither grow weary nor faint by the way, their goal will be success, and should the worst come to the worst, and our country sink from beneath us, we will cherish, all the more reverently, these memories, which will recall the mighty and united people from whom Colonization sprung; still hoping, however, for better things unto the end; like the lad, who, on the deck of the sinking Arctic, continued to fire the signal as the whelming wave rolled over the cannon, which it was his duty to discharge.

Extracts from the Annual Report were read by the Rev. R. R. GURLEY, Corresponding Secretary of the Society. The audience was then addressed by the Rev. BYRON SUNDERLAND, D. D., as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: I almost wish to be excused from saying anything. Indeed, I feel that I am standing here very much like a crooked stick, which the committee have hastily caught up by the wayside, to help the Society over this soft spot in the path of its present anniversary. Disappointed in the expectation of being borne this evening on the splendid chariots of eloquence which had been looked for from abroad, I was apprized at a late moment of the honor extended to me by the invitation to take a part in the exercises of this meeting. Without time for any adequate preparation for so distinguished a service, I have come to respond briefly to the call, as best I may, under these unfavorable circumstances.

Of course I am not your orator. I only rise to bear my testimony and make a little exhortation, after the very full and instructive presentation of your esteemed Secretary in the report to which we have just listened.

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With your indulgence, therefore, sir, and that of the assembly, I will submit a few fragmentary and desultory remarks, by way at least, of observing the forms, if not enhancing the interest, of this occasion.

Yet indeed it would be idle in me to attempt at any time or under any circumstances to inform you, sir, or your associates in this Society, or even the auditory usually convened on the occasions of your anniversaries, in regard to the ancient or modern condition of Africa, or in regard to the affairs of colonization along the coasts of that great continent, or in regard to the Republic of Liberia, or in regard to the fostering care which the American Colonization Society has extended to that infant State—or, in short, in regard to any of the great facts, principles, or results, involved in that sublime and beneficent undertaking. Some of you have been prominent participators for many years in this series of deeply interesting events. And your names are already written on that scroll which the muse of history will bear down to posterity, as among the illustrious benefactors of mankind.

I see before me presiding here a gentleman whose energies have long been devoted with, I had almost said a paternal solicitude, to this noble cause, and from whom I heard, but two years ago, on this very spot, one of the most elegant and thrilling recitals of the entire Liberian enterprise, to which I have ever listened. I see before me the two Secretaries of the Society, one of them having long and efficiently controlled its financial operations, and who has just now crowned all the labors of former years, by one of the most energetic and praise-worthy labors, in fitting out the three vessels that have so recently borne back to their native land so many hundreds of unfortunate and suffering Africans, while the other has literally grown gray in the service of a people whose distant shores he has visited in his mission of philanthropy, and in whose behalf he has often pleaded so earnestly and so eloquently.

I see before me another gentleman now, from the Commercial Metropolis, who also has devoted his life to the same great cause, and whom neither the perils of the deep nor the discomforts of a protracted residence in that distant land, separated from home and kindred, and all that men hold dear in life, could restrain from acting forth his self-sacrificing spirit in behalf of the despised and down-trodden tribes of that benighted but much-injured quarter of the globe.

I see before me other gentlemen, who have been actuated by a similar impulse, and have each, in their place and measure, borne up the cause of this noble philanthropy by their mutual efforts, counsel, and prayers.

And in this connection I am reminded, also, that you have been associated in your work, sir, with some of the greatest and noblest men that have adorned either this or any other age or country—men who have been renowned, both in the church and in the State—clergymen, scholars, jurists, statesmen, and orators, a catalogue which bears the names of HOPKINS, and FINLEY, and ALEXANDER, and RANDOLPH, and CLAY, and WEBSTER, and a host of others scarcely less distinguished—names that will stand unobscured for all time by the side of CLARKSON, and WILBERFORCE, and BUXTON, and the proud array of England's truest noblemen.

I feel, then, that I am standing, even now, in the presence of the very makers of history, and therefore it would be presumptuous, as well as idle, in one so

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incompetent as myself, to undertake to instruct you in reference to the vast and munificent work in which you are engaged.

And, then, confining our view to the occurrences of the last year alone, what more could one say, or need to be said, than has been so well and admirably said by yourself, sir, and in the extracts from the Report we have heard this evening. I feel, sir, that in these documents we have received, not only the text, but the full sermon of this occasion. We need not call a more special attention to the topics therein discussed. They have already spoken for themselves.

What, therefore, remains for me, as an humble but honest friend of the cause, but only to add my testimony in a few brief words, and, as I said, to make a little exhortation following this great discourse? But where shall I begin, or what shall I say? Perhaps it makes but little difference. But, as we look at Africa, and ponder the dismal records of her past, we may truly wonder at the prospects which are now beginning to open upon her. As a natural philosopher, or as a political economist, we might have said, not one hundred nor even fifty years ago, there is no redemption for the sons of Ham; everything is against them, and chiefly their own vices and degradation. It is a land of pillage and slaughter, given up to the spoiler, and shadowed all over by the most terrific forms of barbaric violence and superstition. But, in an old book, written long ago by the Prophets of Israel, stands this mighty sentence:

“Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God.”

In that sentence stands also the unbroken purpose of the Almighty, and there, confounding the pride of all human calculation, lies the secret of those events which are now in progress before our eyes for the salvation of Africa. In that sentence was hidden the electric fire which was to kindle the souls of the men who have in our times originated and borne forward the cause of African Colonization. In the secret of that sentence was the meeting held in this Metropolis on the night of the 21st of December, in the year 1816, where the grand conception was fostered into life, and whence soon after it took organic and living form, amid the correspondence of Presidents and Senators and Representatives, and of other wise, distinguished, and philanthropic men. But, though eloquence and religion came to its assistance, it had to struggle for its life. I need not now recall the objections which fell upon it from every quarter, like a storm of hail. It is now almost half a century since that beginning and those difficulties have vanished, one after another, before the steady and resistless tread of the Divine purpose. The struggle has been indeed severe, and the trials have seemed at times almost appalling, but to this hour a Divine Providence has maintained its own cause against all opposition; we have now no longer need to argue over again the points already settled. Speculations may well give place to positive and ocular events.

There stands Liberia, speaking for herself—there is the fruit of forty-four years of toil; there it stands a monument of God’s truth and fidelity to his word, in spite of human prejudice and passion, in spite of ignorance, apathy, and unconcern—in spite of misrepresentation, calumny, and abuse—in spite of former disasters, and present dangers, and every hostile demonstration, to tell what God hath wrought through the agency of this American colonizing

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force. If any yet remain, who doubt the tendency of these events, or deny the wisdom of the movement to which they may be traced, I turn them over to the coming time, when God, in his Providence, shall confound their skepticism, if not arouse them to an earnest co-operation in his designs.

Suppose the criginators and friends of Colonization had for the last fifty years directed their energies only to the condition and prospects of the colored people in our own land—suppose their views had been limited and confined to work out some social or political salvation for this race within the borders of this Confederacy—where, to-day, would have been the scion of that Republic which is now flourishing on the shores of a continent; and which bears in its capsules, we fondly hope, the seeds of regeneration to all its tribes and territories.

Or suppose that the whole people of this Union had yielded a cordial and undivided support to the aims and objects of African Colonization from the beginning, where, to-day, might have been the advancing standards of the Liberian State? over how many millions in the heart of Africa yet unreclaimed might they have floated, the symbols of civil and religious freedom, of progress, improvement, civilization, and Christianity.

Nay, sir, you would not now be perplexed with the difficult question which is pressing on you to-day—that is, how, in the far-off Liberian hive, to crowd the increasing swarm which the Powers of the civilized world have rescued from hands of rapacity and violence, and gathered up from the sweep of the high-seas, over which they were being borne into bondage.

For one, sir, I have been astounded at the facts not only intimated in the Report of your Secretary, but even more fully disclosed in the usual annual report of the venerable Secretary of State, General Cass, for the current year; showing a frightful activity in the execrable business of the slave trade, and some of the efforts which have been made to arrest it.

It is stated, upon these authorities, that no less than twelve slavers, with the aggregate number of 3,119 negroes, have been seized by our Government vessels alone during the past twelve months; while we know that many more than this have been taken by vessels from Europe in the very act of their inhuman work. Of the number of Africans thus recaptured, nearly 4,000 have been returned to Liberia, in part by the agency of your Society. Sir, I thank God that it exists to-day, if for no other cause than that, to aid in mitigating, and, so far as possible, in counteracting the indescribable horrors of this piratical and despicable trade. But I will not dwell upon this.

Here is a proposition which has always struck my mind with a peculiar force, and early made me a friend of this cause. It is, that in reference to the white and black races, as they exist either in our own country or in other portions of the world, no plan, viewed in whatsoever light, has ever been broached or propounded, from any quarter, so feasible, and at the same time so benign in its influence upon all sides, and all the genuine interests of mankind, as this very system. No other scheme has actually succeeded so well, taking all things into view, and therefore, thus far, no other system has been able to so great a degree to array in its behalf the approving smiles of Providence. All other ideas are still struggling in embryo, or, yet crude and half developed, have consigned thousands of their unhappy subjects to the terrible relapse of savage ignorance,

Address of Rev. Henry A. Ward.

anarchy, cruelty, and blood. Tell me, then, you who have read the story of the African, wheresoever found, for the last two hundred years, where is the record of any success in the amelioration of his condition, like that which has attended the projects and operations of this Society, on both sides of the ocean. This has been the thought and the foresight of many of the wisest and best men in all parts of our country for the last fifty years, and down to this day they have not been disappointed. Time and commerce, philanthropy and religion, prosperity and Providence, have all set their seal upon the Herculean enterprise. Can there be any doubt that the purpose of God is in it? Can there be any doubt that this is the open avenue, through the long-drawn vista of future ages, in which alone we may discern the ultimate destiny of the black man, and the solution of those portentous questions which in the Providence of God, are cast upon our hands?

But the magnitude of that work which remains to be done! Some may be inclined to feel that this labor of Colonization is utterly incompetent: that it can never meet the wants of 160,000,000 of the race. They may tell us that we might as well think of emptying the ocean with a sieve as to attempt to dry up or dissipate the evils of their condition. Well, then, if inability to do all argues it wise to do nothing, where shall charity be found on earth? Besides, this is a universal objection; if good against one species of benevolence, then it is good against all. But we do not propose, in this instrumentality, more than is possible in our day and to our strength. We do not propose to touch problems for which we see no practical solution; we cannot turn aside to wrangle on "foolish and unlearned questions which gender strife." Life is too short, and time too precious; we see that something can be done, and we propose to do it. And, sir, if in our day there has been kindled but one dim light upon the shores of a distant and darkened continent, who shall say that it may not yet illumine the whole horizon as the dawn of that coming morning, when all the children of Ethiopia shall indeed awake and "stretch forth their hands to God."

Well, sir, that light has been kindled; there it is already burning; there is its example, and there its silent influence; already its beams are spreading on either hand, and penetrating inland into the old barbaric night of ages. This is our work, and the next generation will have its work, and "the little one shall become a thousand;" and the great God who keeps his word, that in due time it may be fulfilled, will bring it all to pass!

I do, then, exhort that we shall not cease our work, for this is the point to which I am coming at last—that we shall not be disheartened by the magnitude of the task, nor discouraged at the apparent feebleness of our efforts, although there is with us, as it was in Jerusalem of old, "much rubbish," to obstruct our toil; and although it may be a time of trouble, such as we who were born of this generation never before beheld.

Sir, strange thoughts are passing in my mind to-night. Our beloved Union has at least subsisted long enough to have cast a seed out of her bosom, away upon the coast of the Old World, whose fruitage, as it grows, will bear the impress and likeness of this illustrious Empire of the West. There are our institutions, our religion, our language, and our laws. Can it be, that when this once glorious Confederacy is broken into fragments, and all our greatness has become as

an idle song, Liberia shall be stretching forward in her noble career, and, embracing the wide realms of one quarter of the globe, shall stand one homogeneous, undivided people, and a mighty Power among the nations of the earth? *Must the mother die in this travail for her child?* God only knows. Oh, that with a confident assurance we could call up a better and brighter vision.

This question was thrust upon us before the Republic had an existence, and was in waiting when the Federal Government went into operation. Would that Liberia, the State which you have planted yonder, might become in turn a star of hope to us in our present darkness. It would seem then to be to us, as when the mariner, tossed upon the surge, and swept before the terrific storm, fixes his gaze away over the mists of the sea, were he descries a solitary light, by which alone he holds the helm and directs his course. It covers him from the sight of his present peril, and keeps him from despair. It nerves him for the elemental strife, and brings him at last to a haven of peace.

So do I see the vessel of my country rocked upon the heaving sea of opinion respecting this very destiny of the African race. So do I hear the wild wind flap her shrouds, and hear her cordage creak, while the noble ship reels and staggers in the big and bitter forces of the storm. Must she go down? May the Almighty Ruler of nations forbid it! May His goodness be our security—be more to us than the anchor's fluke or the cable's strength—more than the pilot's skill, or the labor of the crew! May His goodness be our perfect safety amid the tempest's gloom; and when the storm is spent and the fury past, may we still behold her pennon streaming full high above the brave old hulk, and at that sight shall the seamen and the landmen together shout for joy.

The benediction was then pronounced, and the meeting adjourned to meet in the office of the Society to-morrow at 12 o'clock, M.

JANUARY 16, 1861.

The Society met at 12 o'clock, M.

The PRESIDENT appointed the Hon. Mr. Gregory, Rev. Dr. Wheeler, and Rev. Dr. Pinney, to nominate the President and Vice Presidents of the Society. Whereupon, the list to be found on page 3 was reported, and the gentlemen therein named were unanimously elected.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to the Hon. Mr. LATROBE and the Rev. Dr. SUNDERLAND, for their able addresses last evening, and that they be requested to furnish copies for publication.

The Society then adjourned, to meet in the city of Washington on the third Tuesday in January, 1862.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Delegates.

WASHINGTON, *January 15, 1861.*

The Board of Directors met at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of the American Colonization Society, Hon. J. H. B. LATROBE, President, in the Chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. WHEELER, of Vermont.

Rev. HOWARD MALCOM, of Philadelphia, was chosen Secretary of the meeting.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee on Credentials: Dr. Wheeler, of Vermont, D. M. Reese, M. D., of New York, and Rev. John Orcutt, of Connecticut. This committee reported as follows :

The Committee appointed to examine the credentials of delegates from Auxiliary Societies, beg leave to report, that they find the following to be entitled to seats. Those marked * were not present:

Maine—Freeman Clark, Esq.

New Hampshire—Joseph B. Walker, Esq.

Vermont—Rev. John Wheeler, D. D., Rev. Franklin Butler.

Massachusetts—James Hayward, Esq.*

Connecticut—J. A. Rockwell, Esq., S. H. Huntington, Esq., Charles Parker, Esq.,* Henry Stanley, Esq.,* Eli Whitney, Esq.,* Rev. E. L. Cleveland, D. D.*

New York—D. M. Reese, M. D., Hon. D. S. Gregory, Rev. A. Merwin.

New Jersey—L. A. Smith, M. D.

Pennsylvania—Rev. Howard Maleom, D. D.

Illinois—Solomon Sturges, Esq.

 Standing Committees.

The following Life Directors were also present:

Massachusetts—Joseph Tracy, D. D.

Connecticut—Rev. John Orcutt.

New York—J. B. Pinney, LL. D.

Pennsylvania—J. P. Crozer, Esq.

New Jersey—John Maclean, D. D.*

District of Columbia—Rev. W. McLain, D. D.,
Rev. R. R. Gurley.

Also, the following named members of the Executive Committee:
G. W. Samson, D. D., and Hon. Peter Parker.

On motion,

Resolved, That the reading of the proceedings of the last annual meeting of the Board, and of the late called meeting, be postponed till to-morrow.

The Annual Report was then read by Rev. Mr. GURLEY, Corresponding Secretary.

The Report was accepted, and the Corresponding Secretary requested to select such parts of it, to be read at our public meeting to-night, as he may deem proper.

The Annual Statement of the Executive Committee was read by the Rev. Mr. McLAIN, Financial Secretary.

The Annual Report, also the Statement of the Executive Committee, were accepted, and referred to the several Standing Committees appointed by the President.

The following named gentlemen were appointed on the Standing Committees of the Society:

<i>On Foreign Relations</i> , - -	{ JOHN P. CROZER, Esq., Rev. A. MERWIN, SOLOMON STURGES, Esq.
<i>On Finance</i> , - - - - -	{ Rev. JOSEPH TRACY, D. M. REESE, Esq., J. B. WALKER, Esq.
<i>On Auxiliary Societies</i> , - -	{ S. H. HUNTINGDON, Esq., Rev. JOHN ORCUTT, Rev. FRANKLIN BUTLER.
<i>On Agencies</i> , - - - - -	{ L. A. SMITH, M. D., FREEMAN CLARKE, Esq., Hon. J. A. ROCKWELL.
<i>On Accounts</i> , - - - - -	{ Hon. D. S. GREGORY, Rev. J. B. PINNEY.
<i>On Emigration</i> , - - - - -	{ Rev. JOHN WHEELER, G. W. S. HALL, Esq., Rev. HOWARD MALCOM.

 Correction of Minutes.

Letters were read from various gentlemen, who found themselves unable to be present at this meeting.

Ajourned to meet to-morrow morning at 9½ o'clock.

JANUARY 16, 1861.

The Board met at 9½ o'clock, A. M. Prayer by Rev. Mr. PINNEY.

The minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read and approved.

Other letters, from gentlemen unavoidably absent, were read.

The minutes of the last annual meeting, and of the special meeting of October 25th, having been read, Rev. Mr. PINNEY moved a correction, as follows:

Whereas, by an inadvertence in copying the minutes, one page of the resolutions passed at the special meeting, October 25th, last, was omitted, and should now be supplied; therefore,

Resolved, That the record be corrected so as to include the omitted page, so as to read as if following the words "one year," at the end of the third line from the bottom of page 348 of Record Book,—
 "and on the further condition that the emigrant agent of this Society, and the agent of the United States for recaptured Africans, shall at all times have full privilege to examine into the care and disposition of the recaptured while in pupilage, and their representations of any neglect or injustice, properly made to the Liberian Government, shall be attended to, and due correction applied.

Resolved, That in instances where apprenticed recaptives are treated with cruelty, or their education, food, or clothing, as provided for in the indentures, are not furnished, on the complaint of this Society's agent, or the United States agent, examination shall be made and the indentures forfeited.

Resolved, That this Board expresses its earnest desire and trust, that the recaptured may be so cared for as to become fully incorporated as a portion of the civilized Christian community of Liberia, with all the rights of its native born citizens."

Which was agreed to.

The Rev. Mr. ORCUTT, Traveling Secretary of the Society, read his Report, the principal parts of which we here publish:

HARTFORD, CONN., January 1, 1861.

To the Board of Directors, of the American Colonization Society.

GENTLEMEN: Soon after our last annual meeting, I received, through the Corresponding Secretary, the following resolutions, adopted by our Executive Committee:

Resolved, That the Traveling Secretary of this Society be instructed to proceed to Cincinnati, and such other points as upon inquiry may be found suitable, to examine into the condition of the free negroes lately expelled from the State of Arkansas, to communicate with them touching the advantages which Liberia offers as a home to the black man, to encourage and solicit of them to seek that country, to tender to them assistance for that purpose, in-

Report of Travelling Secretary.

cluding necessary outfit, means of travel to some port to be determined on by the Society, a free passage to Liberia, and reasonable aid in establishing themselves there.

2. *Resolved*, That he be instructed to pledge the assistance of this Society to individuals and families fit for emigration, to the number of 150 persons, in the manner indicated above.

3. *Resolved*, That the sum of \$10,000 be appropriated for the foregoing purposes to be placed from time to time under the orders of the Committee, in the hands of said Secretary, to be expended as the exigencies of individuals selected by him may require.

4. *Resolved further*, That the Traveling Secretary be instructed to do all in his power to raise funds for this object and for the general purposes of the Society.

In accordance with these instructions, I proceeded to Cincinnati about the middle of February, where after diligent search, I found scattered over the city, either as servants or temporary boarders, half a hundred or more of the Arkansas refugees. Some of the more intelligent and enterprising of them were evidently pleased with the idea of emigrating to Liberia, and cheerfully offered their services to get together as many of their number as practicable to hear on the subject. The result was, some thirty assembled in an upper room, and had the matter spread out before them. Though all seemed to be interested in the statements made, and some of them fully determined to embark for a home in Africa, yet they felt obliged to delay going till they could adjust some matters of business, and confer with kindred and friends whom they hoped would accompany them.

One Wm. Stith, in particular, who appeared to be a person of respectability and influence, felt confident that he could find a large number disposed to go as soon as they could consistently do so, and promised to make the effort and inform me of the result. I put Colonization documents into his hands for distribution, and it is quite possible I may yet hear from him.

The whole number of free blacks in Arkansas, when the law of expulsion was enacted, was said to be about 1,000. The number that left the State last January, according to the best of my knowledge, did not exceed 800. Those went in different directions—some to Kansas, some to Canada, and some to Ohio and other States, as they were permitted and inclined. I was told that nearly 200 came directly to Cincinnati, but remained in the city only a few days. I found several families at Mt. Pleasant, and in other parts of the State, but they had rented tenements and found employment which they were not disposed to exchange for the provision proffered them.

While in Cincinnati, word came to me, one evening, that an interesting family had just arrived in the city from Mobile, being driven away by a law expelling free negroes. I at once went in pursuit of them, and found a very likely appearing negro, freed by his master at his decease, with a wife to whom he had been married four weeks, and seven children by a former wife. That evening they seemed delighted with the opportunity of going to Liberia. The next morning the wife, through adverse influences, no doubt, and to the deep regret of her husband, had decided otherwise. She said she would rather return to her master whom she served till her marriage. Thus it became evident that I should fail to obtain any emigrants from among

Report of Travelling Secretary.

the refugees for the May expedition. My attention was therefore turned to matters touching the cause, of a general nature. During my stay in Cincinnati, which included four Sabbaths, I presented the subject to eight of the principal congregations, and made a somewhat successful effort for a general Colonization meeting in "Christ Church," on a Thursday evening, at which the venerable Bishop McIlvaine presided, and made an interesting address. He was followed by Rev. Dr. Goddard, the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Wilson, of the First Presbyterian Church, Judge Leavitt and others.

Very unexpectedly, I received a formal invitation to address the colored people of the city on the subject, which I accordingly did, and had one of their Churches well filled with respectful and attentive hearers; but after a vote of thanks for the lecture, a series of resolutions previously prepared for the occasion, were presented and adopted, expressing it as the sense of the meeting that the free blacks of the United States have a duty to perform towards their brethren in bondage, and that they ought not to leave the country till the rights of all in this land were fully secured and respected. A minority, however, looked with favor upon the Colonization enterprise, and did not vote for the resolutions.

By special request of one of our most intelligent, sincere, and earnest friends and advocates, the Rev. Hugh McMillan, D. D., now gone to his rest, I spent a Sabbath at Xenia, and presented the cause in two of the Churches of that place. The next day I visited the Institution for the Education of colored people, called the "Wilberforce University," where I was kindly received, and permitted to address about 100 students for one hour; and in the evening, by previous appointment, I occupied the pulpit of the Rev. Dr. McMillan, at Cedarville. I also passed a Sabbath at Columbus, where I preached on my topic in one of the Churches during the day, and in the evening had the privilege of addressing a large audience embracing, by special invitation of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, most of the members of the Legislature, in the First Presbyterian Church. I spent a Sabbath at Cleveland, occupying the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church in the evening at a United service; and also one in Indianapolis, Indiana, where I addressed three congregations during the day and evening. A part of my business at Indianapolis, was to confer with the "State Board of Colonization," which is composed of the Governor, Auditor, and Secretary of State, in regard to what disposition might be made of the unappropriated funds in their hands. The Board were of the opinion that said funds could be used only to aid emigrants from that State, allowing our Society \$50 for each emigrant. The sooner the money is thus expended the more satisfactory will it be to the people. This is evident from the law of the State prohibiting negro immigration. Not only are free negroes forbidden to come into Indiana by express statute, but it is made a penal offence for a white person to induce such immigration; and a contract made with a negro, in that State, is null and void. When a State Constitution was adopted in Oregon, four-fifths of the electors said by their vote, we will not have slavery; and they also said by about the same majority, we will have no free negroes. Illinois too has a similar prohibitory law against free negroes; and there are at the present time, some

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twenty-five petitions from nearly as many counties, before the Legislature of Ohio, praying for a law against any further negro immigration into that State. I saw those petitions last spring in the hands of the Committee on Federal Relations, to whom they were referred. The Legislature adjourned to this winter, and the committee have not yet reported on the subject. They will doubtless report *adversely*, but as a leading member said to me, "let 30,000 more negroes come into the State and such a law cannot be prevented." It is well known that prominent politicians at the West have boldly taken ground in favor of a separation of the races, and advocate the purchase of a portion of Central America for a colony of blacks—a proposition which will probably prove to be as impracticable as it is undesirable. * * *

No wonder that some of the free colored people at the North should begin to inquire, with solicitude, what they shall do? I saw several at the West who said, "we must go somewhere." Such was the language of one Rev. Aaron Wallace, of Vernon, Indiana, who had a wife and nine children to provide for; and of Hiram Mitchell and wife, of Seymour; and of Rev. Edward Hart, of Chatham, Canada West, with a family of children. When I left them, these persons were fully determined to embark for Liberia last November. They have written me since, giving reasons for their delay, and still expressing a desire to go. A man by the name of Truss, who has a wife and five children residing in Ypsilanti, Michigan, says, in a letter to me under date of July, "the pamphlets you sent me have awakened a deep interest and a spirit of emigration. Come and see us, so we can go this fall." Colored people at the West and at the North generally, so far as my knowledge extends, are more desirous of information about Liberia than they have been, and consequently more hopeful subjects to act upon. With suitable effort, I have no doubt that the number of northern emigrants may be greatly increased. "LIBERIA DESCRIBED," by ARMISTEAD MILLER, and the "ADDRESS TO THE FREE PEOPLE OF COLOR," by DR. JAMES HALL, have already done good service, and may still be made very useful. I have recently received, in manuscript form, a very interesting production from the Rev. Alexander Crummell, of Monrovia, on "THE RELATIONS AND DUTIES OF FREE COLORED MEN IN AMERICA TO AFRICA," which I think cannot fail to do great good. It will make a little volume of from thirty to fifty pages. It was sent with a view of having it put into the hands of some publisher in this country, and such will be the course taken with it. I would not fail to mention that while visiting the southern part of Indiana in pursuit of the Arkansas and other emigrants, I spent a day at Louisville, Kentucky, where I found in such men as Judge Bullock, true and most valuable friends of the cause. In my labors in New England, I have addressed about fifty congregations on the Sabbath, the most of them in Rhode Island and Connecticut, there being no agent in those States. I attended the annual meetings of the New Hampshire and Vermont State Colonization Societies and collected, including the amount given for the personal benefit of emigrants, nearly \$4,000. I received West, exclusive of a pledge of \$100 from two individuals in Ohio to be paid to the State agent, \$415, the most of which was collected in Cincinnati. I have also raised money to reprint, in a pamphlet form, for distribution, 1,000 copies

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of the excellent letter of Rev. Samuel D. Campbell, of Alabama, to Rev. Dr. Adger, of South Carolina. It is just the thing to remove ungrounded prejudice from a large class of persons. Our good friend, James Brewster, Esq., of New Haven, Connecticut, volunteered \$10 for the purpose. Connecticut has furnished the last year six desirable emigrants, four of whom were professing Christians, who carried with them letters of recommendation to the Churches in Liberia. One went to join her aunt Thompson, at Cape Palmas, as teacher, and one as a practical surveyor. The latter is a promising youth of 18 years, whose tuition has been paid for a year or so, by private charity, through my solicitations.

Either personally or by letter it has been my privilege during the year to converse with intelligent persons on the subject of Colonization in nearly every State in the Union. * * * *

In regard to agencies I would say, that in my opinion, one or two *efficient* men are much needed at the West. It may be difficult to obtain just the right persons; but if they can be had, they can be usefully employed.

I am happy to testify to the acceptable services of Rev. Mr. Butler, in northern New England. He has the respect and confidence of the people, is judicious and systematic in his plans, and earnest and faithful in his work. In the hands of its present cultivator the field is likely to be increasingly productive.

J. O.

The Rev. FRANKLIN BUTLER, agent of the Society, read his report, as follows:

WINDSOR, VT., December 27, 1860.

During the past year I have spent about equal portions of time in labors for our cause in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, preaching on the Sabbath, in some of the larger cities and towns in each of these States, such as Bath, Portland, Bangor, Calais, &c., in Me.; Portsmouth, Manchester, Dover, &c., in N. H.; St. Johnsbury, Manchester, Castleton, &c., in Vt.; visiting other places during the week, soliciting funds chiefly by personal application. Rev. John Orcutt, our excellent Traveling Secretary, has also repeatedly visited my field, laboring for us in his effective way. The Rev. J. K. Converse, Secretary of Vermont Colonization Society, has also done good service in preaching and making collections at Burlington, and in several towns of that vicinity. In all cases a ready ear for our cause has been found, and in many instances, an open hand. Clergymen and laymen have received us with great cordiality and kindness. Large and attentive audiences and increased liberality have led us to hope, that in despite of inexperience and unfitness on my part, and the obstacles which lie in the way of our enterprise, the labor of the past year "is not in vain in the Lord."

In Maine.—The annual meeting of the State Colonization Society, held at Portland, in August last, at which J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq., President of the American Colonization Society, delivered a very able address, and a scholarly report was made by the Secretary, Rev. John O. Fiske, of Bath, evinced renewed zeal among our friends, and increasing interest of the public mind in our work. The Bath Colonization Society, which has existed since December, 1841, is a *living* and efficient auxiliary; its members having contributed

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nearly \$2,000 (two thousand dollars) since its formation. Its example of vigor and liberality is worthy of all commendation. Three of our most valued friends in Maine have died in the past year: Rev. John Maltby, of Bangor, Rev. Caleb Hobert, of North Yarmouth, and Rev. J. W. Ellingwood, D. D., of Bath. Some funds were diverted from us by two colored men, who traversed the eastern part of the State, lecturing and soliciting aid to go to Liberia, as they said, "*on their own responsibility.*" One of them was about to apply to this Society for passage on our ship, when the other unfortunately made his acquaintance, and persuaded him to accept his services as a lecturer and assistant for obtaining means to go by the steamer to Liverpool, and thence to Monrovia. After collecting some hundreds of dollars, chiefly from our friends, the impostor disappeared, and has not since been heard of; the other feeling that he must go *somewhere*, shipped for Hayti.

The financial severities of the times have fallen heavily upon some of our friends in Maine, but it is believed their faith is unwavering, and their attachment to our cause is strong, and that when maritime prosperity returns, enlarged contributions will reach the Society.

The New Hampshire Colonization Society, (revived one year ago,) had a highly interesting meeting at Concord in June, at which the President, Rev. Dr. Burrows, his Excellency Governor Goodwin, Rev. Mr. Orcutt and others, made forcible appeals for our enterprise, and from which a happy influence went forth upon the State. Some of our warmest and most liberal friends are to be found among the Granite hills. A considerable number of the clergy reckon our cause among the regular objects that are to come before their congregations, and we are encouraged to hope that this auxiliary will soon be "not a whit behind the chiefest." One colored young man, in this State, is pursuing a course of academical study with reference to emigration to Liberia.

In Vermont.—More than ordinary interest has been awakened by an appeal which was made early in the year in behalf of a family of emancipated slaves, for whose emigration to Liberia some twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) has been contributed. Several persons took this occasion to make themselves life members. One, in pursuance of a purpose expressed some time ago, passed into the treasury the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500;) and others have given assurance of remembrance, in a way of which we may not now speak. The annual meeting at Montpelier, in October, was highly interesting. One venerable friend of our cause, Hon. Peter Starr, of Middleburg, has deceased.

The receipts from these three States, a part of which was sent directly to the treasury, exceed twenty-seven hundred and eighty dollars, (\$2,783 69,) not so large a sum as we could wish—not so large as it ought to be, but larger than that of last year, and indicative of growth in a difficult field. In presenting the claims of this Society, I have urged especially the Missionary and Philanthropic aspects, the National, Catholic, Conservative, and Charitable nature of the work. I have sought to reach as many different congregations as seemed practicable, hoping to leave the impression that the representative of this cause comes as a servant of Christ, of humanity, and religion, to *do the people good*, and not merely to solicit their alms.

I have also made some use of the pen in behalf of our enterprise by the preparation of various articles for the press relative to our work. It has been my duty, likewise, to receive and solicit subscriptions to the African Reposi-

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tory. One year since a large amount of arrears appeared on the books, which I have endeavored so far as possible to collect or rectify with our friends. I regret to say, that I have not found this part of my labor easy. Many who seem to be in arrears do not admit their obligation to pay, on the ground that they never considered themselves subscribers, that having made more or less donations they *supposed* it came gratuitously or in consideration of their gifts. In these and other cases I have endeavored to set matters right on the books, and with those who received the Repository, as discreetly and satisfactorily as I could. This publication is highly esteemed by many of our friends as a very important aid to our work. I have been happy to add some new subscribers, and I believe that we may soon have clean books, and a good advance-paying list in northern New England. There is great want of information respecting our cause. Many prejudices exist where a little light and love would remove them. The Repository is good for light and love.

We have reason to think that our enterprise is steadily gaining favor. That the free colored people of this country must go *somewhere*, is becoming so manifest that few entertain any doubt of the wisdom of their emigration to Africa. Liberia is now held up so distinctly, by passing events, as an example of the beneficence of Colonization, that few can question the justice and imperative-ness of its claims upon American philanthropists. God, in His Providence, is setting forth this New Republic as the joy and hope of the colored man, the instrument of Africa's redemption, a pillar of glory to those who have laid its foundations, and to those who are rearing the fair superstructure. May the Divine favor attend it, until the millions around "Afric's sunny fountains" shall be illumined with the Sun of Righteousness, and "Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands unto God."

The Board then took a recess until after the meeting of the Society at 12 o'clock, M.

The Board reassembled at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Rev. Mr. GURLEY, from the committee appointed by the Executive Committee in conformity with the recommendation of this Board at the last annual meeting, to confer with the Government of the United States on the subject of admitting Liberian vessels into the ports of the United States on the terms granted to those of the most favored nations, the same on which American vessels visit the ports of Liberia, reported, that,

The Committee had early waited on the President of the United States on the subject. The President expressed a warm interest in Liberia and the cause of the Society, but said that as this country had not acknowledged Liberia as an independent State, he could not remove the discriminating duties against Liberian vessels. He hoped to be able, at a future time, to do more for the interests of Liberia.

Whereupon it was recommended that the committee on this subject be continued.

Agencies.

Rev. Dr. SMITH, from the Committee on Agencies, presented the following report, which was adopted:

The Committee on Agencies have examined the documents submitted to them, and beg leave to report, that the agency of the Rev. Mr. Butler, in New England, has been entirely satisfactory, and in the opinion of the committee should be continued.

In reference to the West, the committee recommend that one suitable Agent be appointed for the whole field, and as the Rev. Mr. Orcutt, Traveling Secretary, has recently visited that region, they further recommend that he nominate to the Executive Committee a suitable person to perform that service, to be appointed by them, if they approve the measure. Also, if in his opinion such Agencies would be useful in other parts of the country, Mr. Orcutt recommend to the Executive Committee suitable persons to fill the same.

In reference to the African Repository, the committee recommend the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas the African Repository is the property of the Society, and is valuable in proportion as it promotes its interests.

1st. Resolved, That it be sent gratuitously to all life members desiring it, to all Pastors of Churches annually taking a collection for the cause and desiring it, and to every individual who annually contributes to any branch of the Society, and expresses a wish to any Agent to have the publication.

2d. Resolved, That all charges on the books of the Society, against all persons, excepting acknowledged subscribers, be cancelled.

In behalf of the Committee:

L. A. SMITH, *Chairman*.

The Committee on Emigration reported as follows:

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of Emigration beg leave to report, that they have given attention to the subject assigned to them, viz:

They are gratified to learn from the Report of the Executive Committee that there is an increase of interest taken on the subject of emigration among the free people of color in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other States and places in the Union. This, the committee think, the Society should encourage in every way. They would especially suggest that of publishing, from time to time, tracts or cheap publications as may aid this object, such as the "New Republic; Crummell's Address to the people of color in the United States; Hall's Address to the people of color in Maryland, and particularly the Declaration of Independence and Constitution of Liberia," and any others which should have for their object the diffusion of reliable information.

The committee are also of opinion that a careful and scrutinizing examination should be made as to the location of persons and families sent out by the Colonization Society. While we rejoice in the prosperity of Careysburg, Bassa, Sinou, and Cape Palmas, perhaps ought to be strengthened by a few families,

Emigration.

at least, if possible. Two or three, or even a single person, gives hope and courage to those who are desponding, or who are wearied and careworn by the excessive labors of a new settlement.

The committee rejoice to learn that there are one hundred or more free colored persons in one of our Southern cities, who are disposed to emigrate, probably to Liberia, about one-third of whom will defray their own expenses. We think speedy attention should be given to those persons by the Executive officers of the Society.

These suggestions are all that occur to the committee to make, and they conclude their report by recommending the adoption of the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That \$500 be appropriated for the publication of such tracts as the Executive Committee may think will best aid in diffusing among the free colored population of the United States an accurate knowledge of the present condition and prospects of Liberia.

All which is respectfully submitted by the Committee.

JOHN WHEELER, *Chairman*.

The report was adopted.

On motion,

Resolved, That Messrs. Gregory, Wheeler, and Pinney, be a committee to nominate officers of the Board for the ensuing year.

The committee subsequently reported the following named gentlemen, who were duly elected:

Corresponding Secretary:

Rev. R. R. GURLEY.

Financial Secretary and Treasurer:

Rev. WILLIAM McLAIN.

Traveling Secretary:

Rev. JOHN ORCUTT.

Executive Committee:

HARVEY LINDSLY, M. D.,
 JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, Esq.,
 WILLIAM GUNTON, Esq.,
 Rev. GEO. W. SAMSON, D. D.,
 Hon. WILLIAM M. MERRICK,
 Hon. PETER PARKER,
 Hon. SAMUEL H. HUNTINGTON.

The Board then adjourned till this evening, at 7½ o'clock.

Foreign Relations.

The Board met at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

The minutes were read and approved.

J. P. CROZER, Esq., from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported as follows:

Your Committee to whom was referred so much of the Annual Report as relates to the foreign relations of the Society, respectfully report that, (without sufficient time to review this important subject in all its bearings,) they present as follows:

When Liberia was but a colony, and under the control and direction of the Colonization Society, any action of our Board was simple and less liable to conflict with African interests, or if found to conflict, could be speedily reconsidered and corrected. But our Society has now to do with an independent Republic, and therefore we can be only a party in any action which may operate upon the affairs of that Republic.

Hence any arrangement in regard to the transmission of recaptured Africans to Liberia necessarily requires the sanction of that Government.

The correspondence between the Liberian Government and our Society, growing out of the large number of that unfortunate class who were reshipped to Liberia in the early part of the last year, and the consequent alarm which was manifest in the mind of the Liberian Executive, has engaged the special attention of your committee, and we are particularly impressed with the wisdom and forecast which President Benson evinces in that correspondence.

The special Message of the President of the United States on the 19th of May last, in reference to provision for and return to their native country of the unfortunate captives of the Wildfire, and other captives of the same class, and the prompt action of Congress making provision for those suffering fellow beings, is entitled to the respect and gratitude of every friend of Africa. The Executive Committee being thus, through the timely provisions of the United States Government, placed in prospect of funds, not indeed to the extent desired, for one hundred dollars each is inadequate to do all which humanity might prompt, proceeded, in connexion with the United States Government, to take care of the wretched sufferers in a way which deserves the approval of the Board.

At this stage it was, that the Liberian Government felt the danger of being overrun and crushed by the influx of savages, nearly equal in number to the whole population, (exclusive of natives in their Territory,) and President Benson opened a correspondence with our Society, under date of August 25, as already referred to.

The Society at its special meeting of October 24, sympathized with the views of the Liberian Government, as expressed by its Executive, and decided to act in accordance therewith, thus transferring, under proper safeguards and restrictions, the execution of any existing or future contracts made or to be made with the United States Government for the benefit of recaptured Africans.

Your Committee approve of the system proposed by President Benson as the most feasible under existing circumstances. In his correspondence he

Foreign Relations.

states the whole number which can be provided with suitable homes, as bound servants, is less than 1,000, leaving a far larger number to be turned loose upon the Republic after the year's support is expended. Your Committee have considered that some better provision should be made for them before they can be fitted for citizenship and usefulness in the Republic, and the proposed plan of the Liberian Government bids fair to accomplish this desirable object.

In connexion with the handing over to the Liberian Government the carrying out of the contracts we make with the United States Government, of which we are the almoners, it becomes the duty of the Board, through its Executive Committee, to observe with scrupulous care, from time to time, the condition of those we thus place under the charge of the Liberian Government, and to see that the conditions on the part of that Government be faithfully fulfilled, and this, not because there is reason to fear the integrity of the Liberian Government, but from the fact of having been placed in a position of high trust by the United States Government.

While it is a source of pain to your committee, in common with every friend of the oppressed, that the African slave-trade has recently increased in activity, it is a matter of interest that the Government of the United States has manifested a well directed effort, through her naval force, to suppress the slave-trade, and it is a subject of deep regret, that the proposal of our United States Government to make this hateful traffic a capital offence against the law of nations, has not yet received the response of all Christian governments.

While it is an encouraging feature in the progress of Liberia, that her commerce is on the increase, and that she promises at no very distant day to be a country of commercial importance, it is matter of regret that her commercial intercourse with the United States is burdened with restrictions which do not exist in some other countries, thus diverting her trade from this country to which it would naturally flow, if properly encouraged, and it is earnestly hoped that the United States Government will, at an early day remove these restrictions, recognize the independence and nationality of Liberia, and place her, in every respect, on a commercial footing with the most favored of nations with whom we trade.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. P. CROZER, *Chairman.*

The report was accepted.

Rev. Dr. PINNEY, from the Committee on Accounts, reported as follows:

The Committee on Accounts, having examined a list of bonds, stocks, and mortgages, submitted to them by the Financial Secretary, find them to amount to \$51,800, all on hand. They have also examined the list of vouchers, to the amount of \$203,715.42, for cash payments by the Treasurer, and find them endorsed by the Executive Committee and entirely correct. They find the books kept in excellent order by the book-keeper, Mr. UNDERWOOD.

D. S. GREGORY,
J. B. PINNEY.

The report was accepted.

Committee Reports.

The Committee on Finance made a report in relation to the Will of the late Oliver Smith, of Hatfield, Mass., with a resolution. The report was accepted and the resolution adopted.

The Committee on Auxiliary Societies reported as follows:

The Committee on Auxiliary Societies present the following report:

On inquiry, the committee learn that auxiliary societies have heretofore been established in all the New England States, with the exception of Rhode Island; also in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and perhaps in some other States; that the existence of some of these societies is perhaps little more than nominal, as contributions are received from very few of them, and from those to a very small amount, while at the same time quite liberal contributions are received from individuals, in almost every State of the Union. From this fact the committee feel justified in the inference that the auxiliary societies have, in some measure, lost their efficiency from some other cause than a want of special interest in the objects of the parent institution. The committee are of opinion that either by auxiliaries or in some other way, the existence of the American Colonization Society should be kept distinctly before the public in every part of the country. Its value and importance are increasing rather than diminishing, and there can be no good reason why our institution, appealing alike to the benevolence and patriotism of our citizens in all sections of our land, should not urge its claims for support alike upon all. Events now transpiring may render our necessity for funds and our opportunities for their advantageous use much greater than they have ever heretofore been.

The committee therefore are of opinion, that it is desirable that measures should be taken to give more efficiency to the various auxiliary societies.

All which is respectfully submitted.

S. H. HUNTINGTON, *Chairman*.

The report was adopted.

On motion of Dr. PINNEY,

Resolved, That the views presented by President Benson as to the settlement on the New Jersey Tract, in his letter of July 13, 1860, have so far removed obstacles to immediate operations, that the Executive Committee be directed to appropriate the New Jersey funds in our Treasury for that object at once.

Resolved, That President Benson be requested to offer inducements to old settlers, by bounties of land and otherwise, to settle them at once.

Resolved, That the agent be instructed in the case of emigrants whose attacks of fever are delayed several months after their arrival, or whose health continues feeble after the six months, to continue their support a reasonable time until their acclimation be completed.

 Receipts and Expenditures.

On motion,

Resolved, That the Annual Report be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

On motion,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be tendered to Rev. Howard Malcom for his services as Secretary.

Adjourned to meet on the third Tuesday of January, 1862.

J. H. B. LATROBE,

President.

HOWARD MALCOM, *Secretary.*

*Receipts and Expenditures of the American Colonization Society,
From January 1 to December 31, 1860.*

	Dr.	Cr.
1 Balances.....	\$107,992 73	\$14,610 11
RECEIPTS FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES:		
38 Donations.....	\$10,758 32	15 00
31 Col. Society Building.....	13 23	26,527 26
43 African Repository.....	1,097 42	2,082 86
48 Legacies.....	5,261 63	176 92
55 Ship Mary C. Stevens.....	21,237 58	24,827 58
56 Profit and Loss.....	4,704 58	332 41
75 Transportation Key W. Africans, 54,623 60		49,439 59
76 Support of Key West Africans...14,850 00		48,842 83
79 Support of Congo Africans.....12,358 33		15,094 73
50 Emigrants.....	6,850 56	26,951 88
48 Expense Account.....		3,163 48
52 Office Expenses.....		6,255 71
58 Contingent Expenses.....		479 94
59 Colony of Liberia.....		10,493 50
77 Transportation of 3 Kiddy Africans.....		7 50
" Support of do do.....		8 00
	\$239,747 98	\$228,314 30
Balances due by the Society.....	40,835 66	
Balances due to the Society.....	\$51,205 83	
Cash on hand.....	1,063 51	52,269 34
	\$280,583 64	\$280,583 64

SHIP MARY CAROLINE STEVENS.

BALTIMORE, *January 14, 1861.*

DEAR SIR : I beg to hand you herewith for the Board of Directors, a General Summary of Earnings and Expenses of the Ship M. C. Stevens, for her 4th year, embracing the two voyages G and H.

It will be observed that the ship did not pay her expenses for voyage G. by nearly two thousand dollars. This was in consequence of her having to undergo repairs, both anticipated and unlooked for, and because of the very small number of emigrants on the voyage out, there being only forty-five adults and seventeen children.

Her repairs consisted of new sails, (which it was time for her to have) a new mainmast and two new yards, which, though not unusual, was hardly to be expected in so new and well built a vessel; besides these, her standing rigging, both main and mizzen, required to be refitted.

No blame could be attached to her builders for the rapid decay of her mast, as it is believed it had been sound when put in.

Voyage H has a credit of nearly five hundred dollars, although entitled to a much larger one; but I thought it advisable to throw part of the expense of re-coppering into the 4th year, and therefore charge the bill of Coppering to this voyage. The entire expense of re-coppering might, with some propriety, be placed against the sum which has been saved by lessening the amount of insurance upon the Ship.

I selected the best of American Copper, because the first suit of the same had lasted nearly a year longer than is usual for either English Copper or the ordinary Yellow Metal.

In my letter to you of the 16th of January last, I had occasion to express my regret that the Ship was not sufficiently patronized by the various Missionary Societies, but I am gratified in being able now to state, that during the past year I have received frequent applications from those Societies to take out both freight and passengers; and a number of Missionaries, including the Rt. Rev. Bishop Payne and lady, of the Episcopal Mission, have preferred to take passage in the Stevens rather than seek other conveyance.

The homeward freights have slightly increased during the past year, apart from those furnished by the Agent. He has reason to expect an increase this present voyage over every previous one.

The producers of sugar and syrup in Liberia have begun to avail themselves of the facilities which the Ship affords—and two of them have commenced making shipments to a merchant of Lynchburg, Virginia, who has manifested much interest in developing the resources of Liberia.

The measures taken to secure the opening of a timber trade have so far proved unsuccessful, but the Agent feels assured that one will soon be opened. If so, it will secure additional freight for the Ship, and at the same time benefit Liberia.

I remain, dear sir, very truly and respectfully yours,

JAMES HALL, *Agent and Treasurer of Ship M. C. Stevens.*

Per G. W. S. HALL, *Power Attorney.*

Rev. W. McLAIN, *Financial Secretary, Washington, D. C.*

Expenses. Summary of the Expenses and Earnings of the Ship Mary Caroline Stevens, Voyage G. *Earnings.*

Bills of Provisions for Ship's company, passengers and emigrants, the entire voyage out and home Portage Bill, for Wages of Officers and Crew General Disbursement Bills, as Port Charges, Pilotage, Steam Towage in and out, Stevedore, Fuel, Water, Drayage, Wharfage, &c. Do. on the Coast, for Kroomen's Do. Wages, Port Charges, Fresh Provisions, Vegetables, &c. Sundry Bills, Repair of Boats, Ours, Furniture, &c. Ship Chandlery, including Cordage, Galley Furniture, &c. Sundry Expenses incident to Freighting, Telegrams and Express One-half the Annual Insurance on \$20,000 at 7½ and 8 per cent. Half year's Salary of Agent for last year in freight paid by him at \$1.50 per barrel, as per Resolution of Board of Directors	\$1,733 59 1,733 35 581 07 484 34 1,720 20 1,160 90 18 67 775 50 750 00	Freight out by sundry parties paid here, viz: G. W. S. Hall & Co. . \$931 97 E. S. Morris . . 55 80 D. Kelley . . 25 09 A. M. Cavan . . 33 21 A. B. Reucker . . 32 88 Sundry small freights . . 111 97 Passage money out paid here . 530 00 Do. do. Home . 635 00 Freight do. . 686 30 Do. collected on Coast . 411 11 Amount do. for ship- ping Oil and Wood . . 42 50 Proceeds sales of Stores made by Captain on the Coast . . . Freight and emigrants by Am. Col. Soc. 754 20 Freight to Agents of Stores, &c. . Passage of 45 adults and 17 children, = 59½ adults, at \$35 . 1,872 50 Mrs. Hill's passage . . . Freight to sundry parties shipped by the Financial Secretary . . . Passage of P. Butler home, charge 1 on account to Maryland State Col. Society . . . Balance . . .	\$1,911 02 2,304 91 572 47 2,636 70 100 00 200 41 35 00 2,962 11 1,956 11 \$9,006 62
	\$9,006 62		

To Balance . . . \$1,956 11
 BALTIMORE, April 30, 1860.

Expenses. Summary of the Expenses and Earnings of the Ship Mary Caroline Stevens, Voyage II. *Earnings.*

Bills of Provisions for Ship's company, passengers, &c., the entire voyage out and home	\$2,065 13	Freighting out by sundry parties, paid here, viz: G. W. S. Hall & Co.	\$113 59
Portage Bill for Wages, Officers and Crew	1,711 63	A. P. Johns	194 55
General Disbursement Bills, as Port Charges, Pilotage, and Steam Towing in and out, Stevedores, Fuel, Water, Drayage, Wharfage, &c.		Bishop Payne	337 81
Do. do. do. on Coast	893 11	Sundry small Freights	193 64
Sundry Bills, Repairs, Boats, &c.	643 68	Passage Money, Voyage out, paid here, do. do. on Coast	\$829 59
Ship Chandlery, including cordage, galley furniture, &c.	3,461 25	Do. do. Home	540 00
Sundry Expenses incident to Freighting, as Telegrams, Express Charges, &c.	1,031 63	Freight Home by G. W. S. Hall & Co.	12 50
One half the Annual Insurance on \$20,000, at 7½ and 8 per cent.	8 46	Do. Collected on Coast	255 09
From which deduct Ins. Script, &c., \$240 00		Proceeds Sales of Stores, Oars, &c.	262 48
Dividend N. Y. Mutual Ins. Co., 22 80	512 70	Freight and Emigrants of American Col. Society—	1,601 95
Half-year's salary for last year of Agent in freight paid by him at \$1.50 per barrel, per resolution of Board of Directors	750 00	Freight to sundry Agents	464 82
Balance	\$11,077 59	Do. by Maryland Col. Soc., viz: 4 adults, at \$35	223 37
	431 37		\$4,189 71
	\$11,508 96		

BALTIMORE, October 30, 1860. By Balance, \$431 37

General Summary of the Expenses and Earnings of the Ship since she commenced running, to the end of her 8th Voyage.

	Voy. A.	Total Ist year.	Voy. C.	Voy. D.	Total 2d year.	Voy. E.	Voy. F.	Total 3d year.	Voy. G.	Voy. H.	Total 4th year.	Yearly average.
Expenses of sailing, repairs and insurance,	7393	15835	7901	8453	16354	9756	8314	18070	9006	11077	20083	17585
Paying freight and Passage money,	4050	7264	2976	4996	7972	8570	4966	13546	4088	4189	8277	9264
Emigrants and freight of the Col. Society,	7202	14697	6191	3940	10131	2459	4884	6943	4918	7319	12237	11002
Gross Income from all sources,	11252	21961	9167	8936	18103	11029	9450	20479	7050	11508	14558	19800
Balance to Debit of Ship,	3858	6124	1267	486	1753	1274	1136	2410	1956	431	1925	2440
Do. Credit do.	4m. 20d.	4m. 8 d.	4m. 19d.	4m. 16d.	4m. 21d.	5 m. 6 d. 4,			4 m. 5 d.	4 m.		4m. 20d.
Time consumed in voyage,												

BALTIMORE, January 14, 1861. JAMES HALL, Agent and Treasurer of the Trustees of the Ship Mary Caroline Stevens, Per G. W. S. HALL, Power Attorney.

Information for people of color going to Liberia.

The Republic of Liberia is situated on the Western coast of Africa, between the fourth and eighth degrees of north latitude, and extends along five hundred and twenty miles of the coast, from the English Colony of Sierra Leone to the mouth of the San Pedro River. The soil is good and produces a great variety of tropical productions, coffee, cotton, and the sugarcane being among the most valuable. Indian corn, sweet potatoes, plantains, bananas, and most tropical fruits and vegetables thrive well.

The Constitution of Liberia very closely resembles that of the United States, and was adopted in Convention, on the 26th of July, 1847. The Powers of Government are vested in three Departments—Legislative, Executive, and Judicial. The Legislative authority consists of a House of Representatives and a Senate, each of which shall have a negative on each other. The election of Representatives is for two years. Two members from each county constitute the Senate, and are elected for four years. The Executive Power is vested in a President, chosen every two years. He is Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy, and makes treaties, two-thirds of the Senate concurring. With the advice and consent of the Senate he appoints all public officers for whose appointment special provision is not made by law. There is also a Vice President elected in the same manner, who is President of the Senate.

The Judicial Power is placed in one Supreme Court, and such subordinate courts as the Legislature may from time to time establish.

Among the miscellaneous provisions of this Constitution are the following :

"SEC. 13. The great object of founding these colonies being to provide a home for the despised and oppressed children of Africa, and to regenerate and enlighten that benighted continent, none but persons of color shall be admitted to citizenship in this Republic.

"SEC. 15. The improvement of the native tribes, and their advancement in the arts of agriculture and husbandry, being a cherished object of this Government, it shall be the duty of the President to appoint in each county some discreet person, whose duty it shall be to make regular and frequent tours through the country, for the purpose of calling the attention of the natives to those wholesome branches of industry and instructing them in the same, and the Legislature shall, as soon as it can conveniently be done, make provision for those purposes by the appropriation of money."

The Society's ship, *Mary Caroline Stevens*, constructed with the best accommodations for emigrants, leaves Baltimore on the 1st of May and 1st of November annually. She touches at Cape Mount, Monrovia, Bassa, Sinou, and Cape Palmas, to land emigrants, freight, and passengers. Her passage is usually from thirty to forty days.

Emigrants should be well supplied with clothing similar to what is required in this country. There is no winter in Liberia, but during the rainy season health is greatly promoted by wearing flannel or other warm clothing. The emigrant should have a mattress and a good supply of sheets and blankets. Farmers and mechanics should be well supplied with tools, and every family should take table furniture and kitchen utensils. Large and unwieldy furniture should not be taken, but articles most necessary and of small compass they should have. A keg of nails and some domestic goods are important to every family. They have to build a house, and may find it necessary to employ some person or persons to assist them.

Each adult emigrant receives five acres of land, and more in proportion to the number of his family. This will be enough until he becomes able to purchase

more. All parents are required to educate their children at the common schools.

The Colonization Society offers passage to Liberia in their ship, and support for six months after arrival, to such as have means to defray their expenses, for \$70, and for children half-price, but to such as are unable to pay, gives a free passage and subsequent support for six months, medical attendance, and a comfortable habitation. The industrious can, during these six months, provide themselves a house, plant a piece of ground, and have things in readiness to obtain a comfortable living.

People live in Liberia as everywhere else, by industry and economy. There is room and sufficient inducements for many employments, which command good wages. No class is doing better than farmers. Of *domesticated* animals in Liberia are cattle, goats, ducks, common fowls, turkeys, pigeons, &c. *Wild* deer of different kinds in abundance, with many smaller animals and various wild fowls. A great variety of excellent fish abound in the waters.

Of *vegetables*, sweet potatoes, arrow-root, turnips, carrots, beets, cabbages, beans, cymblains, peas, cucumbers, yams, cassavas, and a great many other vegetables unknown here, while oranges, citrons, lemons, plantains, bananas, guavas, tamarinds, and tropical *fruits* generally, flourish.

Dr. James Hall, who has resided several years in Liberia, and who founded the settlement at Cape Palmas, in his address to the free people of colour of Maryland, says :

“The noble men who first projected the plan of providing a home for the free people of color of these United States, where they could exercise the functions and privileges so dear to all men, after much deliberation, wisely fixed upon the West Coast of Africa, where but a few generations back, your forefathers were born, in the rich Tropical world, and far removed from the influence of the white man. The country purchased, and now inhabited and governed by men of your own race, was named Liberia, or *Land of the Free*.

“Of its position and extent, it is enough to say that it embraces some five hundred miles of seaboard, and extends inland from fifty to one hundred miles, or to any desirable extent ; that not less than twenty thousand square miles are now under the jurisdiction of the Republic—say twice as much as is included within the limits of the State of Maryland. The country around it has a population of some hundreds of thousands of natives, who generally live on terms of friendship and good will with the American settlers, and are ready for annexation and submission to the Government, so that Liberia may be considered large enough to contain the entire free colored population of the United States, in addition to its present inhabitants. * * *

“CLIMATE.—I have said that uninterrupted summer prevails in the Tropics.

* * * * *

“FACE OF THE COUNTRY.—Throughout Liberia, immediately on the seashore, the land is generally low, but very soon becomes elevated, rising in gentle undulations or swells, and nowhere, except on the borders of some rivers, inlets from the sea or lagoons, is the land low or marshy one mile from the seabeach—differing in this respect very much from the seashore in Maryland and Virginia. The whole country is well wooded and watered. Timber is found, not only such as you find in this country, excepting the varieties of the pine, but many other and more valuable kinds, fit for cabinet work, ship building, &c. The streams are numerous, and the water of all sweet and good ; no one ever suffers, even inconvenience, for want of good water in Liberia. * * *

“PRODUCTIONS, GRAINS, VEGETABLES, AND FRUITS.—As you are only acquainted with the productions of this climate, or the Temperate region of the earth, I cannot well give you a correct idea of the productions of the Tropics, as some of their principal articles of diet are unknown to you. It is enough, perhaps, to say, that they far surpass those to which you are accustomed, in richness and variety. There are some, however, with which you are acquainted. Rice, a kind decidedly richer and sweeter than that from the Southern States, may be said to form the main article of food to the native

African. It is in fact, his bread, for which it furnishes a good substitute. It is easily raised on either high or low land, being planted at the beginning of the wet season. The sweet potato is also known to you. It can be raised the entire year in Africa, and dug from the earth every month, for use. Of garden vegetables, the Lima bean is much used by the Liberians—it grows most luxuriantly, the same stock producing several years, requiring little cultivation or replanting. The tomato and egg-plant are also indigenous to Africa, and grow there in abundance and of several varieties. Other garden vegetables, with which you are acquainted here, can be raised there, although they do not thrive well or produce seed—therefore are generally neglected, excepting, perhaps, cabbages. But the place of these is more than supplied by vegetables peculiar to Africa, with which you are unacquainted, and which no inhabitant of the Tropics would exchange for those you raise here. Among these the plantain and the cassada are the principal—either of which is often used as the sole and exclusive vegetable food by the natives for months. They, with rice, constitute not only the principal food of Africa, but of the tropical world.

“The principal fruits of Liberia with which you are acquainted are the pine apple, orange, lemon, limes, and cocoa-nuts, all of which grow in a wild state and under cultivation, and can be raised to very great extent with little trouble. The oranges are the finest in the world. There are a great variety of other fruits, some very abundant and in general use, others of less importance, but all making an extensive and delicious variety. * * *

“**STAPLE PRODUCTIONS.**—First in importance comes sugar, from the sugar cane, the same plant which produces it in the West Indies. No part of the world produces a better growth of cane than Liberia. I have seen over sixty acres ready for grinding in one field. Next, coffee, the “Liberia Mocha,” as it is properly called, is the richest coffee known, and brings a larger price in market than any other. To these may be added cotton, ginger, ground nuts, arrow root, pepper, indigo, and several others, of more or less importance. All of the above are mainly raised by the American colonists. But the great export staple of Liberia is palm oil, made by the natives of the country. This is a most valuable article of commerce, and is yearly growing in greater demand. It is not unreasonable to calculate that it will scarcely be second to any other in the world, in time—nor is it too much, to aver, that the amount exported from Liberia alone, will, in a few years, exceed in value the entire tobacco crop of Maryland. Camwood is another article of commerce, exported from Liberia, obtained in the interior, and sells from \$60 to \$100 per ton. To these staple exports might be added several others of minor importance, either now or prospectively, as hides, pepper, ginger, arrow-root, gums, &c.

“**ANIMALS.**—The valuable domestic animals in Liberia are comparatively few. Horses are little used, none as yet being acclimated or domesticated, but are plentiful in the interior. They have cows, sheep, goats, hogs, the Muscovy duck, turkeys, and fowls. * * *

“Thus, I have endeavored to give you a faithful, but brief sketch of the country called Liberia—its climate, soil, and productions. I say faithful and brief, without one word of unwarranted qualification or praise. I will say, however, that it is such a country, that one born in it, never leaves, except upon compulsion. In my whole life, I never knew a person born in the tropics, voluntarily leave his native climate for a temperate one, such as you now live in—it seems to be a general law of nature, exceptions so few as only to confirm the law. While in any part of the tropics which I have visited, I never failed to find many people from the temperate regions, and however brief their intended stay, never did I know one that did not acknowledge the superior claims of the tropical world, and thousands who came but for a month or year have broken all ties of home, country, and kindred, to live and die under its milder and soothing influences. Therefore, independent of government, association, your present position here, or any other special cause, Liberia offers you a more desirable, more charming home, than this land of your birth. But were this all, or the greater part, I should not now presume to address you.”

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

“ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called ‘The American Colonization Society.’

ART. 2. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is, to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject.

ART. 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ART. 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington, on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ART. 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life and of Delegates from the several State Societies and societies for the District of Columbia and Territories of the United States. Each of such societies shall be entitled to one Delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year previous to the annual meeting.

ART. 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall *ex officio* be members of the Board, having a right to be present at its meetings and to take part in the transaction of its business; but they shall not vote, except as provided in Article 7.

ART. 7. The Board of Directors shall meet annually in Washington, immediately after the annual meeting of the Society, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary State Societies, communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven Directors shall form a quorum. But, if at any annual meeting, or meeting regularly called, a less number be in attendance, then five members of the Executive Committee, with such Directors, not less than four, as may be present, shall constitute a Board, and have competent authority to transact any business of the Society; provided, however, that the Board thus constituted shall carry no question unless the vote be unanimous.

ART. 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment, or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.


ART. 9. This Constitution may be amended, upon a proposition to that effect by any of the Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society, three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.”

FOR LIBERIA.

Our Ship, the MARY CAROLINE STEVENS, sails regularly from Baltimore and Norfolk on the 1st of May and 1st of November. Application for freight or cabin passage should be made to Dr. JAMES HALL, Colonization Office, Baltimore; for steerage passage, immediately *to this office*. The Ship will touch at all the ports in Liberia.

Fare: Cabin, \$100; Steerage, \$35. Freight, \$1.50 a barrel, 30 cents a cubic foot, \$10 a ton. Palm oil, 5 cents a gallon on the entire capacity of the casks. No single package will be taken for less than \$1.

All freight will be received and delivered alongside the ship, or landed at the risk and expense of the shipper or consignee. Passage and freight to be paid in advance. Five per cent. primage will be charged on all freight which is not paid in advance.

 All persons sending parcels and packages by Express or otherwise to Baltimore, to be forwarded in the ship, must pay the expenses on the same, including drayage to the ship in Baltimore. No freight will be received at Norfolk.—The ship will only touch there for emigrants and their baggage and other belongings.

All letters sent to the care of this office will be duly forwarded in the ship.

THE FRIENDS OF THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY

will please observe that the BOARD OF DIRECTORS have adopted the following Resolutions in regard to the AFRICAN REPOSITORY:

"Whereas the African Repository is the property of the Society, and is valuable in proportion as it promotes its interests:

"1st. *Resolved*, That it be sent gratuitously to all life members desiring it, to all Pastors of Churches annually taking a collection for the cause and desiring it, and to every individual who annually contributes to any branch of the Society, and expresses a wish to any Agent to have the publication.

"2d. *Resolved*, That all charges on the books of the Society, against all persons, excepting acknowledged subscribers, be cancelled."

FORTY-FIFTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

American Colonization Society,

WITH PROCEEDINGS OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING

AND OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

JANUARY 21, 1862.

WASHINGTON:
H. S. BOWEN, PRINTER,
1862.

OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

President,

JOHN H. B. LATROBE, Esq.

Corresponding Secretary,

Rev. R. R. GURLEY.

Financial Secretary and Treasurer,

Rev. WILLIAM McLAIN.

Travelling Secretary,

Rev. JOHN ORCUTT.

Executive Committee,

HARVEY LINDSLY, M. D.,

JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, Esq.,

WM. GUNTON, Esq.,

Rev. GEORGE W. SAMSON, D. D.,

Hon. PETER PARKER,

Hon. SAMUEL H. HUNTINGTON,

Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY.





MAP OF LIBERIA.

Compiled from data on file in the office of the
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,
under the direction of the

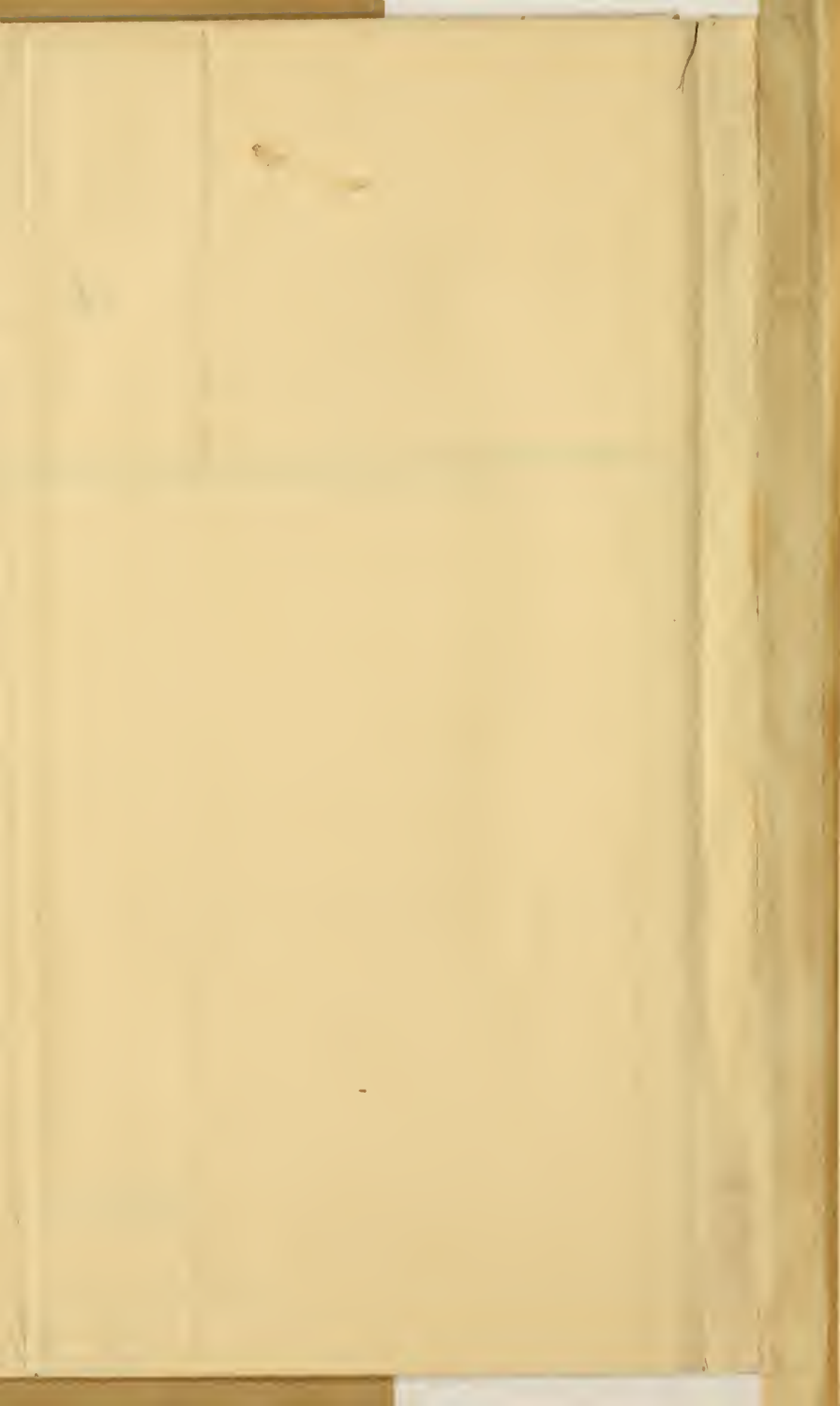
REV. W. M. LAIN, SECY.

W.
H. COVLE
1845.

Scale 1/2 inch = 10 miles

The boundaries from Daply to Tubman and from River to Blue River
extending back from 70 to 50 miles from the coast, and within to par-
tial from Daply to Cape Mount from Tubman to Tassan and from
Blue River to Bush Town.
The Maryland Shanty area from Bark Town to Grand Gully River
and back as is shown on the Map by the broken line.
The Society has Traders of Friendship and Commerce with various to-
ber extending back from 60 to 70 miles





FORTY-FIFTH
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WASHINGTON:
H. S. BOWEN, PRINTER,
1862.

68815



OFFICERS.

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Hon. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

Vice Presidents:

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2. Rev. Jeremiah Day, D.D., of Connecticut.
3. Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, of N. J.
4. Moses Allen, Esq., of New York.
5. Rt. Rev. Wm. Meade, D. D., of Virginia.
6. Rev. Jas. O. Andrew, D. D., of Alabama.
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8. Hon. Walter Lowrie, of New York.
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11. James Boorman, Esq., of New York.
12. Henry Foster, Esq., do.
13. Robert Campbell, Esq., of Georgia.
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40. Hon. Fred. P. Stanton, of Kansas.
41. Rev. Nathan Bangs, D. D., of New York.
42. Hon. James M. Wayne, of Georgia.
43. Hon. Robert F. Stockton, of New Jersey.
44. Hon. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts.
45. Hon. Washington Hunt, of New York.
46. Hon. Horatio Seymour, do.
47. Hon. Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana.
48. Hon. Jos. C. Hornblower, of New Jersey.
49. Hon. George F. Fort, do.
50. Gen. John S. Darsey, do.
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52. Benjamin Silliman, LL. D., Conn.
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78. Rev. James C. Finley, do.
79. Hon. Daniel Bates, of Missouri.
80. Hon. John F. Darby, do.
81. Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D., of New York.
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84. David Hunt, Esq., of Mississippi.
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89. W. W. Seaton, Esq., of D. C.
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92. Richard T. Haines, Esq., do.
93. Freeman Clark, Esq., of Maine.
94. William H. Brown, Esq., of Illinois.
95. Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, of N. H.
96. Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee.
97. William E. Dodge, Esq., of New York.
98. Rev. John Wheeler, D. D., of Vermont.
99. Hon. L. H. Delano, of Vermont.
100. Robert Ives, Esq., of Rhode Island.
101. Rev. Thomas DeWitt, D. D., of New York.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

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Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., <i>R. I.</i>	James Hall, M. D., <i>Md.</i>
Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., <i>Conn.</i>	Hon. Millard Fillmore, <i>N. Y.</i>
Rev. Eben'r Burgess, D. D., <i>Mass.</i>	Alexander Duncan, Esq., <i>R. I.</i>
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Gen. John H. Cocke, <i>Virginia.</i>	Hon. Wm. Appleton, "
Rev. J. B. Pinney, <i>New York.</i>	Rev. R. R. Gurley, <i>D. C.</i>
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Henry Stoddard, Esq., "	Hon. William Nash, <i>Vermont.</i>
Rev. John Maclean, D. D., <i>N. J.</i>	

FORTY-FIFTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

JANUARY 21, 1862.

Deceased friends.

It has pleased Almighty God to remove from this Society, during the last year, several of its Vice-Presidents and other friends to whom it has been long and largely indebted. While we record their names with grief, we feel the inspiration of their example, which survives to animate the labors of the future, as well as present, officers and members of this Society. In General WALTER JONES, over whose remains the grave has but just closed, we mourn the decease of one of the wisest founders, and earliest Vice-Presidents of this Society; the author of its first memorial to Congress, in which the nation was invited, by words of profound thought and eloquence, and prophetic sagacity, to co-operate in a scheme, appealing alike to its sense of interest and duty, and unfolding in the future the most comprehensive and beneficial results. Among other distinguished friends who have since the last general meeting finished their earthly labors, should be named the Hon. JOHN McLEAN, of the Supreme Court, from the State of Ohio; the Hon. THOMAS S. WILLIAMS, Chief Justice of Connecticut, a Vice-President; Dr. DAVID M. REESE, an able and earnest laborer for many years in the cause; the Rev. JOSHUA NOBLE DANFORTH,

Foreign Relations.

D. D., of Newcastle, Delaware, and the Rev. HEMAN HUMPHREY, of Massachusetts. For several years the efforts of Dr. DANFORTH were directed especially to the benefit of Africa and her children, and both he and Dr. Humphrey, by their writings and addresses, awoke the sympathy and elicited the contributions of many churches and of widely extended communities. They rest from their labors, but their works shall follow them. We have also to announce the death of Ex-President TYLER, Vice-President of the Virginia State Colonization Society. The report of the Colonization Society of Massachusetts mentions, with high and just commendation, the character and labors of Dr. Humphrey, as well as the loss to the cause in the death of DANIEL COLLINS, Esq., of Williamsburg, and Miss MARY T. TOWNSEND, of Boston, who made liberal bequests to the Society; while the New York Society laments the decease of several citizens of Liberia distinguished for their virtues and piety, the Hon. JOHN HANSON, ANTHONY D. WILLIAMS, Lieutenant Governor of that community before its independence, and the Rev. GEORGE L. SEYMOUR, whose explorations and extraordinary missionary labors deserve perpetual remembrance and an extended memorial.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The Foreign Relations of Liberia have been extended and multiplied during the year, and, with one or two exceptions, have remained undisturbed. The purpose of demolishing the barricades among the chiefs near Cape Mount has been accomplished without any hostile demonstration, and the effect to commerce and order proved beneficial. Some of the interior chiefs appear dissatisfied, and difficulties among tribes of Fishmen near Cape Palmas, which were thought to be settled, became disturbed, and several cruel acts of the superstitious trial by poison having been perpetrated, President Benson proceeded against them with one hundred men, in the Seth Grosvenor, joined by others, and compelled them to keep the peace and pay the cost of the war. It is

Foreign Relations.

justly remarked by President Benson touching the murderous practices to some extent prevailing among tribes under the protection of the Republic:

“The time has come when such homicidal practices by natives living at least within the vicinity of our settlements should be promptly checked. If the government has the right and power to stop them, (which I presume no one will deny,) then it becomes a moral duty, and the neglect of such a duty involves moral delinquency and national guilt.”

The honorable vindication of the character of Liberia by her government in the affair of the French vessel, the *Regina Cœli*, induces the expectation that she will be able to show the world how unjustifiable was the recent attack of a Spanish man-of-war steamer upon the single man-of-war schooner in the harbor of Monrovia. This assault was not more against Liberia than an affront to the majesty of England, (since the men of an English man-of-war destroyed the Spanish slaver in the *Gallinas*,) and we may look to the power of Great Britain to maintain her own policy against the slave trade and her sense of the solemn treaty obligations of Spain. We cannot think that the magnanimity of Spain will permit her to attempt to coerce the young and feeble Republic of Liberia, (acknowledged as a free State by at least ten of the civilized powers of the world,) to cast aside her responsibility to God, to herself, and humanity.

In his last message President Benson observes, that it is impossible for Liberian merchants to succeed in honest competition in ports of the United States under the great pressure of existing discriminating duties; and it has been deemed right and proper to impose on the vessels and cargoes of the United States in her ports, similar discriminating duties. This is mutually disadvantageous, but of far greater injury to our citizens than to hers. The acknowledgment of the independence of Liberia, recommended by the President to Congress, would naturally be followed by other measures that would place the commerce, mutually, of that Republic and the United States upon a just basis.

Recaptured Africans.

RECAPTURED AFRICANS.

On the first of October of 1860, President Benson wrote :

“ We have landed in the Republic within about two months nearly four thousand recaptives, for whom this government will have to render an account in the future.”

The proceedings of the Board of Directors on the 24th of October of last year are before the public, and the gratification of the friends of the Society well known at the unanimity with which this Board had appointed Dr. James Hall their commissioner, to convey them to the government of Liberia, and to enter into such a contract with the latter, as shall carry them into full effect, to be binding from its date, but subject to modification if, on being hereafter submitted to the Board, there should seem to be occasion therefor.

The departure of Dr. Hall in the Stevens on the 1st of November, 1860, was announced in the last report. On his arrival he proceeded at once to negotiate a treaty with the Liberian Government satisfactory to its President and people, and having completed his homeward voyage, April 4th, was prepared to submit his work to the examination of this Board. Since this negotiation involves interests of great consequence in many directions, its careful review would appear to be highly expedient.

The contract or treaty is submitted herewith to the Board of Directors. The Society was subsequently informed that the Government of Liberia had appointed G. W. S. Hall & Co., their agents to make their purchases and shipments in the United States.

In conformity with this arrangement the Financial Secretary opened an account directly with the Liberian Government, and has kept the funds belonging to the Government of Liberia separate from the funds of the Society, and held them subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury of the said government, and, as far as possible, in the drafts of the Treasurer of the United States upon the Assistant Treasurer in the city of New York.

Industrial Improvements.

The ship *Nightingale*, with 801 slaves, captured by the United States man-of-war sloop *Saratoga*, near Cabenda, was brought in charge of Lieutenant Guthrie on the 7th of May into the harbor of Monrovia. The sufferings of these people on their way from the point of capture, and the sickly and inevitably confined condition, within the narrow limits of the receptacle, on landing, produced unusual mortality.

On the 4th of July, President Benson wrote: "The recaptives landed in Liberia last and this year, now numbering over 4,000, are getting on astonishingly well. You would really be astonished could you witness the rapid improvement they have made in so short a time, and the people with whom nearly all have been placed and apprenticed treat them very kindly, as a general thing." In September last, one of the best ministers of the Gospel writes from the St. Paul's river: "I cannot but regard the whole matter in relation to these natives being brought among us as a wise and gracious act of Providence, designing them to be a blessing to us and we a blessing to them. Our churches and Sabbath schools are every Sabbath crowded with these people, and in a few years many of them will doubtless come to know and worship the true and living God. Many of those that were brought here a few years ago by the ship *Pons* are now respectable citizens, and members of the church."

COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY.

President Benson, in his last message, represents "that the exportable articles by our civilized communities, this year, will be more than two hundred per cent. in advance of the preceding year. Many of these articles have been for home consumption, and the actual exports over those of the next preceding year have been but about fifty per cent.; and it is important to consider that in the production of articles of export the industry of the native tribes has its just share. According to the testimony of the Rev. C. C. Hoffman of Cape Palmas, who lately ascended the beautiful stream of the St. Paul's, the owner of one plantation had made 60,000 pounds of sugar the last

Industrial Improvements.

year, and expected to make 80,000 pounds the present; another had made 40,000 pounds of sugar in one year.

Of the present industrial improvements, the Rev. Alexander Crummell is a most intelligent and unexceptionable witness. He contrasts the uncertainty and discouragements of the days of the colonial existence of Liberia, with its activity and improvement during the few years since its elevation to the rank of an independent Republic.

“Uncertainty gave place to certainty, and the colony began to flourish. The people felt that God had placed them to live there, and they put forth more efforts, with more hope and with more determination. We can see the change already. Take, for instance, the district of Bassa. When I went there, there was a large number of coffee trees planted, but there was but little coffee picked at that time. So it was in regard to other staples. They were neglected; but now the people are engaged in trade and commerce. In Liberia there are about 500,000 coffee trees planted, and the people are so industrious that their industry is beginning to tell upon the coffee market. At Bassa sometimes 100 bags are exported. The climate furnishes a fine field for its cultivation; and so profitable is it becoming, that many citizens begin to turn their attention to it; and there is now more coffee exported from Liberia than in any previous period. So with regard to sugar. Eight years ago one man, Mr. Richardson from New York, commenced its cultivation, and the result is, that extensive tracts are now under cultivation. There are at present nine or ten sugar mills in the Republic, and a large quantity of sugar is exported annually. Some farmers produce 30 or 40,000 pounds of sugar; others 50 or 60,000 pounds of sugar a year.”

Of cotton the Republic has produced less; but among the neighboring native tribes it is produced, and to some extent manufactured cotton cloths woven into narrow strips, durable and dyed, are sold in the market on the coast. Some of the natives, says Mr. Crummell, have brought down from four to five thousand pieces of this cloth, 3 to 3½ feet in width and 6 long, at one time. 200,000 of these cloths are reported as sent from Lagos to Brazil in one year, and probably 500,000 pounds of cotton are exported annually in this way from the west coast of Africa. It is clearly shown that Africa is capable of producing a great supply of cotton, and most of the twelve English steamers that each year successively visit Lagos and other African

Statistics of Trade.

ports return with hundreds of bales of cotton to England. Yet at present the palm oil trade is the great traffic of Western Africa, though but imperfectly developed. The imports of Monrovia were estimated at \$150,000 in 1859, and in 1860 at \$300,000, while the exports during the former year amounted to \$190,000, and for the year 1860 the exports from the whole Republic rose to between \$400,000 and \$500,000. Justly it is said by Mr. Crummell, that no equal number of colored men on earth have done as much for civilization and humanity as the people of Liberia.

We are indebted to an intelligent and ardent friend of the cause in Philadelphia, Wm. Coppinger, Esq., for the following statistics of English trade in Africa:

"In 1853 the export of palm oil from Lagos was 160 tons; in 1857 the declared value of this, with a few other articles, was £1,062,806. From Abbeokuta interior, a short distance from Lagos, the increase of raw cotton has been enormous. In 1852, nine bags or 1810 pounds were exported; in 1858, 1,819 bags, or 220,000 pounds; and in 1859, 3,447 bags, or 416,341 pounds. From the Island of Sherbro, near the northern confines of Liberia, a cotton trade has sprung up in six years to the value of £61,000 for the last twelve months reported. Sixty thousand tons of palm oil are estimated as sent annually from the western coast of Africa, and the quantity that reached Great Britain during the year 1859 was 804,326 cwt.

"The exports of British goods during the first six months of the three past years are stated as follows:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
To Gambia, Sierra Leone, and the			
Gold Coast, British, - - -	£95,404.	£148,538.	£139,643.
To other parts of west coast of			
Africa, - - - - -	336,939.	344,710.	471,619.
Total - - - - -	432,343.	493,248.	611,262.

"This table shows an increase of nearly forty per cent. in quantity and value compared with 1859, and about fifteen per cent. in quantity and forty per cent. in value over 1858."

Liberia College.

LIBERIA COLLEGE.

The attention of Ex-President Roberts has been wholly devoted to the erection of the college building. Thus he writes on the 3d of September, "but owing to the advanced state of the building season when we obtained permission to proceed in the work, no time was to be lost in getting up the walls and the roof on, to escape, if possible, the heavy rains of the approaching season. However, I am glad to be able to inform you that the buildings are now far advanced to completion, and will be ready for inauguration, we hope, in the course of a couple of months. The main building is a fine structure, very commodious, we hope, in all its arrangements, and I trust will prove a great blessing to Liberia." We learn that some efforts are making to obtain voluntary donations for a library and cabinet of natural science for this college, and that a complete Edinburgh encyclopedia has been given to it by the Rev. Seth J. Arnold, of West Townshend, Vt., and a small but rare and valuable selection of minerals by the Rev. James J. Clark, now a missionary in Turkey. Since this Report was written, we learn that the Trustees of Harvard College have presented six hundred valuable volumes. In their last report, the Managers of the New York Society are pleased to say: "By the final decision of the Court of Appeals the liberal bequest of \$50,000, intended by our former President, Anson G. Phelps, sen., to aid in the endowment of this Liberia college, has been declared invalid, because no definite term was limited in which the \$100,000 was to be secured, and no permanent trustees named to procure the bequest and administer it. It is most gratifying to believe that the noble intentions of the will thus defeated for want of technical precision, will be held sacred by his children, and that if the college progresses and receives the proposed endowment, his liberal intentions will be realized by the institution."

EMIGRATION.

The disturbed state of public affairs since our last anniversary has served to check emigration. In May last, on the return of our com-

Interior Settlement.

missioner, Dr. James Hall, from the ninth voyage of the Stevens, it was thought prudent to postpone our usual spring expedition, and obtain employment for the ship in Europe. Having been employed in Europe, and not having returned on the 1st of November, the John H. Jones was chartered by the Financial Secretary in New York, and on the 7th of that month sailed from that port with 42 emigrants, and stores to the value of forty thousand dollars, sent to the Liberian Government for the support of recaptured Africans. On the 24th of April the bark Edward, chartered by the firm of Johnson, Turpin & Dunbar, sailed from New York with seven emigrants from that city and Williamsburg, and four other persons, Messrs. Howard, a nephew of Mr. Turpin, George Brown, who went out to serve as engineer on the Seth Grosvenor steamer, and Messrs. Davis and Peacher returning to their home.

The following tabular statement exhibits the emigration during the past year :

By Bark Edward,	from New York,	April 24,	7 emigrants.
Teresa Bandall,	" Baltimore,	July 27,	1 "
Justice Story,	" Boston,	Aug. 10,	1 "
Brig John H. Jones,	" New York,	Nov. 7,	42 "
Bark Greyhound,	" "	Dec. 28,	4 "
			Total, 55

INTERIOR LIBERIA SETTLEMENT.

The Committee have neglected no proper means of establishing an interior settlement on the New Jersey uplands in Grand Bassa. Some progress has been made towards opening a road to the site, and in erecting one or more buildings for the accommodation of settlers. By a late arrival we learn that some twenty volunteers have taken possession. We have placed in the hands of our agent, C. S. De Randamie, upwards of \$2,500 worth of goods, and authorized him to use of the funds in his hands a thousand dollars more for the purpose of defraying the expenses of founding the settlement.

Colonies—Agencies.

NEW COLONIES SUGGESTED.

The hope and purpose of multiplying Christian settlements on the coast of Africa has long been cherished by this Society; and it will be recollected that some years ago, this Board authorized the Executive Committee, should they consider it expedient, to send an agent to Lagos and the country of Yoruba for purposes of exploration. This purpose, for reasons deemed sufficient, has not been executed; but during the year the idea of planting a new settlement on the coast has attracted the especial attention of the Committee, and they directed a correspondence to be opened with intelligent friends of the cause, and information to be sought from all sources, as to the most eligible region to be chosen and the best means for accomplishing the purpose. No thought is entertained of neglecting Liberia, but rather of making the proposed settlement contribute to aid its commerce and other great interests. Valuable replies have been received from several gentlemen to whom inquiries have been addressed, and the subject may deserve the consideration of the Directors.

EFFORTS FOR THE CAUSE.

The Travelling Secretary has continued his careful and efficient labors during the year, but we refer to his own report for the interesting details that have marked his various and important endeavors in our cause.

In the States of Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine, the Rev. Franklin Butler has prosecuted his zealous and faithful labors, and though the state of public affairs has checked the tide of most charities, with encouraging prospects for the future.

In northern Ohio the agency of the Rev. B. O. Plimpton has been earnestly conducted, and with a good degree of success. It is proper to say that the Committee have not thought it expedient to multiply agencies, in consequence of the dark and troubled condition of the times.

Recognition of Liberia.

MISSIONS AND CIVILIZATION.

The great cause of African missions has made rapid progress during the year, and the whole land is well nigh encircled with the schools and churches and ministers of Christ. At Sierra Leone, Liberia, and on the Gold Coast, at Corisco, the Gaboon, the Cape of Good Hope, and other districts of Southern and Eastern Africa, seminaries or schools are established, from which native converts and instructed Christians are preparing to go forth and plant churches in that great wilderness, and turn the savage and idolatrous natives to God. Already the poor Africans on the rocks begin to sing—they shout from the tops of the mountains.

RECOGNITION OF LIBERIA.

The recommendation of the President of the United States to Congress that the independence of Liberia should be acknowledged, and that some plan for the colonization of free persons of color should be adopted, was considered a good reason for presenting a brief memorial to the National Legislature. A copy of this memorial the committee think proper to make a part of this report.

COLONIZATION OFFICE,

Washington, January 1, 1862.

To the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY observe, with deep interest, that the President of the United States has, in his late message, recommended that the Republic of Liberia should be acknowledged as independent. They also notice his recommendation of some plan of colonization for free people of color in some climate congenial to them. It seems proper to represent that the American Colonization Society was organized in this

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city in December, 1816, by eminent statesmen and philanthropists from both of the two great sections of the Union, in a spirit of good will towards free people of color and the African race; that they declared it to be their purpose to act in co-operation with our General Government; that from that Government they then received, and have since continued to receive, some countenance; that as the great field for their enterprise they selected Africa as the best home for the independent free national existence of black men; that Providence has remarkably prospered their endeavors, so that a Christian Republic has risen upon the western shores of that land, extending its possessions and jurisdiction nearly six hundred miles along the coast and over numerous and populous tribes of native Africans—a Republic animated and regulated by the elements of order, education, growth, and social improvement. Civilized and religious institutions have arisen and multiplied, the slave trade has been suppressed, and a Christian State of progressive power and unspeakable beneficence attracts the eye and thoughts of uncounted barbarians.

While many weighty considerations, social, political, and economical, point to Africa as the home for her exiled descendants, moral considerations show clearly that no other region of the world opens before free men of color such broad avenues to usefulness, happiness, and national renown.

These views of the statesmen and philanthropists who founded this Society were expressed in a memorial* to Congress during the first

* NOTE.—The late General WALTER JONES was the author of this first memorial to Congress, from which we present a few sentences :

“Your memorialists beg leave to suggest, that the fairest opportunities are now presented to the General Government for repairing a great evil in our social and political institutions, and at the same time for elevating, from a low and hopeless condition, a new and rapidly increasing race of men, who want nothing but a proper theatre to enter upon the pursuit of happiness and independence in the ordinary paths which a benign Providence has left open to the human race.

“These great ends, it is conceived, may be accomplished by making adequate provision for planting, in some salubrious and fertile region, a colony to be composed of such of the above description of persons as may choose to emigrate; and for extending to it the authority and protection of the United States, until it shall have attained sufficient strength and consistency to be left in a state of independence.

“It may be reserved for our Government—(continued these memorialists,

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year of its existence, and have been prosecuted by it since, with inadequate means, but earnest zeal and energy. The experience of the Society has demonstrated the ennobling power of liberty—that high inducements prompt to high achievements; and thus far has Liberia risen in character and hopes, because so grand a prospect has spread out before her, and she has stood unchecked and unembarrassed by the competition of powerful civilized nations. She occupies a country exhaustless in resources, and there is nothing to impede her growth. To say nothing of her gold and other mineral productions, the soil of Africa is well adapted to the culture of coffee, cotton, the palm tree, and the sugar-cane, and all the rich and varied productions of tropical climates.

But the most precious fruits of the enterprise of this Society are to be seen in the moral and intellectual power of the men of Liberia.

in a spirit of prophetic sagacity)—the first to denounce an inhuman and abominable traffic, in the guilt and disgrace of which most of the civilized nations of the world were partakers—to become the honorable instrument, under Divine Providence, of conferring a still higher blessing upon the large and interesting portion of mankind benefitted by that deed of justice, by demonstrating that a race of men composing numerous tribes, spread over a continent of vast and unexplored extent, fertility and riches, known to the enlightened nations of antiquity, and who had yet made no progress in the refinements of civilization; for whom history has preserved no monuments of art or arms; that even this hitherto ill-fated race may cherish the hope of beholding at last the orient star revealing the best and highest aims and attributes of man. Out of such materials to rear the glorious edifice of well ordered and polished society, upon the foundations of equal laws and diffusive education, would give a sufficient title to be enrolled among the illustrious benefactors of mankind; whilst it afforded a precious and consolatory evidence of the all-prevailing power of liberty, enlightened by knowledge, and corrected by religion. If the experiment, in its more remote consequences, should ultimately tend to the diffusion of similar blessings through those vast regions and unnumbered tribes, yet obscured in primeval darkness, reclaim the rude wanderer from a life of wretchedness to civilization and humanity, and convert the blind idolater from gross and abject superstitions to the holy charities, the sublime morality and humanizing discipline of the Gospel, the nation or the individual that shall have taken the most conspicuous lead in achieving the benignant enterprise, will have raised a monument of that true and imperishable glory founded in the moral approbation and gratitude of the human race, unapproachable to all but the elected instruments of Divine beneficence—a glory with which the most splendid achievements of human force or power must sink in competition, and appear insignificant and vulgar in the comparison.”

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There is little prospect of securing a permanent home for a large number of our people of color on this continent, or the adjacent islands; nor in any other country than Africa does their future for happiness, security and political independence appear inviting. Liberia will naturally secure the sympathy of the more powerful civilized nations—from her remoteness she will have little cause to fear oppression—and deriving high advantages from their friendly intercourse, she will be disposed to reciprocate them.

The Executive Committee are, then, confirmed in the views of the Fathers of the American Colonization Society, and see with pleasure the attention of Congress invited by the President of the United States to the interests they involve. These interests are to freedom, humanity, commerce, civilization, and religion, immense. The commerce of Africa already attracts the attention of many nations, and when her people shall be taught her resources, and be trained to habits of civilization, she will become one of the richest marts of the world. Thus all our benevolence towards her children will be rewarded—their afflictions converted into blessings, and Africa and America rejoice in mutual benefits under the benign Ruler of Nations.

The Committee are well persuaded that the multiplication of Christian settlements of free colored people on the coast of Africa, and especially that an annual appropriation to aid the removal and support of such persons in Liberia, will result in great benefits to those people and to the United States. And for these great ends the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society will ever pray.

R. R. GURLEY,

Cor. Sec., A. C. S.

WM. McLAIN,

Financial Sec., A. C. S.

S. H. HUNTINGTON,

Of the Ex. Committee.

Conclusion.

Since 1776, a year memorable for the Declaration of American Independence, and in the British House of Commons for the first motion for the abolition of the African slave trade, Divine Providence has been moving in various ways and by various agencies to improve and elevate the destiny of the African race. From that day to the present, this great idea has occupied the thoughts, moved the purposes, inflamed the eloquence of the good and the wise, the orators, statesmen, and philanthropists, of England, France, America, and other civilized nations of Europe. No subject, perhaps, ever wrought more generally or profoundly in the reason, conscience and hearts of men.

This idea of vast benevolence, operating in all directions, and for the sublimest ends, animated the minds and stimulated the endeavors of the founders of this Society. In the first memorial addressed to Congress, (from the pen of the late General Walter Jones,) and in the able letter of General Robert Goodloe Harper, published in the first Report of the Society, the scheme of African Colonization is exhibited in no mean proportions, but as comprehending nations and ages and their endless improvements.

Constitutionally and wisely limited, in action, to free persons of color emigrating with their own consent, the soul and sympathy of this Society embraces two continents and two races of men, nor has it failed to hope and believe that this nation, so great, so free, will yet deliver and bless and exalt African nations most barbarous, depressed and enslaved.

From such purposes and hopes, penetrating the soul of this Society, has gone forth a mighty and increasing power to move those who have largely shared in the government of this country, and disposed them to co-operate in the consummation of the grandeur of the enterprise.

For what has our Great Creator given us existence and cast His Smile upon us, revealing to us His Will, and His Gospel, made us acquainted as a nation with one-quarter of the world and its many millions, torn and plundered and buried in darkness, but that we should consider their miseries, and stretch forth our hands for their deliverance.

Conclusion.

Well may it be for us as a nation to consider that the present time may prove a key to open the divine purposes of wisdom and grace in the experience of America and Africa for the last three hundred years.

The gradual and voluntary separation of the races inhabiting these two countries is clearly beneficial, and it is equally clear that in Africa herself her children can find the most congenial and inviting home. Liberia rises a star of promise to the race. There, says the last report of the Massachusetts Society, "they have a republican government, with all our provisions for the security of freedom. There we cannot doubt they will find the most acceptable and advantageous field of labor for themselves, for their posterity, for their race, and for mankind."

FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Address of President Latrobe.

The Forty-fifth Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives on the evening of the 21st January, 1862, at seven and a half o'clock, when the Hon. J. H. B. LATROBE, President of the Society, took the chair.

Prayer was offered for the blessing of Almighty God on the meeting and the cause, by the Rev. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D., President of Princeton College.

The Corresponding Secretary read extracts from the Annual Report, which afforded reason for encouragement to the friends of the Society.

The President then proceeded to address the Society in an able and eloquent manner, as follows :

Members of the American Colonization Society,

Ladies and Gentlemen :

Never, perhaps, since Finley, in 1816, proclaimed that "he knew the scheme of African colonization was from God," has the anniversary meeting been called to order with more profound emotion than is now felt by the presiding officer. Nor does he doubt, in the least, that his hearers participate in his feelings.

The great statesmen who launched the ship of our cause, at the instigation of the New Jersey clergyman—Jefferson, Madison, Randolph, Harper, Mercer, Clay—confided it at once to the philanthropists who have since plied its oars and trimmed its sails, as with varying speed, it has pursued its way under a summer sky and

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upon placid waters ; and the periodical records of the voyage have been heretofore, almost always, illuminated, richly as a missal of old times, with the gay colors and the golden tracery which hopeful enthusiasm spread upon their pages with a lavish hand, in these halcyon days of prosperity and peace. But now, the same ship, to pursue the simile, though still keeping its course, presses onward through angry waves and beneath a threatening heaven. The thunder of artillery, the clangor of trumpets, the roll of drums, the clash of steel, are echoing on all sides ; and were the narrative of its progress to embrace the current events of cotemporary history, it would contain many a sad episode of battle and death, with all the miserable accompaniments of civil war. That it lives in such a sea, and amid such surroundings, stancher than ever, is alone conclusive proof of the divinity of its origin.

The early advocates of African colonization looked to it as a means of improving the condition of the free people of color, morally and politically ; of separating them from a contact with the slaves, that was prejudicial to both parties ; or of civilizing and christianizing Africa, according to their respective stand-points.— But it does not appear that any of them, even among the statesmen we have named, appreciated the great truth on which, in fact, the whole scheme depended for success, and which was, that *“two free races, between whom amalgamation, by intermarriage, was impossible, could never occupy the same land, in peace, on terms of social and political equality.”* This, which may be regarded as a fixed and absolute law of races, has been gradually and slowly developing itself in this country, and in this connexion, during the last forty years. There was little or nothing in 1816 to suggest it. History, which amply illustrates it, was a sealed book, whose teachings were valueless, simply because no one turned to its pages to discover them. The population of eight millions, then, was so small, in comparison with the extent of our country, that the latter was assumed to be, for all practical purposes, illimitable.— But when the census of 1850 gave a population of 23,000,000, and that of 1860 a population of 32,000,000, to become, upon the data furnished by eight decennial enumerations, 100,000,000 in 1900, and upwards of 200,000,000 in 1930, this law of races, with its inevitable consequences, became so obvious that it could no longer be overlooked. It was to provide for its operation, to be prepared

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for the exigency of the exodus of a whole people, that the scheme of colonization, requiring, in this instance, patient labor, supported by faith and hope, to mature it, came into existence five and forty years ago, and that Liberia, afterwards, assumed its place among the nations; and to Him who filled the mind of Finley with the plan, who softened the hearts of those whom he invoked to aid him, and who has since strengthened the weak hands which have labored in the cause, be ascribed the honor and the glory.

Three years ago, from this platform, the present speaker ventured to use these words: "Ceasing to be ignored by the politicians of the day, philanthropy shall yet be thanked by statesmanship for what it has accomplished on the coast of Africa." The prediction has already been, to some extent, fulfilled; and public men, amid all the excitements of the hour, are even now studying plans of colonization, with a view of providing new homes for those who, as was said on the same occasion, "must go somewhere." The times have forced the question upon them even earlier than was anticipated.

But, as with inventors, so it often is with politicians. Ingenuity exhausts itself in reinvention; and old and discarded things are apt to be adopted as original, because investigation has been postponed until the urgency of occasion has prevented it from being thorough. Thus, at present, colonization in the West Indies, colonization in Central America, colonization in South America, are being discussed and urged, when each of these schemes has, years ago, been examined, weighed, and abandoned. Colonization in the Territories of the United States has been already tried, and with results too, that ought to be eminently suggestive; for the Indian transplanted by us beyond the Mississippi has, long since, required agents to protect him from the intrusion of the white man; and many a longing eye is being cast, from beyond the Indian border, upon the broad prairies and the tall forests, where the descendants of the original possessors of the whole land are feebly endeavoring to protract the term of an existence which is rapidly drawing to its close.

As it is with the home of the Indian beyond the Mississippi, so will it be with every spot on the American continent, and with every adjacent island on which the white man can live and thrive; and to establish a free colored people upon either continent or

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island will be but to bequeath the struggle of races to a future generation, when, the numbers being greater and the enmity more bitter, while the area of the strife remains the same, the contest will be fiercer, without the smallest change in the result.

And what will be this result? What but the extirpation of the weaker party or its removal to a home where the white man cannot follow it: not because of the intervening sea, because steam has bridged the sea, but because pestilence and death, with swords of flame, debar the white man's entrance. Africa is this home and Liberia is its portal.

It is true, that in speaking thus emphatically we are looking to the future; but then, is it not for the future that we are called upon to provide? The vice of the politicians of the day is that they deal with the present as though it were unchangeable. They legislate for thirty-two millions of people without reference to the decennial increase of thirty-four and a half per cent. They delight in make-shifts. They are enamored of emollients. They lose sight of the fact, that the arable lands of the United States are a fixed quantity, by far, very far, the greater part of which has long been taken up, while the population of the country must increase from thirty-two millions to two hundred and thirty-two millions in a life-time from to-day. They forget the effect that a redundant population must have upon wages, and ignore the idea that the latter can ever approach the European standard on this side of the Atlantic. The possible consequences of such a result, its influence upon the great questions now agitating the country, they have not yet considered. This is a problem they want the patience, just now, to attempt to solve. But, were they to rise from the level of politics to that of statesmanship, and provide for the future as well as for to-day, they would no more think of colonies of free people of color on this continent or its islands, than a pedestrian, in removing the stone that tripped him, would think of placing it where he must again fall over it.

Still, a great advance has been made. Colonization has, at last, become a matter for discussion in the halls of Congress; and, having truth for its basis, discussion must lead to its development, and America and Africa be benefited by the result.

There is one thing, however, to be carefully avoided in this connexion. The idea of compulsion must not be associated with the

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scheme. The law of races is of itself competent to bring about every desirable result. It is of daily and hourly operation. It is felt at firesides, when husband and wife, talking over their affairs, recognise its force and agree that they "must go somewhere." It is felt in the fields, in the streets, in all the occupations in which the free colored people have heretofore found employment, and in all of which there is now standing, at the colored man's elbow, a white man, ready to take his place whenever he shall leave it, even if he does not, without reference to his wishes, actually eject him from it. In this way it affects communities and becomes powerful in the building up of nations. Depending, as does the colonization scheme, upon individual action for its results, there must be nothing connected with it against which individual pride may revolt—for pride is every day overruling interest and sacrificing happiness. Emigration must be left to the conviction of the parties that they will do better in another land; and the silent working of the law of races, quickened by the pressure of a redundant population, will be all-sufficient, in due time, to make this conviction irresistible. There needs no other compulsion.

Nor are these the suggestions of mere expediency. They illustrate the constitutional provision upon which the American Colonization Society has acted from the beginning. It was then declared that our object was "the removal of the free people of color, *with their own consent*, to Africa"—words which cannot be too often repeated or too strongly emphasized, as explanatory of the scope and meaning of the colonization scheme; and which alike prohibit our becoming the agents of any plan involving compulsion, and pledge us to leave to the free man of color, so far as we are concerned, the time, the place, and the occasion of his emigration.—All we can do is to facilitate his going. To this end our means, although limited—insignificant, indeed, comparatively—have hitherto been competent. They have sufficed to found the colony and to support it in its earlier stages, and until it has become merged in the Republic of Liberia; and, if we restrict the use of them to Africa, it is not because we would interfere with the colored man's selection of a new home, but because it is our solemn conviction that in Africa alone can his people find a permanent abiding place. If lighthouses now crown the headlands of Cape Montserado and Cape Palmas, if churches and mission stations and school-houses

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now dot the coast from Cape Mount to the Cavalla, if steam sugar mills are at work on the St. Paul's and steam saw-mills are busy on the Junk, if the trade between the seaboard settlements is carried on in vessels built in the yards of Monrovia, and if a foreign commerce is already prosecuted by merchant shipowners of Liberia, if all this has been done with such humble means as individual benevolence, and, sometimes, State appropriations have afforded, we may surely be permitted to say, without arrogance, that the blessing of the Almighty rests upon the choice which this Society has made of Africa as the future home of the free colored people of the United States.

But, unlike the strength of Milo, ours has not increased from day to day with our growing burden; and more efficient measures ought now to be adopted to promote the growth of the African Republic. Among the most important of these is the recognition by this country of the Government of Liberia—most important to the latter, and far, very far, from unimportant to ourselves.

The United States, whose laws and institutions the Liberians have honorably illustrated in Africa, whose great names are perpetuated where Monrovia looks down upon the deep, where Clay Ashland marks the progress of civilization in the forest, where Harper stretches along the three hills of Palmas, and by many a stream and town besides, the United States, alone almost among the leading nations of the world, withholds its recognition of the Government of Liberia; and this, too, when within the last few years we have actually been dependent upon Liberia for the ability to fulfil our treaties with reference to the slave trade: for, had Liberia refused, as she might have done, to receive the more than four thousand recaptured Africans, who in that time have been landed on her shores, what would have become of them? North and South, here, alike unwilling to take charge of them, a crowd of naked savages, they must have been thrown upon the coast, remote from their respective tribes, to become again the victims of the nefarious traffic from which they had just been rescued,—a proceeding so repugnant to humanity that the withdrawal of every vessel of war maintained by us on the coast would have been preferable to its adoption. In lieu of this, Liberia received them, and distributed them among her Christian homes, where, from the last accounts, they are fast becoming qualified to have homes of their own, in

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which, before long, the prayers of grateful hearts will invoke blessings upon those who, in teaching the recaptives the arts of civilized life, have made them an example of what may be done throughout all Africa by such agencies as our Society has established there.

Whatever, then, may be the result of the present agitation of schemes of colonization, whether it may end in a still further postponement of the whole subject, or in immediate action, there ought to be no difficulty on the part of the United States in recognizing the Government of Liberia, if only in acknowledgment of benefits actually derived from it.

And not only would the measure be just, but it would be expedient also. We are a nation of manufacturers as well as agriculturists. We want markets for the products of our inventive genius and mechanical skill. We have fought for them in China, and spent hundreds of thousands in obtaining them in Japan, while, at the same time, we voluntarily exclude ourselves from almost the only virgin market in the world. We suffer our commerce to be burdened with a discriminating duty of twelve per cent. on all goods imported into Liberia from this country, from which the recognition of her Government would exempt us; and the consequence is, that the trade from the United States, which was formerly a direct one, is now carried on in English vessels, or in American vessels sailing from British ports. France is seeking the interior of Africa up the Senegal, and from the Mediterranean, England is making her way to it from Sierra Leone, and Cape Coast Castle, and Lagos, and up the Zambesi, while the United States, with the peculiar facilities, which its relations to Liberia naturally afford, of accomplishing a commercial destiny in this connexion, such as France or England can never win, is neglecting its opportunities until they may be lost to it forever.

That the trade here referred to may be appreciated as it should be, it may be stated, that while, in 1853, the export of palm oil from Lagos was but one hundred and sixty tons, its declared worth in 1857 was \$5,314,000. In 1852 the whole export of cotton from Abeokuta was nine bags, weighing about eighteen hundred pounds in all. In 1859 it was 416,341 lbs. The quantity of palm oil sent annually from the western coast of Africa is at least sixty thousand tons, exceeding in value the product of a whale oil season. The quantity that reached Great Britain alone, in 1860, was 40,216

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tons, while the exports of British goods to the West Coast amounted, for the first six months of the same year, to \$3,656,310, being a gain of forty percent. on the export of 1858. The present extent of this trade is not so remarkable as its rapid increase, and the efforts which are making by European nations to encourage and obtain it.

But the pecuniary loss attending the destruction of our commercial intercourse with Africa, through Liberia, will not be the only result to be deplored should our present policy be persisted in.—Commerce has been the great agent of colonization from the days of the Phenicians down to the last arrival from Germany and Ireland in the harbor of New York. It is the only agent upon which reliance can be placed to accomplish the voluntary self-paying emigration to Africa, which will one day equal the emigration from Europe to America. With the necessity for such an emigration becoming daily more and more apparent, it is, unquestionably, as unwise as it is unstatesmanlike not to encourage, in every possible way, the commerce upon which, take place when it will, it must be dependant. Foster commerce with Liberia, and colonization will pay its own way, and our free colored population will pass from amongst us, voluntarily and quietly, in the natural order of events. Destroy this commerce—let its growth be hampered with restrictions—and Liberia must become a dependency of England, and we will have thrown into the hands of a rival all the advantages which Liberia yearns to accord to that land which, whatever the policy of the Government, is still the mother country of her people.

Nor are the means of transportation which commerce affords alone to be regarded in this connexion. Commerce assists in preparing for the reception of the immigrants, as it increases the population, multiplies the resources, and enhances the wealth of the cities where they land. The ship loads that now disappear in New York, as they are absorbed in the population that commerce has accumulated there, would have overwhelmed the village of New Amsterdam at any time within the first twenty years after its establishment on the island of Manhattan. There is a law that regulates immigration according to the capacity of the particular locality, and which will operate in the colonization of Africa, as it has done in all the colonizations that have preceded it. As has been shown, in the case of the recaptives recently landed in Liberia, this capacity of the Republic is now upwards of

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four thousand per annum, even where the immigrants are mere barbarians. But there is no doubt that a still greater number could have been received had they been of the character sent from the United States, provided with more or less means, and acquainted with the occupations and having the habits of civilization. Indeed, it may be assumed, that Liberia is now prepared to receive any number of emigrants which, under any circumstances, may be landed there, until the removal of our free colored population shall be gradually and satisfactorily accomplished. African colonization is destiny. The colonization of America was slower in the beginning, and yet what a people we have become! The colonization of California was more rapid, because the gold there was more attractive to the adventurous of the United States than the religious persecutions of the Old World were repulsive to the Pilgrim Fathers. The colonization of Africa will be more certain than either was in the first instance; because, while persecution might have ceased in Europe, and the gold become exhausted in California, the law of races and the increase of population are inflexible and uncontrollable, and must be enduring in their operation, and absolutely certain in their results.

In whatever aspect, then, recognition presents itself, it is commended to our favorable consideration. It obviates a discrimination which hampers commerce; it encourages kind feeling, which no nation, however great, is the worse for, from any other nation, however small; it provides for exigencies that are daily becoming more momentous: but, above all, and beyond all, it is an act just in itself, which the United States should no longer withhold from a people which exists through its philanthropy, is an illustration of its wisdom, and must be an agent in the fulfilment of the purposes of its God.

Nor, while we thus plead the cause of Liberia, is she speechless in her own behalf. It is no rock-bound coast, ramparted with ice, and under a howling sky, that receives the emigrant from America. The rich and luxuriant vegetation of the tropics comes down to the very borders of the sea; and although here, as elsewhere upon earth, comfort and competence are to be won by toil alone, yet a climate congenial to the nature of the individual gives to industry its reward through all the seasons of the rolling year. The colored man is here his own master. The law of races here operates in his favor. It is his race which is the dominant one; and, dependant as this law is, in this instance, upon climate, and not upon accident, it is his race

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which must be paramount forever ; and from Robertsport, under the shadow of Cape Mount, by Monrovia, where the first settlement was made, by Bassa, where rest the ashes of Buchanan, by Sinou, and Cape Palmas, and Cavalla, to the Rio Pedro, and from the coast line indefinitely towards the interior, are homes prepared for those whom circumstances, accumulating with the rapidity of the increase of an avalanche, will soon, measuring the time by the magnitude of the result, deprive of all freedom of choice, and leave no alternative but removal.

Members of the American Colonization Society: The chair, at the three anniversary meetings immediately preceding the installation of the present incumbent, was successively occupied by Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and Charles Fenton Mercer. The West, the North, and the South—Kentucky, Massachusetts, and Virginia—were represented by them. The wonderful orator, the great expounder of the Constitution, the accomplished statesman and philanthropist, were united in the support and advocacy of our cause. The inspiration of their presence is still around us. Were we permitted to see them in dim perspectives of the spirit world—could another Beatrice, to another Dante, point out their majestic shadows, as they listened to “the roll of the red artillery” and the tramp of the close columns of armed men which blasted the earth they had left green with the velvet garb of peace, would not Clay be seen, with impatient gesture, head thrown back, and foot advanced, and hand extended, filling the Senate house with the thunder of his voice? Webster, statuesque, with folded arms, darting, from beneath his massive brow, gleams of living fire, as he invoked a world’s vengeance on the violators of the Constitution? And Mercer, calm and sorrowful, gazing from one to the other, as he prayed, with clasped palms, that eloquence and wisdom so combined might save his country? And would we not then seek counsel, if we might, from these bold, true patriots and statesmen, as to our own course in the sad emergency of the times.—But the dream of the poet is beyond our realization, and we can only recall to memory what has passed away forever—walking, here on earth, by the light which experience has afforded us, turning neither to the right hand nor the left from the principles which have guided us from the beginning, and finding, in the faith of Finley, that “he knew the scheme was from God,” our warrant and our strength, in toiling through strife, as we have toiled in peace, to urge onward to a glorious end the grand cause of African Colonization.

Address of Rev. Dr. Mason.

The Rev. Dr. CYRUS MASON, of New York, then addressed the meeting, on our duty to the tropical races, and offered a resolution, which, as suggested by the Rev. Dr. TRACY, and adopted, is as follows :

Resolved, That the colonization of tropical Africa, by persons of African descent already civilized, opens a new and cheering prospect for the general welfare of the different races of men.

Address of Rev. Dr. Cyrus Mason.

Benevolence, like business, must submit its plans to the unbending laws of nature, and learn from physical science how to direct its operations; but pure benevolence turns naturally toward the light, and, by a divine ingenuity, is apt to conform its labors to these physical laws.

The mixed motives which suggested the Liberian Colony merged on the fact that a great physical law had been violated in transferring the natives of tropical Africa to our wintry climate, and that the error was to be corrected by sending them back. At an early day they began to be removed southward on this continent, but benevolence and social justice required their return to the land of their fathers.

Working under this law, Benevolence adapted to this colonization the favoring incidents, which have conspired to remove doubts, answer objections, and silence the clamors of those violators of nature who sought to absorb this tropical race by intermarriage with our own, and colonization of these people somewhere in tropical regions has become a national policy, while the most thoughtful and experienced find reasons of the highest order, reaching to the permanent welfare of all races of men, in favor of the Colony of Liberia.

While navigators crept along the shores of Europe each nation found the supply of its wants and the means of its increase only within its neighborhood; but when the ships of Portugal returned from India, and the ships of Spain from the Mexican Gulf, loaded with the rich products of the tropics, the nations of Europe began a new career of civilization, and looked to the interchange of conveniences and luxuries over the whole face of the earth. This career was restrained by their limited means of navigation, and still more by the indolence of the people of the tropics, and their unwillingness to prepare large supplies of the products of their soils and mines for the European market; but ships were rapidly multiplied, and large

Address of Rev. Dr. Mason.

bodies of laborers and mechanics were carried to equatorial regions. But these colonists were subdued by the climate and demoralized and swept away by the habits of the barbarians; and the adventurers came to the natural and fixed conclusion that tropical products must be obtained by the labor of the equatorial races.

Following this conclusion, the adventurers tried various motives to induce regular and effective industry among the natives, and, failing in this, they resorted to enforcement. The slender race of Asiatics, which had entered America on the western side, sunk and perished under the toil exacted by their masters; and the hopes of Europe concerning the wealth of the New World were checked a second time.

Observation has shown that men from the equator become hardy by removing a few degrees farther to the north. Acting on this idea, the people of Guinea were brought to the borders of the Gulf of Mexico. They were found equal to the labor, and more effective on the northern than on the southern border. Now the abundance of the tropics is poured into Europe, what had been the delicacies of the few—the sugar and its products, the coffee and the rice, the tobacco and the cotton,—became common to the whole people. The English colonies rose rapidly in the vicinity of this new labor. The Africans continued to be moved northward, and to enrich their masters; and in the newness of the country they were pushed so far into our winter climate that their labor soon became unprofitable.

The opening of the tropics and the mines, followed by the consequent inventions, has made the civilized world what it is in population and wealth. England employs on one tropical plant more people than England contained in the days of Elizabeth. The natives of the tropics do all the work of their own climate; they will continue to do it. Can they do it of choice? Can they do it cheerfully and hopefully? Can they make an even bargain for the fruits of their labor? Can they civilize?

The presence of the Caucasian race in controlling numbers among equatorial races has not profited those races, and has been equally degrading to our race. Can tropical products be had in abundance without the controlling presence of our race? This is the great question for solution; and in view of this question I have framed the resolution, "that the colonization of tropical Africa by Africans previously civilized in this country opens a new and cheering prospect for the general welfare of the different races of men."

Address of Rev. Dr. Mason.

The prospect is new; it is new in several of its features. It is a new fact that a body of tropical Africans, enjoying letters and arts, have established and administered a civil government, and maintained it by the fair and effectual administration of written laws and courts of record during a course of years without the controlling presence of men of our race. During thirty years past they have been steadily gaining civil strength and increasing in numbers, and during all that time they have required less and less of the directing care and control of this Society. They have made steady and hopeful progress in producing for the markets of the world such articles as we expect from tropical regions. They have scared away from six hundred miles of coast the malignant little gods who have always been the scourge of equatorial Africa. They have snatched from these gods many thousands of the natives, and brought them to the knowledge of the God of the universe, and led them to Christian worship. They have conquered a pestilent climate by clearing and draining their lands. They have built goodly houses and dwelt in them. They offer a home and protection to the converts brought by white missionaries from the pagan tribes behind them. Their schools produce engineers competent to project internal improvements, and mechanics able to execute them. Their merchants are respected in the civilized world. In all these matters they are steadily advancing, while the interference of our race in their affairs is not felt.

Is not this a new state of things in equatorial Africa? It is so, because these people were previously civilized in this country, and prepared to do what they are continuing without the presence of our race. They are colonists, with the means and motives for sending to the markets of the world hereafter an unlimited quantity of tropical products. Will they do it?

There is a cheering prospect that they will accomplish a general welfare for their race and ours. The greatness of an undertaking is measured by its duration and capacity for expansion.

So far as we can now see, Liberia may endure. It has the elements of constancy. It stands acknowledged by many great nations as a nationality. England is pledged by Jamaica and by Sierra Leone to protect it. France is bound by the memories of St. Domingo to protect it. Our nation will defend it if she does not acknowledge Liberia.

If Liberia shall endure it is capable of indefinite expansion. Every

Address of Rev. Dr. Mason.

step in its organization and construction can be repeated, and repeated more easily than it was begun. A voice from large portions of this country announces voluntary emancipation; a voice in this hall announces compensation to masters, and a voice from the free African people of these States will announce a voluntary exodus to the land which nature adapted them to occupy at their return from captivity in our frosty climate.

Each new traveller penetrating from the coast to the eastward reports hills and valleys and streams of water where the maps had laid down a desert. The colonist will follow the traveller. A highway shall be there. The people shall press onward to the sources of the Nile; and Egypt shall at last acknowledge a civilization from the west.

Let the stable nationality of Liberia be assured, and the problem of tropical civilization by tropical races will be solved, and tropical products will follow; for civilization generates the wants and wishes which impel the poor to labor and the rich to enterprise. A second colony can rise by the light of the first—can profit by our mistakes, and sooner rise to independence.

What has been accomplished in the tropics of Africa can be ultimately extended over the same belt around the globe. Ancient colonies were formed by those who escaped from the sacking of their cities, leaving their effects to the flames and bearing off the aged on their shoulders, and leading the young by hand. Their obscurity and remoteness from other nations was their safety; but our colonies will go forth with full supplies, secure in the chivalrous protection of strong nations, and ready to enter the market of the world with the first fruits of their industry.

Much of the tropical race has nearly served out its time under the direction of the Caucasian race. They have earned their outfit. Send them back to the land of the sun. The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose. They shall go out with joy and be sent forth with peace. For God hath made of one blood all the nations of men to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath appointed the bounds of their habitation, that by co-operative labor they should work out that good for the sons of men which they should seek after all the days of their life.

Adjournment.

The Rev. Dr. PINNEY, Corresponding Secretary of the New York State Colonization Society, seconded Dr. Mason's resolution with very interesting remarks, and mentioned the presence of several Liberians; one of them, Mr. J. D. Johnson, a merchant, who had resided ten years in that country, and who, on invitation of the President, made a brief address, showing the great benefits received by those settled there; and of the earnest hope cherished in the Liberian Republic, that it would be encouraged and aided in sustaining its independence by our own Government. The entire propriety of the manner and matter of this address gave great satisfaction, and the facts stated were well adapted to give confidence in the efforts, and reflect honor upon, the young nation he represented.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. TRACY,

Resolved, That this Society tenders its thanks to the President for the able and opportune address delivered this evening, and requests a copy for the press.

The Society then adjourned to meet at the office of the Society to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

JANUARY 22, 1862.

The Society met pursuant to adjournment, the President in the Chair.

The following Committee was appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year: Messrs. Gregory, Beekman and Pinney, who subsequently reported the list to be found on 3d page.

The Society then adjourned to the third Tuesday in January, 1863.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

JANUARY, 1862.

WASHINGTON CITY, *January 21, 1862.*

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met, this day, at 12 o'clock, M., in the new building erected by the Society, corner Pennsylvania avenue and 4½ street.

The President of the Society, Hon. J. H. B. LATROBE, took the Chair, and the Rev. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D., opened the Meeting with Prayer.

The Board proceeded to the appointment of a Secretary, and on motion of the Hon. D. S. Gregory, WILLIAM COPPINGER, Esq., of Philadelphia, was appointed.

The President appointed William V. Pettit, Esq., of Pennsylvania, Hon. James W. Beekman, of New York, and Hon. G. W. Warren, of Massachusetts, a Committee on Credentials, who reported the following named gentlemen as Delegates and Life Directors: (Those marked * were not present)—

Delegates.

Maine.—Rev. Franklin Butler.

Massachusetts.—Wm. Ropes, Esq.,* Hon. R. C. Winthrop,* Hon. Emory Washburn,* Hon. Ed. Dickinson,* Hon. Osmyn Baker, James C. Dunn, Esq., Wm. G. Means, Esq., Hon. G. Washington Warren, Rev. M. G. Pratt.

Delegates.

Vermont.—Lewis H. Delano, Esq.

Connecticut.—Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Hon. Eben'r Flower,* Charles Parker, Esq.,* Rev. J. M. Willey,* Hezekiah Huntington, Esq.

New York.—Hon. Dudley S. Gregory, Hon. James W. Beekman, Rev. Cyrus Mason.

Pennsylvania.—Wm. V. Pettit, Esq., Wm. Coppinger, Esq.

Life Directors present.

Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., Rev. John Orcutt, Rev. J. B. Pinney, LL. D., Rev. W. McLain, D. D., Rev. R. R. Gurley, Rev. John Maclean, D. D., J. P. Crozer, Esq., Dr. James Hall,

And Dr. H. Lindsly, Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., William Gunton, Esq., Rev. Dr. Samson, Hon. Peter Parker, and Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, members of the Executive Committee.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the reading of the minutes of the last Meeting of the Board be dispensed with.

The Corresponding Secretary of the Society presented and read the Annual Report; when, on motion of William V. Pettit, Esq., it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be accepted, and that so much as relates to Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, and Emigration, be referred to the several Standing Committees, in charge of those subjects respectively.

The Financial Secretary of the Society presented and read the annual statement of the Executive Committee of the Society.

On motion of the Rev. J. B. Pinney, it was

Resolved, That the Statement of the Executive Committee be referred to the Standing Committees, according to the topics contained in it respectively.

Committees.

The following named gentlemen were appointed, by the President, on the Standing Committees of the Board.

<i>Foreign Relations,</i> - - - - -	{ Rev. John Maclean, D. D., Hon. James W. Beckman, Rev. Cyrus Mason.
<i>Finance,</i> - - - - -	{ Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., James C. Dunn, Esq., William G. Means, Esq.
<i>Auxiliary Societies,</i> - - - - -	{ John P. Crozer, Esq., Hon. G. Washington Warren, Rev. John Orcutt.
<i>Agencies,</i> - - - - -	{ Rev. John B. Pinney, LL. D., Rev. M. G. Pratt, Hon. S. H. Huntington.
<i>Accounts,</i> - - - - -	{ Hon. D. S. Gregory, Hon. Lewis H. Delano, Rev. John B. Pinney, LL. D.,
<i>Emigration,</i> - - - - -	{ William V. Pettit, Esq., Hon. G. Washington Warren, William Coppinger, Esq.

The Corresponding Secretary of the Society read communications from Hon. Edward Everett, Boston, December 13, 1861, Hon. John P. Kennedy, Baltimore, January 5, 1862, and Hon. Judge Black, Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, and the Rev. Dr. Cummins, expressing regret at their inability to accept invitations to address the public meeting this evening, and their unfeigned best wishes for the success of the Society.

The President read a letter addressed to him by Hon. R. C. Winthrop, Boston, January 19, 1862, regretting his inability to attend the present session of the Board as a Delegate from the Massachusetts Colonization Society.

The Rev. Franklin Butler stated, that Hon. William Nash, of Vermont, life director, was unavoidably and to his regret, prevented from attending this Meeting.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Pinney, it was

Resolved, That the Board do now adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Adjourned.

 Report of the Travelling Secretary.

WEDNESDAY, *January 22, 1862.*

The Board met at 10 o'clock. The President of the Society took the Chair, and the meeting was opened with Prayer by the Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

The minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read and approved.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Maclean, it was

Resolved, That the address delivered last evening before the Society, by its President, the Hon. JOHN H. B. LATROBE, be promptly issued in pamphlet form for gratuitous circulation.

The Travelling Secretary of the Society presented and read his annual report; when, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report be accepted and referred to the Standing Committee on Agencies.

The Report is as follows:

HARTFORD, CONN., *January 1, 1862.*

To the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society.

GENTLEMEN: While passing events in our country's history, during the past year, have given increased prominence and force to the idea of African Colonization, they have served to paralyze, in some measure, the operations of our Society. It has been much more difficult to collect funds and procure emigrants than it has to secure audiences, and impress upon the public mind the great importance of the cause.

The attention of the community has been called to the subject by the resistless Voice of Providence. In no former year of my twelve years of service, have I had access to so many people by public address as during the last. In the New England States and in New Jersey, I have presented the cause to eighty-five different Congregations on the Sabbath, and on several Sabbath evenings my audience numbered over a thousand people. On other days, I have witnessed a growing disposition to attend a Colonization Meeting, and to hear on the subject.

In New Jersey, I visited Burlington, Mt. Holly, Trenton, Princeton, New Brunswick, Elizabeth, Newark, and Paterson, and some other smaller towns, in each of which I was received with cordial greetings, and a hearty co-operation. Pastors welcomed me to their Pulpits, and expressed a warm interest in the cause. In no other State have I found the feeling in favor of Colonization so general and so strong as in New Jersey. As at the beginning, so is she still, a leading spirit in the enterprise. No doubt she will continue to be its true friend and supporter.

Report of the Travelling Secretary.

In Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont, I spent nine Sabbaths—occupying, in the time, fifteen Pulpits, and performing other service in behalf of the cause. My labors the remaining part of the year have been confined, for the most part, to Connecticut and Rhode Island. The entire amount of receipts from these States, is about \$3,500. This sum is less than usual, owing, in part, to the decrease, during the year, of quite a number of our largest contributors, but more to causes which have produced a like result throughout the country.

The late Chief Justice Williams, of Hartford, has left the Society \$1,000, which will be paid in due time.

It will be recollected that the Board, at our last meeting, recommended that one suitable Agent be appointed for the West; and that the Travelling Secretary nominate such person to the Executive Committee, and also persons to fill agencies in other parts of the country, if, in his opinion, they would be useful. In accordance with this action of the Board, I made diligent search for a man for the Western field, and at length succeeded in finding one in whom I had confidence, who was disposed to look at the proposition with favor; but the increasing conflict and financial troubles of the country, caused us to doubt the expediency of establishing the proposed agency under existing circumstances. I corresponded with wise counsellors at the West on the subject, one of whom responded, under date of July 12, “My opinion is, that an agent in the field, at this time, could not effect much in raising funds. I should have very little hope of success here, at present.” The matter therefore now stands where it did a year ago. Whenever it shall be judged best to appoint an agent for that field, or to serve the Society elsewhere, I trust the individual referred to will be available.

The Rev. Mr. Butler has prosecuted his work in Northern New England with zeal and fidelity, which commend him to the respect and confidence of the people.

Rev. Mr. Crummell, since his arrival in this country from Liberia, has rendered the cause a valuable service. By invitation he has addressed the annual meetings of four of the State Colonization Societies, and has visited many of the cities and larger towns in New England, where his labors were abundant and effective for good. He proposed to spend a month or so at the West, and started on such Mission; but on reaching Rochester he decided, after some stay there, to return. He is still in this country, actively engaged for the cause of Liberia, and will doubtless continue his efforts until he returns to his adopted home as a Professor in the Liberian College. His interesting letter to Dr. Dunbar, on “the relations and duties of free colored men in America to Africa,” which he sent me from Africa, in manuscript form, of which mention was made at our last meeting, has since been printed and widely distributed. It made a pamphlet of over fifty pages, nearly three thousand copies of which have been sent by express and through the Post Office to colored persons in the Northern States. The expense thus incurred, for the printing and distribution, amounts to some \$160, to meet which no call has been made on the Treasury of the Society.

Report of the Travelling Secretary.

Through the influence of this document, and the personal influence of its author, a spirit of emigration has been excited among the colored people which promises well for the future. Divers causes have operated to reduce the number of expected emigrants to Liberia the last year. In consequence of the failure of our usual Spring expedition, some were induced to go to Hayti, others to become waiters in the army, which has detained several families which otherwise would probably have gone in autumn. A dozen or more of the applicants, in New Jersey, were prevented by sickness. Not a few have been led to look for a speedy millennium for the race in this country, and are waiting to realize their confident expectations.

Fifty-four in all have embarked, as follows : One from Boston, by the *Justice Story*, August 10 ; four from New York, by the *Grey Hound*, December 28 ; seven by the bark *Edward*, which left New York on the 24th of April, and forty-two on board the *John H. Jones*, which sailed from the port of New York the 7th of November. The twelve first-mentioned embarked under the immediate supervision, and by pecuniary aid received from the New York Society. These fifty-four emigrants were gathered from eight different States, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Illinois, and they promise to be a valuable acquisition to the Republic.

From present indications we may reasonably expect a large increase of applicants during the coming year. It was recently stated by an intelligent colored Clergyman, who had just attended two Conventions of his ministerial brethren in the different States, that the growing sentiment of the colored people is, that there is no place for them in this country, either North or South, and that they are looking at African Colonization as a fact. This accords with what Mr. Crummell has repeatedly said, in his letters to me on the subject. In his last letter of the 7th instant, from New York, he says, " We organized an emigrating club last evening in this city with six members. We are to have a great meeting of colored citizens next week in one of the largest Churches—prejudice is vanishing." No doubt he speaks the truth. It must be so. "Africa and the American negro" presents to the mind of the Christian Philanthropist a subject of vast importance. Ex-President Day, of Yale College, remarked thirty years ago, " The Colony of Liberia was planted in great wisdom and forecast." The remark has lost none of its force.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN ORCUTT.

Report of Rev. F. Butler.

The Rev. FRANKLIN BUTLER, Agent of the Society for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, presented and read his report, when, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report be accepted and referred to the Standing Committee on Agencies.

The Report is as follows :

WINDSOR, VT., Jan. 1, 1862.

REV. AND DEAR SIR : At the commencement of the year just closed the prospect of an increase of funds from Northern New England, was highly encouraging. Obstacles were passing away ; the public interest was quickened, and donations were beginning to come from hands that had withheld. In several places visited soon after our last anniversary the contributions were more than doubled.

But hope then prevailed that the dark cloud which was arising upon our country might pass over our heads without pouring upon the land its dreadful contents. Vain hope ! Three months, and the tempest was beating upon us !

At the first shock my energies were paralyzed ; and I felt like hiding myself "until these calamities be overpast." Yet our noble friends of the clergy and laity of the town and the country said "*go on*," and I went on, pursuing the method of the previous year, visiting as many places as I could, preaching on the Sabbath and soliciting in the week, making such use of pen and speech as promised good to our cause. Cordiality and a commendable degree of liberality have for the most part marked the reception of appeals. The pulpits are few to which access for Liberia is refused, and the people are not numerous who sharply oppose her. Indifference has been the greatest obstacle in her path.

Rev John Orcutt, our efficient Travelling Secretary, has visited such places in my field as his numerous duties would permit, with great benefit to our cause.

Rev. John K. Converse, the experienced Secretary of the Vermont Colonization Society, has also done good service at Burlington and in several towns of that vicinity.

Our friends in Maine have suffered greatly from the condition of the country. The "abundance of the sea" has not enriched them, as it has done in years past. War has seized their commerce, and called them and their sons to arms ; yet they have resolutely put forth their hand for Liberia with a liberality that falls little short of that which has characterized them in better days.

It was our good fortune to have the aid of Rev. Alexander Crummell, Professor elect of Liberia College, at the annual meeting of the Maine Colonization Society at Bath, in July. He made an instructive and forcible address, and in connection with the very able report of the Rev. John O. Fiske, Corresponding Secretary, he helped to make the anniversary truly memorable.

Mr Crummell also addressed large and most respectable audiences at Brunswick and Portland, and awakened an interest which we cannot doubt will result in much good.

The colored man referred to in my last report as having been duped by an impostor that persuaded him to collect money with him in the eastern part of

Report of Rev. F. Butler.

the State for going to Liberia "*on their own responsibility*," and who finally went to Hayti, has returned cured of his delusion, and content to await a better chance for improving his condition.

The spirit evinced at the anniversary of the New Hampshire Colonization Society at Concord in June, is as promising for the future as it was cheering in that dark month. The address of Mr. Crummell, combined with the fitting words of the President, Rev. Dr. Burroughs—of the Delegate to the Parent Society, J. B. Walker, Esq., and of the Hon. N. G. Upham, and Mr. Orcutt, to render the occasion highly interesting and profitable.

The young man alluded to last year as at school with reference to going to Liberia, embarked in the John H. Jones in November for Monrovia—the first emigrant from the Granite State, in whom we shall be greatly disappointed if he does not prove worthy of the place he occupies in the series of New Hampshire emigrants to the new Republic. It is hoped that he may complete his studies at the college of Liberia. For his passage, &c., several churches of the vicinity of his late residence (Greenfield) have liberally contributed, and others we doubt not will do likewise. Unfortunately for our receipts the time of solicitation in this State was chiefly that of the darkest months of this dark year; and if New Hampshire fails of appearance at the meeting of the Parent Society the default must not be charged either to the want of energy or liberality in some of the best friends of which any good cause can glory.

The annual meeting of the Vermont Colonization Society at Montpelier in October, though saddened by the absence and illness of the President, Rev. John Wheeler, D. D., who has for many years brought distinguished ability to the deliberations of the Society, was made interesting by the report of the Secretary, and an eloquent address from Rev. Dr. Pinney, of New York.

Two of our early and most liberal friends in Vermont have deceased in the past year, Hon. E. A. Higley, of Castleton, and Hon. Samuel Clark, of West Brattleboro', the latter of whom has left us a legacy of one thousand dollars, crowning the liberality of his life with a noble act that survives his death.

A colored impostor, under the cloak of zeal for inducing his brethren to go to Liberia, and with a long array of names of good men in Maine and New Hampshire for his commendation, made his appearance in Vermont last March, and induced some clergymen to afford him facilities for lecturing, &c. At the last we heard of him he was in rapid flight, with a *sister*, to parts unknown.

Amid the fires of patriotism and the noise of marshalling forces among the Green Mountains, the voice of Liberia has not been disregarded. The ordinary receipts are little less than those of previous years, and our belief is, that whatever may be the future for our country, our friends in Vermont will neither be weary nor faint in well doing for Africa.

It is an encouraging fact that each of the State Societies in my field is a *living* organization, managed by men of thorough sympathy with our cause, of high repute and influence, and of known energy and ability.

The rule adopted by the Directors at their last annual meeting concerning the African Repository meets with universal approbation. It prevents all misunderstandings in regard to accounts, and secures an increase of paying subscribers in an acceptable form.

Agencies.

The feeling of the masses of the colored people in these States appears to be that of preference to wait for the "good time" here so long promised by some of their professed friends. Many, however, of the most intelligent and enterprising are convinced that nationality and the highest good for themselves and their children can be found only upon the continent of the tropics, and they are beginning to seek information concerning Liberia, and to consider the question of emigration.

The Providence of God is holding up the great enterprise of this Society before the people of this country with eminent distinctness and force; and whatever of trial may yet await us, of this we may be confident—"our ends cannot fail us."

Yours very truly,

FRANKLIN BUTLER.

Rev. R. R. GURLEY, *Cor. Sec. A. C. S.*

Mr. Crozer, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies, presented and read a report, which, on motion, was laid on the table for the present.

The Financial Secretary of the Society, presented and read an account current of moneys received and disbursed for the support of Recaptured Africans.

Rev. Dr. Pinney, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Agencies, presented and read a report, which, on motion, was accepted, and is as follows:

The Committee report that this Society has had in its employment, the past year, but two Agents.—The Rev. B. O. Plimpton, in the regions near Lake Erie, and Rev. F. Butler, in Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine.

Their reports from time to time show a commendable diligence with as much success in making collections as could be expected; the latter greatly restricted, however, by the troubled state of the country, and the limited claims for funds incident to a diminished number of emigrants.

The question as to the policy of employing Agents, and their proper compensation, has been fully considered in former years, and notwithstanding weighty objections, this Society has never felt that it could wisely dispense with them.

Under the possibilities of the results which may grow out of our great struggle, in setting in motion an emigration on a scale which will overtax the powers of this Society, the Committee recommend no changes at the present time, hoping that before another anniversary, the path of duty will be more clearly manifested.

J. B. PINNEY,
M. G. PRATT,
S. H. HUNTINGTON.

Foreign Relations.

Rev. Dr. Maclean, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations, presented and read a report; pending the consideration of which, it was on motion of Rev. J. B. Pinney,

Resolved, That the Board adjourn, to meet again this evening at 7 o'clock.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, *January 22*, 1862.

The Board met this evening at 7 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment: the President in the Chair.

The consideration of the Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations was resumed, and after discussion the Report of the Committee was accepted, and the resolutions attached unanimously adopted.

The Committee on Foreign Relations have attended to the duty assigned to them, and they beg leave to submit to the Board, for their consideration, the following report:

The Committee have carefully considered the report of Dr. James Hall, the Commissioner of the American Colonization Society, to carry to the Government of Liberia the resolutions adopted by the Board, October 25, 1860, in reference to recaptured Africans, and they recommend that the Board approve the "articles of agreement" entered into on the 21st day of December, 1860, by the parties above named.

The Committee deem it their duty to suggest the expediency of ascertaining, if it can be done without undue expense, whether there be any territory, south of Liberia, which it may be desirable to acquire in the further prosecution of the aims and views of the American Colonization Society.

The Committee, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That this Board approve of the articles of agreement entered into on the 21st of December, 1860, by Dr. James Hall, the Commissioner of the American Colonization Society, with the Government of Liberia, and hereby ratify the same.

2. *Resolved*, That this Board tender to Dr. James Hall their thanks, for the very satisfactory manner in which he discharged his duties as Commissioner to make an arrangement with the government of Liberia, in reference to recaptured Africans.

Auxiliary Societies.

The Report of the Committee on Auxiliary Societies was taken up, and on motion referred back to the Committee for amendment. Mr. Crozer then presented the same Report, as amended, which was read, and on motion accepted and adopted.

Your Committee on Auxiliary Societies respectfully report : That in looking into the subject they can do but little more than reiterate the recommendation made by a similar committee at our last anniversary.

These organizations, whether as State societies or as of a character more local, have been of much benefit for a long series of years, not only in obtaining donations to the Parent treasury, which we regret have not been to a large amount, but in diffusing far and wide a knowledge of the aims, designs, and practical workings of the Colonization enterprise ; and the fruits of their efforts are now being realized in bequests and devises, which from time to time flow into your treasury.

Though a number of Auxiliary Societies seem now to be in a measure inoperative your committee are not aware of any of them having formally ceased to exist, and the Colonization Society should, in our opinion, encourage their continuance. They are organizations suited for action under contingencies which may arise demanding strenuous and combined efforts.

Your committee would also recommend the formation of district societies in large towns or localities favorable to creating renewed interest in the good cause.

In conclusion, your committee ventures to express the hope that in the wide field of usefulness looming up in the distance before the American Colonization Society, this great national enterprise will, by the co-operation of State and District Auxiliary Associations, formed in every part of the country, be consummated in due time by the removal from our borders of a willing people to the Republic of Liberia and the homes of their ancestors.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN P. CROZER,
G. WASHINGTON WARREN,
JOHN ORCUTT.

Mr. Pettit, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Emigration, presented and read the Report of the Committee, which on motion was accepted and adopted, and is as follows :

The Committee on Emigration to whom was referred that part of the Annual Report relating to the emigration to Africa, respectfully report that, in examining the subject submitted for their consideration, they have to regret the small number of emigrants sent to Liberia during the last year, amounting altogether to only fifty four, as exhibited in the following tabular statement, viz :

Emigration.

NAME OF VESSEL.	PORT OF DEPART- URE.	TIME.	NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS.
Barque Edward.....	New York.....	April 24.....	7
Brig Teresa Bandall.....	Baltimore.....	July 27.....	1
Barque Justice Story.....	Boston.....	August 10.....	1
Brig John H. Jones.....	New York.....	November 7....	42
Barque Gray Hound.....	.....do.....	December 28....	4
Total.....			55

The deplorable strife now existing in our land has so absorbed public attention as to render every other worldly subject of subordinate and minor importance, and has perhaps, especially affected whatever relates to the colored race who are now among us. While, however, it has thus paralyzed ordinary operations, it is not improbable that it will give increased importance to the grand purpose of this Society in providing for the Colonization of the free people of color from the United States, with their own consent, to the land whence their fathers came, and may fairly challenge increased admiration for the benevolence and forecast of the Philanthropists and Statesmen who, forty-five years ago, brought this Society into being, and laid the foundation of the independent and enlightened organization now known as the Government of Liberia.

In this view it becomes the serious duty of the Society to consider how they can most effectively forward the work of emigration and best promote the welfare and prosperity of those who emigrate. And for this purpose, after careful consideration, the Committee see nothing better to recommend than that we shall faithfully pursue the path we have hitherto trod. They would recommend that the Agents, Organs, and Friends of the Society should continue to present to the free people of color the advantages of emigration to the land where alone they are really free from caste and prejudicial legislation, and perfectly equal in the eye of the law, and that every facility shall be extended for their comfortable conveyance to the land of their destination, and the Committee would recommend that increased importance be given to this branch of our labors.

This object, the Committee believe, would be much aided by the recognition by the government of the United States of the Government of Liberia. Such recognition, they believe, would increase the commercial intercourse between the respective countries, draw increased attention to Liberia and the African continent, and at the same time provide cheap means for intercommunication between us, while it would also have the important effect of increasing the respect with which it would be regarded by the colored people.

To this end also the Committee believe that the true policy of the Society is to cultivate the most frank and friendly relations with the people of Liberia, and especially with its constituted authorities. They are persuaded that our best efforts should be made to send an increased number of industrious, and, as far as possible, intelligent emigrants there, and in every way to strengthen and consolidate the power of that Republic, promote its material welfare, and as-

Resolutions.

sist in elevating its population in intelligence and virtue. As regards the question of an increase of territory, the Committee would recommend that no action should be taken without consultation with, and the co-operation of, the Government of Liberia, believing that the good sense and judgment of that Government, and their superior knowledge of the subject, should, at least for the present, be our guide in relation to it.

In regard to the idea of establishing any other colony or settlement, the Committee consider that it would be highly inexpedient at the present time, being so well satisfied with the progress of that already established that they do not flatter themselves with the hope that it will be improved upon. If in the course of events it should be found that the tide of emigration shall swell to such a magnitude as to demand a new field, it will be time, in their opinion, to seek for an extended area or a new location. Believing, however, that such will not be the case within the year on which we have now entered, they advise that nothing of the kind should be attempted, unless, indeed, upon the express authority of this Board.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. V. PETTIT,
G. WASHINGTON WARREN,
WM. COPPINGER.

The Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolved, That the attention of the Executive Committee and the Officers of the Society be called to the views and recommendations of this Report, and they be requested to give them effect as far as may be possible.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Maclean, it was

Resolved, That this Board acknowledge with great pleasure their indebtedness to the President of the United States, for the friendly feeling manifested by him towards the great objects of the American Colonization Society, and more especially for his recommendation to Congress respecting the recognition of the Independence of Liberia.

Resolved, further, That if it suit the convenience of the President, that this Board will pay their respects to him to-morrow, at such hour as he may designate.

On motion of Mr. Means, it was

Resolved, That the Financial Secretary be directed to pay the Liberian drafts for Recaptured Africans in the same currency that he receives from the United States Government.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Maclean, it was

Resolved, That this Board adjourn, to meet again at 9½ o'clock, A. M., to-morrow.

Adjourned.

Report on the Ship.

THURSDAY, *January 23, 1862.*

The Board met this morning pursuant to adjournment. The President, Hon. J. H. B. LATROBE, in the Chair, and the Divine Blessing was invoked by the Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

The minutes of yesterday's session were read and approved.

Communications were read from Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, Washington City, Jan. 23, stating that the President of the United States would see the Board at 12 o'clock to-day: Hon. W. M. Merrick, January 22, resigning his place as a member of the Executive Committee, and from Hon. E. Dickinson, Amherst, Mass., January 20, excusing his non-attendance at the meeting of the Board as a Delegate from the Massachusetts Colonization Society.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Maclean, it was

Resolved, That the resignation of Hon. Wm. M. Merrick be accepted.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Hon. D. S. Gregory, Rev. John B. Pinney, and Hon. James W. Beekman, a Committee to nominate Officers of the Board for the ensuing year.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the course of Dr. James Hall, in charge of the ship Mary Caroline Stevens, during the past year, as detailed in his report, just read, be approved by the Board, and that he be requested to consult with the President of the Society in regard to the return of the ship to the United States.

Dr. Hall's Report is as follows :

To the President and Directors of the A. C. S.

GENTLEMEN :

I beg leave to lay before you, in a tabular form, a brief abstract of the expenses and earnings of the ship Mary Caroline Stevens for the past year ; the various items of the same having been transmitted in accounts current with the ship to the Financial Secretary of the Society, under dates of Dec. 19, 1860, and Dec. 20, 1861, with the vouchers therefor, to which I beg to refer you.

Report on the Ship.

It will be seen by inspection of the printed table herewith enclosed, that both the earnings and expenses of the last regular voyage of the ship, J, exceed those of any preceding—more nearly approximated by those of H. The increase in the earnings were caused mainly by the excess of home freight and passage money over other voyages, which augured well for the future. The increase in the expenses for this and the past voyage was caused by the very thorough repairs found necessary. A well built and well managed ship generally runs at little expense for repairs the first three years, at the end of which period a thorough overhauling is absolutely necessary. The standing rigging generally requires refitting, an entire gang of running rigging, and a new suit of sails must be furnished, more or less new spars are to be supplied, and that heavy expense of re-coppering and recaulking must be incurred. The ship may then be considered as fitted for another three years' service. To all these repairs our ship has been subjected the past year, and the charges therefor mainly embraced in voyages H and J.

The portage bill of voyage J stands much in advance of that of any preceding voyage, from the fact of the high rate of wages at the time of shipping the crew, and because the voyage was a long one, extending over five months, for the procurement of home freight.

The ship arrived in Baltimore from her last voyage to Liberia on the 5th of April, 1861. It was soon ascertained that few emigrants and but little freight could be secured for another voyage commencing at the usual time, and little prospect of any before the autumn. I proposed effecting a charter of the ship for the six months to come, rather than have her lie idle at the wharf, incurring at least one fourth per cent. expense of active service. The Executive Committee approved of the measure, and a very advantageous charter was, soon after the discharge of the vessel, effected for Londonderry, Ireland. The entire berths for emigrants were removed from between decks, the ballast discharged from the hold, and other requisite arrangements made for receiving a cargo of grain, incurring thereby, as will be seen on reference to the accounts of the voyage, very considerable expense. The ship commenced loading on the 18th, but was soon prohibited from receiving more grain by the acting authorities of the city. After a day's delay loading was again permitted, and again suspended per order. Then a written permission was obtained by the charterer, allowing the ship to load with grain and depart from port. Under this permit about one-third of her cargo was taken on board, when the loading was again prohibited, and the advance in the price of grain caused the shippers to desist from further efforts. It was then in our power to allow the ship to lie at the wharf and claim damages for the non-fulfillment of the terms of the charter-party, being secured by the cargo on board. And this course would most probably have been pursued had there not been reason to apprehend a seizure and possible destruction of the ship by irresponsible parties in temporary authority, assumed or otherwise. Under all the circumstances of the case, it was thought best to procure speedily what other freight we could, even at a low figure, and dispatch her for Londonderry, which was done on the 29th April.

She arrived at her port of destination May 23, and discharged her cargo, her freight bills amounting to little over \$5,000, instead of \$10,000, as promised by

Report on the Ship.

her charter-party. The question of prosecuting for damages has been considered, but by advice of counsel abandoned. On arrival at Londonderry the question at once arose as to the disposition of the ship after discharging. To return direct to the United States, as was intended, either with such freight as could be procured or in ballast, was by all considered extremely hazardous; the probability then being that the ocean would soon swarm with privateers and pirates; and this not without good reason, as previous to the Queen's proclamation of neutrality, many vessels even of large size, both sailers and steamers, were being fitted out in Liverpool for that business. After abandoning all ideas of this and of sale, which I entertained previous to the Queen's proclamation, the only alternative left was either to lay the ship up under the care of a keeper, or effect a charter to some port where there would be little likelihood of capture. In the former course considerable expense would of necessity be incurred. Two months' advance wages to officers and crew, or the equivalent one month's wages and passage home could be claimed. The expense of dock and harbor dues per month, the wages and board of ship-keeper, the insurance must continue, loss of interest on capital, and depreciation in value by time, the same as if in actual service. After giving the matter full consideration I decided upon effecting a charter, although freights were at a low ebb. Aided by the best advices I was able to obtain, I chartered the ship for a voyage from Newport, Mon., to Kertch, in the Black Sea, on account of the Russian government, and by another charter thence to another port in the Black Sea for loading, and back to the United Kingdom, or port on the Continent, both charters paying, as near as I could estimate, some £2,500, or from 10 to \$12,000, depending upon the ship's as yet untried capacity for carrying grain. These charter-parties I enclose herewith.

It was not until I had closed the business of the ship at Londonderry that I became fully sensible of the enormous port charges, petty exactions, and gross frauds to which an American vessel is subjected in English ports. In endeavored, as far as possible, to lessen all expenses, and staid on board the ship superintending her loading in Newport till she left the docks on the evening of July 17. By last advices from the master, under date of October 22, 1861, she was then at Kertch discharging.

On my return home I increased her insurance during her present voyage \$10,000, making \$30,000 in all, her full value at this time.

It will be seen by reference to the account that in accordance with the charter-party a part of the consideration of the charter out was advanced on clearing from Newport; and that this, together with the surplus proceeds of the voyage to Londonderry, were expended in fitting out the ship for the round voyage. In case no unfortunate impediment has prevented her prompt discharge and departure from Kertch, most likely she is now on her way to her port in Great Britain or on the Continent; her port of discharge being at the option of the charterers; but no doubt one in Ireland will be her destination, where I hope to hear of her arrival shortly. I would advise that on discharge she be ordered to return either on freight or on ballast direct to the port of Baltimore, in case she can arrive here in time for the 1st of May expedition; otherwise perhaps she might be permitted to take a paying freight to the West Indies or South

Report on the Ship.

America, not, however, so as to prevent her being home early in October, to be ready for our November expedition. On this point I would like instructions from the Board.

I cannot close this communication without expressing my regret that so great a responsibility was thrown upon me, and also that I pursued the course I did, as things have turned out this side the Atlantic; but I did what I deemed for the best, under all the circumstances of the case, aided by the counsel of one of the best houses in Liverpool, Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., and at no little personal inconvenience and sacrifice, and I only ask for that kind and lenient consideration I have ever experienced at the hands of the Executive and Directors of the Society.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES HALL, *Agent*.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 1, 1862.

A general summary of the expenses and earnings of the Ship Mary Caroline Stevens, for Voyage J.

Expenses.

Earnings.

1860 and 1861.		1860 and 1861.	
Portage Bill, covering Wages of Master, Officers, and Crew, the entire voyage	\$2,445 44	Freight out by sundry parties	\$570 1 9
Bills of Provisions laid in here for Emigrants, Cabin, and all hands	1,913 55	Do. do. by G. W. S. Hall & Co.	865 75
General Disbursement Bills in port, including Port and Custom house, and Port Charges, Towage and Pilotage in and out, Stevedores' Wages, Fuel, Water, Medicine, watching, and Wharfage, &c.	1,388 23	Passage money out by Episc. Miss. Soc.	350 00
Disbursements in Liberia, Port and Custom house charges, Light dues, Kroomen's wages, fresh Provisions, Vegetables, &c., &c.	1,045 46	Do. do. by a steerage emigrant	35 00
Repairs at Hull, rigging, spars, boats, oars, &c.	2,221 52	Do. do. James Hall, out and home	350 00
Bill of Ship Chandlery, including Cordage, Boatwain's and Galley fixings, &c. &c.	963 12	Do. do. G. W. S. Hall & Co., for Jones	100 00
One half years insurance on the Ship	775 50	Freight out by the Am. Col. Society for emigrants and sundry parties	2,002 91
Half years salary of Agent, paid in freight, at \$1.50 per bbl. furnished the Ship	750 00	Passage of Doctor Falbeck	100 00
Balance of earnings over expenses	1,230 76	Passage of 59 adult Emigrants, at \$35	2,065 00
		Do. of 24 children, at \$17 50	420 00
		Sundry freights out, collected in Liberia	1,069 33
		Do. do. earned and paid on the coast	121 25
		Passage money do. do. do.	207 00
		Sundry stores and Boat sold in Liberia	287 48
		Passage money home	1,332 50
		Freight home, by sundry parties	176 17
		Freight home by G. W. S. Hall & Co.	2,741 00
			5,934 73
			<hr/>
			\$12,733 58

January 1, 1862.

JAMES HALL, Agent.

*A General Summary of expenses paid for the voyage of the Ship
M. C. Stevens, to the Black Sea.*

<i>Expenses paid in Newport, Mon.</i>			
Portage Bill, advance to officers and crew, and to Master for ex- penses in the Dardenelles,	£ s. d. 151 6 8		
Repairs, making new rudder, sails, &c.,	161 19 10		
Provisions for the voyage, and chandlery,	159 2 3		
Port charges, Pilotage, and towing in and out, Light and dock dues, stevedores, Consul's charges, &c.,	129 3 2		
<i>Incidentals</i> —Brokerage on Charter,	82 15 6		
Insurance on advances,	19 11 8		
Personal expenses, after leaving the Ship, home,	37 0 0		
Notary's fees, coaling, chronometer, stamps, &c. &c.,	10 3 7		
	751 2 8	\$3,343 02	
Charges paid since sailing, in Baltimore:—Half pay due bills for Master and officers,		335 00	
Premium on additional insurance of 10,000 at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.,		751 00	
Properly chargeable to this voyage one-half of salary paid by freight in voyage J,		750 00	
		\$5,179 02	
Received on Charter to the Black Sea in Newport, cash of charterers,		\$2,266 02	
The balance in suspense.			

January 1, 1862.

JAMES HALL, Agent.

A Summary of the Earnings and Expenses of the Ship Mary Caroline Stevens, in Voyage to Londonderry.

Expenses.

Earnings.

April, 1861.		May, 1861.	
<p>Bills paid in Baltimore—</p> <p>Provisions for the voyage out, . . . Officers and crew, Portage Bill, advance to master, . . . Expenses and crew, Expenses peculiar to the voyage, as discharging ballast, removing berths, fitting up bins for grain, Broker's com., &c.</p> <p>General Disbursements, as Port and Custom- house charges, Towing, Pilotage, Stevedores, and Chandlery</p> <p>Repairs, a new mast, boats, &c.</p>		<p>Entire amount received for freight</p>	
<p>\$363 96 538 32 507 33 1,104 89 947 98</p>		<p>\$3,451 78</p>	
<p><i>Expenses in Londonderry.</i></p> <p>Officers and Crew</p> <p>Fresh Provisions and Vegetables used in port</p> <p>Contingent and incidental, Attorney, notary, &c.</p> <p>Port Charges, Towing, and Pilotage in and out, Light duty, dock dues, watchman, &c., &c.</p> <p>Balance of Earnings over Expenses</p>		<p>£ s. d. 31 0 6 12 13 7 11 12 0 149 12 8</p> <p>910 61 4,372 39 995 33 \$5,367 72</p>	
		<p>5,367 72</p>	

JAMES HALL, Agent.

January 1, 1862.

Officers.

The Rev. Dr. Pinney, as Chairman of the Committee on Accounts, reported (Messrs. Gregory and Delano concurring) that they had examined the statement of bonds, stocks, and other securities, and found them correct, and also the entries and vouchers for cash receipts and payments, and find them correct and authenticated by the Chairman of the Executive Committee as required by the Board.

The Committee have also examined the report and accounts of Dr. James Hall, agent of the ship M. C. Stevens, and recommend that they take their usual course before the Executive Committee, and be published in the minutes with the Annual Report.

The Report was, on motion, accepted and adopted.

Hon. Mr. Gregory, as Chairman of the Special Committee on the nomination of Officers of the Board for the ensuing year, reported the following :

Corresponding Secretary,

Rev. R. R. GURLEY.

Financial Secretary and Treasurer,

Rev. WM. McLAIN, D. D.

Travelling Secretary,

Rev. JOHN ORCUTT.

Executive Committee,

HARVEY LINDSLY, M. D.,

JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, ESQ.,

WM. GUNTON, ESQ.,

Rev. GEORGE W. SAMSON, D. D.,

Hon. PETER PARKER,

Hon. SAMUEL H. HUNTINGTON,

Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Report of the Committee be accepted and approved, and the Officers named elected.

On motion, the Board, at 11½ o'clock, A. M., took a recess to call upon the President of the United States.

Adjournment.

12½ o'clock, P. M.

The Board having returned from their visit to the President of the United States, resumed their session.

Rev. Dr. Tracy, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance, presented and read a Report, which was accepted and adopted.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Pinney, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society and the Minutes of the Board, be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

On motion of Mr. Gregory,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be presented to the Secretary, for the admirable manner in which he has discharged his duties at the present session.

On putting this motion, the President took occasion to express his own sense of the value of the Secretary's services, not only upon this occasion, but whenever it was in his power, here or elsewhere, to promote the interests of the cause of Colonization: which remarks the Board requested should be placed upon the minutes.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Gurley, it was

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of the Board be presented to the President of the Society for the very able and impartial manner in which he has presided during the present session.

The minutes were then read and approved.

The Board united in Prayer, offered by the Rev. Dr. Tracy, and, on motion, adjourned to meet on the third Tuesday of January, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M.

J. H. B. LATROBE,

President American Colonization Society.

WM. COPPINGER,

Secretary of the Board of Directors.

Receipts and Expenditures of the American Colonization Society,
From January 1, to December 31, 1861.

	DR.	CR.
1 Balances,	\$52,269 34	\$40,835 66
47 Legacies, \$16,799 33	. .	552 11
50 Emigrants, 5,247 28	. .	5,016 00
53 Office expenses, 91 00	. .	6,300 96
55 Ship Mary Caroline Stevens, . . 13,818 47	. .	5,282 39
59 Colony of Liberia, 1,640 00	. .	4,731 50
75 Transportation of "Key West Africans," 16,634 93	. .	750 19
77 Support of 3 "Kiddy Africans," . 8 00	. .	
77 Do. Key West Africans, . 33,992 83	. .	
77 Do. Congo Africans, . . 2,736 40	. .	
79 Colonization Building, . . . 567 65	. .	8,028 42
81 African Repository, . . . 275 75	. .	1,764 68
91 Profit and loss, 12,585 73	. .	50 06
96 Donations, 6,415 07	. .	559 66
103 Rent account, 1,387 50	112,199 97	761 55
49 Expense account, . . . . .	. .	3,906 47
58 Contingent expenses, . . . . .	. .	5 50
100 New Jersey settlement, . . . . .	. .	2,305 89
	164,469 31	90,851 04
Balances due by the Society,	15,623 65	
Balances due to the Society, . . \$78,174 50		
89 Cash on hand, 11,067 42		89,241 92
	\$180,092 96	180,092 96

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

“ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called ‘The American Colonization Society.’

ART. 2. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is, to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject.

ART. 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ART. 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington, on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ART. 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life and of Delegates from the several State Societies and societies for the District of Columbia and Territories of the United States. Each of such societies shall be entitled to one Delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year previous to the annual meeting.

ART. 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall *ex officio* be members of the Board, having a right to be present at its meetings and to take part in the transaction of its business; but they shall not vote, except as provided in Article 7.

ART. 7. The Board of Directors shall meet annually in Washington, immediately after the annual meeting of the Society, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary State Societies, communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven Directors shall form a quorum. But, if at any annual meeting, or meeting regularly called, a less number be in attendance, then five members of the Executive Committee, with such Directors, not less than four, as may be present, shall constitute a Board, and have competent authority to transact any business of the Society; provided, however, that the Board thus constituted shall carry no question unless the vote be unanimous.

ART. 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment, or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.


ART. 9. This Constitution may be amended, upon a proposition to that effect by any of the Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society, three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.”

FOR LIBERIA.

Our Ship, the MARY CAROLINE STEVENS, sails regularly from Baltimore and Norfolk on the 1st of May and 1st of November. Application for freight or cabin passage should be made to Dr. JAMES HALL, Colonization Office, Baltimore; for steerage passage, immediately *to this office*. The Ship will touch at all the ports in Liberia.

FARE: Cabin, \$100; Steerage, \$35. Freight, \$1.50 a barrel, 30 cents a cubic foot, \$10 a ton. Palm oil, 5 cents a gallon on the entire capacity of the casks. No single package will be taken for less than \$1.

All freight will be received and delivered alongside the Ship, or landed at the risk and expense of the shipper or consignee. Passage and freight to be paid in advance. Five per cent. primage will be charged on all freight which is not paid in advance.

 All persons sending parcels and packages by Express or otherwise to Baltimore, to be forwarded in the Ship, must pay the expenses on the same, including drayage to the Ship in Baltimore. No freight will be received at Norfolk.—The Ship will only touch there for emigrants and their baggage and other belongings.

All letters sent to the care of this office will be duly forwarded in the Ship.

THE FRIENDS OF THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY

will please observe that the BOARD OF DIRECTORS have adopted the following Resolutions in regard to the AFRICAN REPOSITORY:

“Whereas the African Repository is the property of the Society, and is valuable in proportion as it promotes its interests:

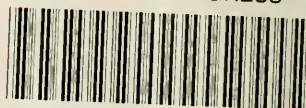
“1st. *Resolved*, That it be sent gratuitously to all life-members desiring it, to all Pastors of Churches annually taking a collection for the cause and desiring it, and to every individual who annually contributes to any branch of the Society, and expresses a wish to any Agent to have the publication.

“2d. *Resolved*, That all charges on the books of the Society, against all persons, excepting acknowledged subscribers, be cancelled.”





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